

CITY PLAN FOR
EAST BOSTON IS
ABOUT COMPLETE

First Section of Community Studied by Surveyors Undertaking to Establish How Growth of Future Should Be Directed

NORTH END IS NEXT

Investigators' Report Transmitted to Mayor Curley Includes Recommendation for Teaming Tunnel and Filling Flats

Boston's planning board has practically completed its survey of East Boston and through its special investigator, George Gibbs, has reported to the mayor the result of its work along with some special recommendations for the benefit of that part of the city. Mr. Gibbs was assisted by H. L. Whitney, landscape architect, and C. L. Pitkin, an architect, both of whom are so much interested in the undertaking of making a detailed study and plan for Boston's future that they have given their services without fee to the planning board.

Survey of the North End of Boston is part of the immediate program of the planning board, and the members of the board are now conferring as to when that undertaking shall begin. Mr. Gibbs will be ready to start upon this work within a very few days. From what he has been able to show in East Boston the members of the planning board are understood to be desirous that the study be continued until the entire city shall have been covered.

From the completed study of East Boston Mr. Gibbs makes 18 general recommendations for the thorough modernization and improvement of that section of the city. They have to do with its development as a unit which is isolated, territorially, from the main city by the harbor.

These recommendations are:

First, a teaming tunnel from Boston proper to East Boston under the harbor; second, extension of the subway system to Chelsea; third, bridge revision; fourth, Maverick square extension; fifth, extension of Central square; sixth, establishment of a public bathing beach near the Meridian street bridge; seventh, development of Reservoir park on Eagle hill; eighth, block interior improvements; ninth, extension of Saratoga street; tenth, relocation of Marginal street at one end to approach Summer street bridge; eleventh, a proposed Wood island boulevard from Maverick square; twelfth, Neptune road extension; fourteenth, widening of Meriden street; fifteenth, establishment of Pope street playground near the Cheverus school; sixteenth, establishment of "Summit park" on Orient Heights; seventeenth, extension and further development of Wood island park; eighteenth, building of a Wood island parkway to Revere.

Said Mr. Gibbs yesterday of the completion of his work in East Boston: "I am now completing a comprehensive plan for the entire district of East Boston showing the proposed railroads, rapid transit, main thoroughfares, manufacturing districts, residential zones, port development plan on more comprehensive scale than yet attempted; park extensions and local improvements."

As Seen From Airship

"I am also working, along with my volunteer assistants, Messrs. Whitney and Pitkin, on a drawing which will be a bird's-eye view of the main features of the ideal East Boston. A detailed study of the possible uses of the flats of East Boston is under way as well."

"The board is now considering the study for the North End along similar lines to that of East Boston. I understand it is to be begun but just when I can't say now. The benefit of a study along these lines of the entire city will be apparent to every one when the final report of the work in East Boston shall have been made public."

"Such a study was made in Chicago. It required three years for its completion. It is now being studied in the schools of that city in Wecker's manual of the Chicago plan. New Haven, Conn., had some such study made and plan devised for the ideal development of that city and it is now being followed in the growth of the city in many respects. Of course, city plans have to be re-modelled in certain details as the communities develop."

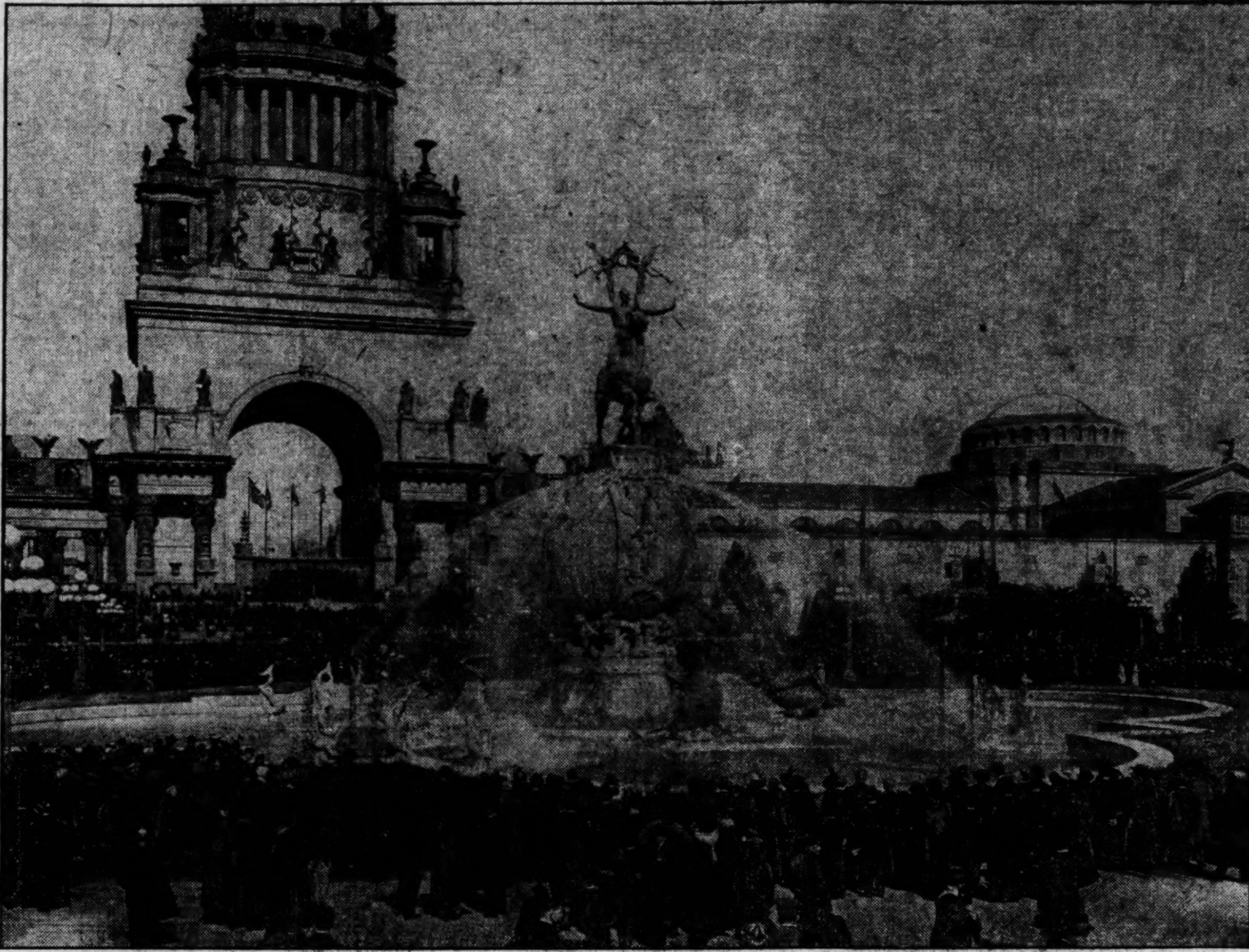
Ten Sections of Work

"I have charted or divided Boston roughly into 10 sections for work of the planning board should it be decided to take up the entire municipality. These are: First, East Boston; second, Charlestown; third, Boston proper or 'the Hub'; fourth, South Boston; fifth, Roxbury; sixth, Brighton; seventh, Jamaica Plain; eighth, Dorchester; ninth, West Roxbury, and tenth, Hyde Park."

"We have interviewed many of the persons interested in the development of East Boston and our report upon the result of all of these studies is nearly complete."

"We have made some study of the history of housing in one of the large blocks in the North End, and have prepared an

(Continued on page five, column two)



"The Fountain of Energy," Panama-Pacific exposition, work of A. Stirling Calder, near the Tower of Jewels and main entrance

VICE-PRESIDENT
TO ACT AT FAIR
FOR MR. WILSON

He Will Take President's Place at Dedication Ceremonies of Panama-Pacific Exposition

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Marshall will go to San Francisco to represent President Wilson at the formal dedication ceremonies of the Panama-Pacific exposition on March 20.

The President still hopes to visit the exposition later. He gave up his plans for going to the coast this month with reluctance, but decided that he was needed in Washington to direct the negotiations for the protection of American interests during the European war. Secretary Daniels stated that he intended to carry out his original plan to visit the Panama-Pacific exposition next July, going on a warship via the Panama canal. There probably will be distinguished guests in his party, as it has been found that there is an appropriation available for their entertainment, an act of the first session of the last Congress.

OFFICERS NAMED
FOR HISTORICAL
ORGANIZATION

Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities to Hold Fifth Annual Meeting

Officers will be elected by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities at its fifth annual meeting to be held at the Twentieth Century Club next Wednesday afternoon. The president, Charles K. Bolton, is to review the work of the past year. An exhibition of photographs from the society's collection will be shown.

The names selected by the nominating committee are as follows: Charles K. Bolton, president; vice-presidents by states, Miss Alice Longfellow and Waldo Lincoln, from Massachusetts; Miss Theodore Pope and George M. Curtis from Connecticut; Mrs. F. E. Chadwick and Col. R. H. I. Goddard from Rhode Island; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke and Dr. Wallis D. Walker from New Hampshire; Mrs. Sherman Everts and William B. C. Stickney from Vermont; William D. Patterson and Mrs. Abba G. Woolson from Maine; William C. Endicott, treasurer; Lynde Sullivan, recording secretary; Dr. Walter G. Chase, librarian; Dwight M. Prouty, director of museum; trustees for three years, Miss Margaret Curtis, Frederick O. Houghton, Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain and Lawrence Park.

POLICE CHIEF RETIRES

WASHINGTON—Richard Sylvester, president of the International Association of Police Chiefs, retired Friday on pension from his post as head of the Washington police after charges against him by Congressman Park of Georgia were withdrawn. Raymond W. Pullman, a newspaperman, was appointed to succeed him.

TO DISCUSS "L" TRANSFERS

A mass meeting of patrons of the Boston Elevated is called by Roxbury Board of Trade for Monday night at International hall, 67 Warren street, to discuss the congestion and transfer privileges at the Dudley street terminal.

OPPOSITION TO
THE NURSE BILL
IS ANTICIPATED

Public Health Committee to Hold a Hearing on Measure Which Proposes to Restrict Nursing in the Commonwealth

Much opposition is expected to develop at the hearing before the public health committee of the Massachusetts Legislature next Tuesday on House bill 213, which proposes to restrict nursing in the commonwealth to those who have been registered after passing the medical examination of the state board of registration of nurses.

It is provided in the bill that the proposed act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1916, and that persons who nurse in violation of its provisions after that time shall be liable to a fine of \$100. An exception is made in the case of certain "nursing" by friends of members of the family.

Hundreds Not Registered

There are said to be hundreds of nurses in the state who practise for a portion or all of the year who are not registered and probably could not pass the prescribed medical requirements. Nearly all would be ruled out under the provisions of this measure.

For many years up to the present session of the Legislature proposed restrictions along medical lines have come regularly from the state board of registration in medicine, but its efforts met with stronger and stronger opposition until at the 1914 session of the Legislature the board's recommendation on this point was practically withdrawn.

This year the medicine board for the first time in a long period does not reiterate its recommendation but the nurses board appears to take up the issue in a slightly different form.

It is regarded as significant by some at the State House who have followed the proceedings that the secretary of the medicine board, Dr. Walter P. Bowser, who has been the principal champion before legislative committees of the medicine board's bills for a medical monopoly in healing, is also the secretary of the board of registration of nurses.

Provides Classification

The proposed nurse registration act provides for classifying nurses in two groups according to their experience and training, to be known as registered nurses and household nurses and to be entitled to use the letters "R. N." and "H. N." respectively as designations of their profession. Section one reads in part:

"Applicants for registration under this section, who shall furnish the board with satisfactory proof that they are 21 years of age or over, of good moral character, and that they have received a certificate of graduation from a training school for nurses, considered efficient by the board, shall, upon the payment of a fee of \$5, be examined, and if found qualified, shall be registered and authorized to use the title registered nurse, and shall receive a certificate thereof from the board, signed by its chairman and secretary."

"Applicants for limited registration under this act, who shall furnish the

(Continued on page four, column two)

SIMMONS COLLEGE
WORK IN SUMMER
CLASSES IS OUT

Spanish Included With Salesmanship in Secretarial Course—Library Economy Lectures

Announcement of the summer courses to be held at Simmons College in the secretarial and library schools has just been made. In the secretarial school the summer normal courses in commercial subjects, open to both men and women, will introduce three new courses: Education, salesmanship and Spanish. Colin A. Scott, Ph. D., of Boston normal school, will conduct the class in education, lecturing on "The Education of the Individual for Society."

Miss Cassie L. Paine of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will give an introductory course in salesmanship and department store work. The work in Spanish will be divided into two courses: Elementary Spanish to be taught by Reginald R. Goodell, A. M., of Simmons College, and conversation in Spanish by Francisco Zuñaga, A. B., of Boston University.

In the library school there are two new instructors: Alice G. Higgins, S.B., children's librarian, special assistant Somerville public library, and Charles F. Rittenhouse, B. C. S., C. P. A., assistant professor of secretarial studies at Simmons College.

Miss Florence Tolman Blunt, A. B., B. L. S., reference librarian of the public library, Haverhill, Mass., has been appointed instructor in reference in the regular library school at Simmons College beginning next September.

In a series of lectures on library economy the speaker will be Miss Ethel Johnston, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Mr. Stearns on the library of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Miss Theodore Kimball on the library of landscape architecture of Harvard University.

PLENTIFUL EGG
SUPPLY REASON
FOR LOWER PRICE

Figures Show, However, That Stocks of Butter at Present Show a Decrease

Indications of a plentiful egg supply in the United States are evident in the report received by the Boston Chamber of Commerce from 44 associated warehouses March 1. More than five times the supply on hand a year ago is now available. The aggregate stocks March 1 were 20,500 cases. On March 1, 1914, the stocks totaled but 4,000 cases.

The present supply is equal to 615,000 dozen. The exceptionally large supply is given by local dealers as reason for the low retail market which is some 6 or 8 cents below that of a year ago. Stocks of butter, however, are materially less than last year. The 44 associated warehouses report a supply on March 1 this year aggregating 13,979,000 pounds. This is nearly 5,000,000 less than the aggregate of March 1, 1914, when the stocks totaled 18,980,000.

PRESIDENT WILSON RECEIVES

WASHINGTON—President Wilson kept open house at the White House Friday night for departing members of the Senate and House.

DUDLEY STREET
TRANSFERS MAY
BE INQUIRY TOPIC

Bills Relating to Proposed Changes in Elevated System Embraced in Resolve Which Shortly Is to Have a Hearing

One of the principal railway contests in the Massachusetts Legislature is expected soon over the resolve for an investigation by the public service commission of the operation of cars and issuance of transfers at the Dudley street terminal and of the advisability of constructing a station at Dale and Washington streets.

Three bills were filed on behalf of different petitioners on this subject, and after receiving the testimony of many commuters who use the railway lines to the southern part of Boston and who asked for better facilities, the committee on street railways decided to report a resolve for an investigation. The commission is ordered in the measure to report to the next Legislature.

There were four members of the committee, all members of the House, who dissented from the resolve for an investigation. Hence, the friends of the resolve had it reported in the Senate, where it has already taken two readings. It is due to take the third reading Monday.

It is in the House that the opposition is expected to develop. Representative Robinson of Chelsea, House chairman of the street railways committee, is one of the dissenters, and will probably lead the fight to reject the resolve. His three colleagues on the committee who are ready to support him in the contest are Representative Worrall of Attleboro, Republican, and Representatives Donovan and Casey, both of Boston, Democrats.

There is also expected to be an even

(Continued on page six, column four)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Household and Fashions.....	Page 27
Kenosha has school for housemaids	8
Outfit for trip to San Francisco fair	2
Music and Theaters—	
Music in Boston schools.....	19
European theater notes.....	16
Granville Barker interviewed.....	16
'Peace play to tour country.....	16
Music news from Chicago.....	19
German music notes.....	19
Miss Elena Gerhardt, singer.....	19
Boston Symphony program.....	19
Hedwig Reicher at Drama League.....	19
Boston theaters next week.....	16
Political Events—	
European war situation.....	1
Bread distribution in Berlin.....	2
Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings.....	Page 27
Special Articles—	
What is doing in schools.....	10
Net transportation rate increase analyzed.....	13
Automobile gateway of Boston.....	17
Christian Science lecture.....	20
Review of week's events.....	21
Affairs of the student world.....	20
Sporting.....	Page 30
I. C. A. A. A. indoor meet tonight	
Boston curlers lead St. Andrew's	
Yale takes swimming title	
The Home Forum.....	Page 31
Knowledge	
Courtyard of the Castle of Blois	
Women's Club Affairs.....	Pages 10-11

POSITIONS TAKEN
BY FRENCH IN THE
DUNES ORGANIZED

Paris Communique Says German Attacks in Belgium 12 Times Dispersed—Berlin Tells Gains

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Saturday—The latest official communique states that the advance French captured Thursday by the French in the dunes region in Belgium has been solidly organized, the German attempts at advances being 12 times dispersed.

To the north of Arras the French counter-attacks near Notre Dame de Lorette were completely successful, on Thursday a machine-gun company being captured, and fresh progress made yesterday.

Rheims was bombarded all yesterday. In the Perthes region, in the Champagne, marked progress was made by the French, Thursday, a company of Prussian guards being surrounded and captured. Northeast of Meunil 800 meters of trenches, 200 meters deep, were captured by the French, several trenches in the ravines northwest of Beauséjour also being captured.

In the Argonne, at Vanquois, the French also made important progress. In Alsace, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, a trench, two machine-guns, and a small fort were captured by the French.

Friday—To the north of Arras, near Notre Dame de Lorette, the French have recaptured the greater part of an advanced trench lost by them Wednesday, taking 150 prisoners. In the Argonne, at Vanquois, the French repulsed two counter-attacks and made fresh progress, inflicting heavy losses and securing the greater part of a village.

BERLIN, March 5—To the south of Ypres headquarters report the English suffered considerably from the German artillery fire. In the Lorette hills, where the Germans recently captured a French trench, a French counter-attack was repulsed. A strong French attack on the heights to the northeast of Celles broke down with heavy losses to the French.

SIR JOHN FRENCH
TELLS OF BRITISH
AEROPLANE FEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—Sir John French reports that the situation remains unchanged since the last communique, the results of the artillery duels being consistently satisfactory.

To the south of the Ypres canal, the British captured an advance trench during the night of March 2, but evacuated it the following day. The Germans, also, were forced to evacuate a trench by the British artillery fire on March 2.

A British aeroplane flew behind the German lines, March 2, attacked two single German machines, and forced them to descend.

HIGHEST FRENCH
ARMY HONOR TO
SIR JOHN FRENCH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—On Thursday, General Delacroix presented Sir John French with a medaille militaire, the highest French military honor obtainable.

Sir John is the only Englishman who has ever received it and the King of the Belgians the only other man outside France holding it.

ALLIANCE AND MILL MEN AGREE
NEW YORK—The Textile Alliance and the wool manufacturers today settled their differences and custodian banks will be appointed to receive the wool shipped here from England for American factories.

BOATS CONTINUE
MINE DRAGGING
IN DARDANELLES

Paris Report Says Battleships Went on With Operations, While Trawlers Swept Straits to Several Advanced Points

TURKS' BATTERIES HIT

Observation Station, Semaphore Lighthouse and Oil Depot Destroyed by Allied Fleets' Fire During the Proceedings

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 5—The ministry of marine state that the battleships, yesterday, methodically continued the Dardanelles' operations.

Numerous trawlers continued dragging from the entrance to the straits to the Soun Shalbac and Bannessu points.

An observation station was destroyed by the cruisers' fire and the Turkish batteries were shelled.

The French cruiser D'Entrecasteaux demolished a semaphore lighthouse while the battleship Jaureguiberry destroyed an oil depot at Said.

The D'Entrecasteaux, built in 1890, has a tonnage of 8114 and a complement of 821 men. It is 393 feet long. With 13,500 horsepower the battleship develops a speed of 19.5 knots an hour. It has two 9-inch, 12 5-inch, 12 3-pounders, four Maxims and six torpedo tubes. The Jaureguiberry was built in 1893. It has a tonnage of 11,900 and a complement of 607 men. Its length is 364 feet. With a horsepower of 14,300 it develops a speed of 17.8 knots an hour. It has two 12-inch, two 10-inch, eight 5-inch, 16 3-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

SEVERE ACTIONS
ON THE NIEMEN-
VISTULA FRONT

Petrograd Tells of Capture of Stanislaw, Berlin of Heavy Russian Losses Near Lomza

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Saturday—Headquarters report on the Niemen-Vistula front desperate fighting continues.

In the Carpathians, south of Zakliczyna on the Dunajec, below Tarnow, the Russians captured an Austrian fortified position. The Austrian attacks, Thursday, were less vigorous.

In Eastern Galicia, the Russian troops entered Stanislaw Thursday and successfully crossed the river Lukwa.

BERLIN, March 5—In the eastern war theater, says an official report, the situation at Grodno is unchanged. The Russian attacks north and northeast of Lomza failed with heavy losses to the Russians while advances by the Russians, east of Plock, also broke down.

GERMAN UNDER
SEA BOAT SUNK,
BRITISH BELIEVE

Report Made by Captain of the Steamer Thordis Confirmed by the Admiralty

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, March 5—The steamship Thordis, which claimed to have rammed and sunk a German submarine Sunday, has been examined in a drydock, and the admiralty announce that the injuries to the keel and propeller confirm the evidence of Captain Bell and the crew.

Oil was observed floating on the surface of the water after the submarine disappeared. Awards totaling £1160 have been offered to the first merchantman to ram a submarine.

BRITISH TREASURY
MAKES ISSUE OF
£50,000,000 BONDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, March 6—The treasury announces an issue of £50,000,000 worth of five-year exchequer bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, payable half yearly, the principal being repayable at par on March 24, 1920. The list for tenders closes at 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

FRENCH REPORT
SUBMARINE HIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Saturday—A French warship hit a German submarine in the channel, Thursday, with three shells before it disappeared, leaving no trace.

News From the Capitals Political Doings of Nations

LARGE PROFITS GO TO BRITISH WOOL TRADERS

Regarding This a Proposal Is Made That 75 Per Cent of Increase of Incomes Enlarged by War Be Appropriated

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England—Although since the war began the wool trade has produced innumerable surprises, most of those engaged in it are now coining money at a greater rate than ever they did before. One of the representatives of Bradford in the British House of Commons, a member of the Labor party and a Socialist, has noticed this, and has proposed to the chancellor of the exchequer that, in his next budget, he should appropriate 75 per cent of the increase of incomes which have been enlarged by reason of the war, for the nation, through the machinery of the income tax. Considering the huge accession of business the war has brought to the armament makers, to contractors for army supplies, shipowners, provision merchants and many others, there is no doubt that by this expedient the chancellor would net a big sum, but the proposal is too revolutionary to have much chance of adoption.

London Sales

The latest surprise sprung upon the wool trade is the smart and unexpected recovery in the value of fine wools at the London sales just closed. In ordinary times sales of colonial wool are held in London every year, but owing to the dislocation of arrivals in the early months of the war, and the extraordinary demand for crossbred wools for army clothing purposes, the brokers have thrown over the customary program and are holding sales monthly. The sales just over lasted 15 days, and the offerings amounted to about 140,000 bales, of which 104,000 bales were Cape and Australian, predominantly merino, and 36,000 bales New Zealand, predominantly crossbred. A few thousand bales more might have been catalogued, but for the congestion at the port of London, where at present ships have to wait days and even weeks before they can be unloaded.

Fair Offering

The offerings, however, were not far short of the average for the time of the year, in fact, the proportion of New Zealand wools was unexpectedly large. No news of the movements of ships is allowed to be communicated either by the press or by the steamship companies, and in the absence of any definite information as to sailings from New Zealand, and with the knowledge that many boats had been withdrawn from service, traders greatly feared that the New Zealand wools, which are those most wanted for the manufacture of army cloths, would not arrive with their usual promptitude. In this their fears have proved unfounded, and it is conjectured that what has happened is that the war office has been fully alive to the importance of early supplies, and has arranged to have a quantity of wool carried on the transports which brought over the Australasian contingents for the British army fighting on the continent.

From the beginning of the war, with a temporary recovery in November, merino wools declined steadily in price until the middle of January, by which time 64's tops, the quality which is the basis for quotations in the Bradford market, had come down to 23 pence from 27½ in July. The reason for the decline will be obvious when it is stated that fully 80 per cent of the world's supplies of merino wool, exclusive of the American domestic production, is consumed on the continent of Europe, principally in France, Germany and Belgium, countries which are now either out of the market altogether or greatly disabled as purchasers. Not only was there a general disbelief in this country in the middle of January in any possibility of recovery, but there were many who looked upon a further fall as inevitable.

Merino Wool

About this time, however, the announcement was made here and in Australia that the embargo previously maintained on exports would be relaxed, as far as merino wool was concerned, in favor of neutral and allied countries, including the United States. And then a wonderful thing happened. At the sales in Australia prices of merinos advanced 10 to 15 per cent, chiefly, it was reported, in consequence of American buying. At first traders here were incredulous, and then they assured each other that such a state of affairs could not last, arguing that it was probably the result of a rush by American buyers to get orders executed in time for shipment by vessels due to sail in a few days' time. Nevertheless, strange to say, merinos opened in London at an advance of 5 to 7½ per cent on the closing rates of the December sale, and, rising steadily as the sales progressed, they closed 10 to 15 per cent higher than in December. As the result of this rise prices of tops in Bradford went up to 2/4. The quantity of wool bought by the United States was 16,000 bales, and it may be taken for granted that besides purchases that can be traced directly to United States buyers a considerable quantity was bought speculatively by dealers for sale to the States later.

There was also an unexpectedly strong demand from the home trade.

This was due partly to the fact that the wools bought by topmakers in Australia have not yet, at the time of writing, arrived, or if they have arrived in this country they have not yet reached Yorkshire because of the congestion which prevails at the ports, and partly because there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of merino wool, both in the ordinary channels of trade and for the special needs of the army. Fabrics for the civilian population are being made of merino wool almost exclusively, for the trade is faced with the paradox that crossbreds are too dear for ordinary use, and merinos are being spun in exceptionally large quantities into very thick yarns for the hosiery trade.

Embargo

Now news comes from Australia that the embargo has been reimposed there on the shipment of wool to the United States, and the presumption is that this step has been taken because a considerable quantity of wool has been consigned by Boston dealers to Germany, where it will sell at a profit of probably 400 or 500 per cent. It has not been announced yet that the embargo has been reimposed here, but as a government license has to be obtained for every shipment, it would be an easy matter to stop exports at any time, simply by refusing licenses. The quantity of foreign and colonial wool shipped from this country to the United States in January was 851,000 pounds, as shown by the official figures, against 8,844,000 pounds in the corresponding month of last year, and it is understood that very few of the 16,000 bales bought at the recent London sales have left the country so far. The possibility of America being shut out of the market once more, has had an immediate effect on prices, and in Bradford 64's tops are quoted a penny a pound lower.

In some quarters the opinion is held that the reimposition of the embargo in Australia is merely a temporary measure preliminary to a strengthening of the guarantees demanded to prevent the wool finding its way to Germany, but this remains to be seen.

CELTIC PSALTER COMES TO LIGHT IN SCOTTISH CITY

Document According to Statement at Meeting Is Dated Eleventh or Twelfth Century

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was recently held in Edinburgh, and Moir Bryce after moving the adoption of the report stated that Miss Borland, who had been engaged in framing a catalogue of the magnificent university library had been the means of bringing to light many historical documents of the utmost importance. Among these was an early Celtic psalter with the Celtic division of the psalms, dated either the eleventh or twelfth century. It bore an inscription in a sixteenth century hand and was therefore probably of Scottish origin. There is no document at the present moment in Scotland of Scottish handwriting prior to the year 1100.

Another important discovery was a fragment of a fourteenth century antiphoner with the ecclesiastical plain chant or Gregorian music. This was the earliest piece of music known to have been written in Scotland. A theological treatise belonging to Sweetheart Abbey, of the thirteenth century; a breviary written about 1300 for use in England and afterward used in Scotland; a book containing five choir parts of the sixteenth century, and a number of volumes which were formerly in Scottish libraries before the Reformation, were also unearthed.

The chairman said they were fortunate in possessing in Edinburgh vast stores of records relating to medieval times, for the Advocates' library and that of the university of Edinburgh afforded an ever ready means of research. The report was adopted and Lord Rosebery was elected honorable president for the coming year, whilst Moir Bryce was re-elected president.

BOARD OF TRADE DESIGN AWARD IS MADE IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Aston Webb, Reginald Blomfield and Ernest Newton, the three assessors appointed by the first commissioner of works to adjudicate in the competition for the design of the new board of trade buildings, have issued their award. The successful competitor is E. Vincent Harris, the author of design No. 5. The award states:

"In accordance with your instructions we have carefully considered the 10 sets of designs submitted in the final competition for this building. In our opinion alterations of importance would have to be made before any of the designs submitted, including the one we have selected, could be successfully carried into execution. While fully alive to certain defects in the selected design, we consider that these defects can be remedied without materially altering the scheme, and we are unanimously of opinion that No. 5 is on the whole the best, and we therefore recommend that, subject to the conditions of the competition, the author of No. 5 be appointed architect to the new building."



(Reproduced by permission)
View of Nurnberg

GERMANY'S TASK IN CORN RESERVE SHOWN IN PAPERS

Idea Given of Magnitude of Work to Be Accomplished for Country's Food Supplies

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—German newspapers recently published an article recounting the difficulties met with by the commission appointed some time ago to secure a reserve of corn sufficient to meet the needs of the nation until the next harvest. This task had been almost overwhelming, even before the publication of the subsequent decree declaring a general government monopoly of all corn supplies, and the public has therefore been begged to have patience if the scheme inaugurated by the War Grain Company should not work altogether smoothly.

The task with which the company is now confronted is claimed to be the establishment of the greatest economic organization in the world, the magnitude of which may, for example, be gathered from the fact that, although, according to the latest regulations, the communes are responsible for the corn supply in their own district, the War Grain Company must have collected a reserve supply of about 3,000,000 tons for use after May 15. To complete this task between Feb. 1 and March 31, the company will need to employ hourly, throughout working days of 10 hours' duration, 15 goods trains with 40 trucks each, that is, a goods train of 40 trucks every four minutes; added to which it must superintend all the preliminary and subsequent negotiations, such as purchase, storage and so forth, connected with the grain thus transported.

The task of redistributing to the communes the flour obtained from the corn represents a similar task, and although the company has so far confined its attention only to a part of Prussia, its mail has of late averaged 1200-1500 letters a day, while about 1800 letters are sent out daily, apart from a vast quantity of printed matter. The telegrams exchanged already amount to approximately 600 a day, and the government press has so far been unable to print the circulars required quickly enough, although other Berlin printers have also been pressed into service.

These figures can, of course, convey no idea of the work which the company will now be called upon to undertake, but it is considered that the steps already taken will form a useful basis for the extension of the work. The policy of reaching individuals by means of the organizations already in existence for the buying and selling of corn has already been adopted, and partially put into practice, while the question of dealing with individual millers has been regulated in the same way. The latter are being encouraged to form themselves into groups, and to deal with the company through one of their number. Meanwhile, the War Grain Company has also been making arrangements for preserving the grain, and has been securing storehouses for millions of tons throughout the empire.

GERMANY EMPLOYS PRISONERS ON FARMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—For the benefit of agriculture, prisoners of war in Germany are now being placed at the disposal of the farmers in batches of not less than 80 or 100, with the necessary guard. The employers provide food and lodging for the prisoners, who receive 10 pfennigs a day as wages, and agriculturists have been recommended to make extensive use of this labor. Experiments, which are stated to be highly successful, have also been made with the employment of prisoners, especially Russians, in industrial concerns. The men themselves are reported to prefer employment to the monotony of idleness.

GEN. GARIBALDI RAISING CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Perhaps one of the most notable incidents indicating the growing movement in favor of armed intervention is a project to form an entire corps of volunteers, under Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, a movement encouraged and subsidized by members attached to the extreme Left of the Camera. This corps of 40,000 men is to be ready to offer its services whenever Italy decides to move.

When, during the early stages of the war, the attempt was made to raise a division to march against Austria, the project was opposed by the government and was abandoned, many of the volunteers joining the foreign legion in France.

General Garibaldi will ask the minister of war to issue a decree sanctioning the entire corps becoming an integral part of the regular army, and that the volunteers who are liable for service be allowed to remain in this division. It has already been provided that when the corps goes on active service the volunteers now in France shall be permitted to return and fight under the Italian colors. General Garibaldi recently left for Paris and London to further this project, a fact which is indicative of the sympathy of the entire movement for the entente.

NEW INDUSTRIES BEING PLANNED FOR LANCASHIRE

Efforts Under Way to Start Beet Sugar Industry and Several Other Important Projects

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Conferences have lately been held by commercial men, and also by influential farmers, and if certain experiments prove satisfactory during the current year there is every probability that some important industries which are successfully carried on in Germany will be established in Lancashire. Among other projects an effort is to be made by an influential body of farmers to start the beet sugar industry in this country, and during the year 13 experiments are to be conducted, which, if successful, and the soil and general conditions are considered to be satisfactory, will result in a great movement being made in 1916 to establish the same. The question of glass manufacture is also receiving considerable attention in Liverpool, but no definite step has as yet been taken.

One industry which has been very successful in Hamburg, and is to be started in Liverpool, is the extraction of various oils from nuts for the manufacture of margarine, soap and candles. Margarine will be produced on a very large scale. In addition, rope will be made from the fiber of the nuts.

A large factory has been taken over for this purpose, and during the reception of a deputation from the Liverpool Property Owners' Association, on new industries, recently Gordon Cameron told the lord mayor of the city that the works would be complete in every detail this year, and his lordship would be asked to press a button which would set in motion the machinery for the three new industries.

Alderman J. E. Taggart said the Property Owners' Association was prepared to forego its rents if the corporation would forgo the rates to enable the new industries to be started on a favored basis. The lord mayor promised to give his whole-hearted assistance to the projects. The deputation consisted of members of the oil trades of Liverpool, and the Chamber of Commerce, property owners and business men, and represented one third of the ratable value of the city.

NURNBERG AMONG PLACES THAT HAD TWO CORN HOUSES

German Paper Says That in Former Times Every Town Had Its Corn and Flour House

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Just as the larger communities now have to lay in stocks of corn and flour, wrote the Vorwaerts recently, so in former times every town had its corn and flour house. There the corn and flour transactions of the burghers with the dealers and farmers took place, and there also corn and flour could be stored. The business transacted in these houses was conducted on organized lines, and the superintendent of the corn house, who was at the head of the administration, had strict injunctions to see that no one was given preference. A corn or flour transaction could not take place unless the "Messknechts," officials appointed by the community to control the amount of grain sold, were present. The charging of any commission upon such transaction was strictly forbidden, and a severe punishment was inflicted upon any one who could be proved to have acted as intermediary or agent. In many cases also all transactions outside the corn house were prohibited.

The corn house was invariably built of stone, with a view to the greater safety of its contents. In small towns the corn and the flour houses were always one building, but in the larger towns two buildings were usually erected, with separate superintendents and administrations. Nurnberg even had two corn houses, one for the transaction of business, and the other for storing the grain. Most of these buildings date from the fourteenth and fifteenth century, but they continued to be erected as late as the seventeenth century.

Many of these houses, continued the Vorwaerts, are still standing, but are used for other purposes, and until recently passed by little realized how important these corn and flour houses must have been to medieval towns.

STATISTICS SHOW WAR PRISONERS' POSTAL SERVICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The Berne post office has published some interesting information as to the extent of the postal service for prisoners of war, carried on through the medium of Switzerland. The letters forwarded daily now total from 150,000 to 160,000, money orders from 6000 to 7000, and parcels from 3000 to 5000; 25 officials are required to deal with the letters, 4 for the money orders and 25 for the parcels, and all this work is carried on free of charge.

From September, 1914, to the end of the year, 221,687 money orders to the value of 3,576,756 francs, were forwarded to French prisoners in Germany, and 61,045 orders to the value of 1,195,614 francs to German prisoners in France. In December alone 103,129 money orders for 1,544,094 francs were sent from France to Germany, and 30,072 orders for 530,094 francs from Germany to France. From Russia for Russian prisoners in Austria-Hungary came 846 money orders for 22,983 francs, and from Austro-Hungary for subjects of that country in Russia 2082 orders for 71,118 francs.

The postoffice in Berne handled in December, 2,158,240 letters and cards and 68,321 small parcels for French prisoners in Germany, and 1,871,708 letters and cards and 50,868 small parcels for German prisoners in France. From Geneva during the same month 83,576 packages were forwarded to Germany, and 126,539 to France.

PLAN FOR BREAD DISTRIBUTION IS NEED IN BERLIN

Negotiations Under Way for Uniform Scheme—Government Estimates Indicate What Country Needs Till Next Harvest

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—There seems to have been some difficulty in arranging for the practical adaptation of the recent government decree regarding the bread supply, but it now seems to have been agreed that in Berlin at least a system of bread cards should be introduced. The Berlin municipality is further negotiating with neighboring municipalities for a uniform scheme, by which, upon the basis of a maximum weekly consumption of 2 kilograms of bread or flour by each person, books of tickets would be delivered to each person, a ticket being torn out whenever a purchase was made. It has been pointed out in several newspapers that unless some such scheme is adopted the official proclamations have no real effect, and people can still go from shop to shop collecting supplies. The bread card plan has not at the time of writing, however, been finally adopted, and municipalities and bakers are still conferring on the matter.

It was apparently thought at first that the decree might give rise to a great run on the shops, and a number of special constables, chiefly chosen from the ranks of the unemployed, were appointed to regulate the queues and to give the public any information as to the new regulations which might be required. Curiously enough there are still frequent complaints that war bread (K-brot) is still unobtainable in many bakeries, the reason given being that bakers are unable to obtain the necessary admixture of potato flour. This, however, it is pointed out in the German press, is no excuse, as fresh potatoes can be used equally as well. It is perhaps for this reason that the sale of loaves of a sole and uniform standard is being urged.

The Berliner Tageblatt recently remarked that from the information now collected by the government it was possible to estimate roughly what the needs of the country would be until the next harvest. The population of Germany, including prisoners and the army, amounted to about 70,000,000 persons. In Berlin and other large towns 2 kilograms of bread per head per week formed the basis of calculation, or from Feb. 1 to the middle of August (28 weeks) 56 kilograms of bread, or approximately 40 kilograms of flour, or 50 of corn. In the country they had to reckon with 9 kilograms of corn per head per month, or for the aforementioned 6½ months, 58½ kilograms of bread or corn.

Taking the average population of large towns at 15,000,000, the total amount of bread corn required for these would be 750,000 tons, while the remaining 55,000,000 inhabitants of the country and the smaller towns would require 3,250,000,000 tons, so that in all some 4,000,000 tons would be necessary. This estimate includes the required admixture of at least 10 per cent of potato flour in rye bread, which latter comprises about two thirds of the bread used, or roughly 2,666,000 tons. Ten per cent of this amount would be about 250,000 tons, so that deducting this from the total 4,000,000 tons, the amount of rye and wheat required will be approximately 3,750,000 tons.

The last German rye harvest showed a decrease of 1,750,000 tons over that of the previous year, and the wheat harvest a reduction of 600,000 tons, so that in 1914 Germany's rye harvest amounted to 10,500,000 tons, and her wheat harvest to 4,000,000 tons, making a total of 14,500,000 tons, about 1,500,000 tons of which has been or will be used as seed. Thus the total amount of bread corn available was 13,000,000 tons, while from February to August of the present year 3,750,000 tons will be required. The stocks of old and imported corn and flour in the country on Aug. 1 last, are not included in the estimate.

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PRODUCE FROM VICTORIA SHOWS BIG FALLING OFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Returns of the agricultural department show a very heavy falling off in the value of produce exported from Victoria for the first five months of the financial year from July 1, 1914, the total exportations excluding wool and hides, amounting to £1,412,310, being £298,016 less than in the corresponding period of 1913.

In butter the decrease amounted to £376,889, the value exported totaling £358,042, as compared with £735,531, for the same term in 1913. Poultry showed an increase of £2080 on the £2425 exported in 1913. There was a decrease of £231,267 in frozen meat, the value exported being £280,410. Rabbits and hares showed a substantial increase, and in tallow the decrease amounted to £104,004 on the £176,792 exported value in 1913. In grain and flour the figures were:

	1913	1914
Wheat	£393,541	£178,287
Oats	6,006	2,370
Flour	258,203	187,949

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POST OFFICE

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

STATE SUPPORT TO REFUGEES OF INVADED FRANCE

Minister of Interior Asserts That the Authorities Have Dealt With No Less Than 1,000,000 Persons From Northern Area

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—M. Malvy, the minister of the interior, states that not less than 1,000,000 refugees from the north of France have been dealt with by the French authorities since the outbreak of the war. This figure in no way represents the total exodus from the invaded departments, nor does it include the vast numbers of Belgians who have found a refuge in France. It merely refers to those from these districts, whose support devolves upon the state.

From the very commencement of the war steps were taken to provide immediately in certain departments of France outside the war zone for the reception and installation of those who might have to be removed from fortified districts in the zone of the war, to avoid their becoming an unnecessary and heavy charge on the local authorities. The rule was laid down in the beginning that all refugees and emigrants must be cared for at the cost of the state, and one of the first steps was a grant of 14,000,000 francs by the Conseil d'Etat for that purpose.

Measures Taken

Regulations were drawn up by the minister of the interior, and the prefects throughout France were instructed to make suitable arrangements. One of their first steps was to make an appeal to the local population that every household not touched by the war should receive one homeless family, and M. Malvy says that in all departments the response to this appeal has been magnificent. National resources are constantly being set free so as to be available to meet the continually increasing need.

In October and November last, owing to the character of the military operations in the north of France, the evacuation of the civil population of many cities and districts was a military necessity. Following this great influx of refugees it was found necessary to institute more formal regulations for meeting the needs of the situation, and a general set of rules was drawn up by the department of the minister of interior, providing for the necessary supply of lodging, food, clothing, and so forth, to the refugees, giving them at the same time the option of receiving instead a cash allowance similar to that given to the families of those who were mobilized, viz., 1 franc 25 centimes per adult and 50 centimes for all minors under the age of 16 years.

Employment

The success that has attended the carrying out of this regulation is attributed to no small extent to the fact that the regulations themselves were fully approved by the group of deputies who represent the invaded departments and of which M. Leon Bourgeois is the president. A great effort has been made to give the refugees occupation and to this end the prefects were authorized to offer a premium to all in employment. It is interesting to find that already some 30,000 families have found work in their new quarters.

It is estimated that of the 1,000,000 refugees, half have left their homes by order of the local authorities; the rest have left voluntarily. In a general way the occupants of the districts near the line of operations have not been encouraged to stay, owing to the impossibility of finding sufficient food out of the local resources and also from the fact that their remaining would facilitate the movements of suspects and spies. The duty of the prefects in these areas has been to try to induce the inhabitants to remove to the interior departments, by giving them the assurance that they would find in their temporary refuge everything consistent with their position, and that they would be repatriated gratuitously as soon as events permitted.

Problem Solved

Most of the people responded to these appeals, but in those cases where the prefects encountered absolute resistance, they were instructed to accord to the people the same assistance that they would have received if they had removed to the zone of the interior departments. This, so far, the immense problem of the refugees has found a practical solution, and with regard to the future M. Malvy has already notified the prefects that he can place at their disposal all the necessary funds. The mission of the government is, he says, a twofold one: to sustain for the time being their unfortunate compatriots and later to reconstitute their homes, and the country may be certain that the government will not fail in its task.

CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—Owing to the increasing numbers of the Royal Naval division quartered in the Crystal Palace, the admiralty have decided to close to the public the Palace grounds and buildings. It has been apparent for some weeks that this action would have to be taken and the program fixed for the current year has accordingly been entirely canceled.

NATIONALITY IN ART DISCUSSED BY GERMAN HISTORIAN

Relations With Other Countries Professor Woelflin Believes Produce Greatest Fertility

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MUNICH, Germany—Professor Woelflin, a well-known art historian, recently gave a lecture in Munich on "Nationality in Art." He began by saying that the complaints which were made that the art of today did not represent the feeling of the people, that the natural relation between demand and supply had ceased, and so forth, were based on the conception that Germans were too much inclined towards foreign elements. This conception, however, was false. If things were regarded as a whole from the historical point of view, it appeared that the greatest fertility had invariably resulted from relations with other countries. German artists had indeed been influenced by foreign elements, but in what they had made their own there had always been characteristics capable of subsequent and fruitful adaptation in their home country.

It was foolish, for instance, to maintain that Durer's visits to Italy had been his undoing, and had made German art quite other than it might have been. The time then had just been ripe for study in Italy; and if it had not been Durer, it would have been some contemporary of his who would have gone thither. Indeed, it was Utopian to imagine that art was limited to nations. It was two generations before the seed planted by Durer fully blossomed; then came Rubens and Rembrandt, of whom the latter could already dispense with the journey to Italy, for Italy had nothing more to give him.

In architecture it certainly looked as if there were nothing but foreign styles, but this conception also was false. It was maintained that the Roman style was, like the Roman speech, the adoption of old syllables, that the Gothic was a specific French style, the Renaissance a French name for an Italian style, and so forth. It was true that the foreign elements in the various styles had been adopted because for the time being Germany had nothing of her own to take its place, but afterwards there had always been a further development of German genius, with the result that, to mention only one example, the town halls of Verona and Altenburg had scarcely anything in common beyond the circumstance that both were "Renaissance buildings."

Illustrating his meaning with pictures ranging from the old church near Ramberg to Worms cathedral, the lecturer showed how little the names of styles signify, and how much the general tendencies which prevail for hundreds and thousands of years.

QUESTION ARISES IN ITALY OVER BOATS IN PORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GENOA, Italy—Eleven large German and Austrian boats, chiefly big passenger steamers, are held up at Genoa, where they have been since the commencement of the war.

As in the United States the question of the purchase of these boats has now arisen, and a number of capitalists have joined together and have opened negotiations for the purpose of taking over the boats and placing the same under the Italian flag. The government will be approached on this matter, and the question will then come before Parliament.

It is proposed that the boats should be at once chartered to the government for the transport of grain, in order to avoid having the cargoes seized as contraband. In political circles, however, it is pointed out that the scheme is not likely to receive the support of the government, as, in the event of Italy entering the conflict on the side of the entente, the steamers would become prizes of war and so government property.



Map showing position of railway from Fez to Rabat

RAILWAY RUNNING BETWEEN FEZ AND RABAT COMPLETE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—A telegram has been received from General Lyautey, Resident Commissioner General of Morocco, by the minister of war, announcing that the railway section between Mekinez and the coast has been completed, thus connecting Fez with Rabat.



(Copyright by G. H. Morbig, Khartoum) A gathering of Fellahs at Omdurman

IMPORTANCE OF COST-FINDING TO PRINTERS SHOWN

Lecturer in Edinburgh Outlines System Introduced to Trade in London at Cost Congress Which Exhibits Many Merits

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—F. H. Bisset, secretary of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Allied Trades recently delivered a lecture in Edinburgh on "Cost-Finding for Printers." G. M. Brown presided.

The lecturer, in introducing the subject, said that he knew of no trade in which the same expenditure of thought, and capital, and energy brought, on the whole, so poor a return as the printing trade. The printing trade was notoriously subject to excessive and ruinous competition. This was, to a large extent, the result of ignorance of costs. The printer was in the character of the case a craftsman first, a business man after. Price cutting was so largely the result of cost ignorance, that costing was the first great step necessary to improvement. It was this which had led the Master Printers Federation to appoint a committee to investigate the subject. This committee had sat for a year and had examined all known systems of costing. Two of their members had visited America and investigated the methods used there. As a result a system had been evolved and introduced to the printing trade at a cost congress held in London, February, 1913. This had been the largest meeting of employing printers ever brought together. The system had been largely adopted, with improvements in detail, and might, therefore, be regarded as definitive.

The first essential of any cost system was that it should show individual job profits or departmental profits. The system agreed upon did that and more, its central point being that it ascertained for every employee or machine an hourly rate, or cost price per hour, which would cover not only the employee's wages, but also the multifarious cost expenses of the business. The essential features of the system were:

1. That the cost per hour of each process be found.
2. That the hour cost be absolutely inclusive.
3. That the individual cost of every job be ascertained and
4. That the hour cost be automatically checked at regular intervals.

All this was achieved through the admirable device of the chargeable hour, which dispensed with the necessity of estimating the cost of distributing, clearing, reading, oversight, idle time, breakdowns of machinery, and so forth. In the case room, for instance, it was only necessary to obtain the time of setting,

making corrections and imposing, and every other cost in connection with the business (excepting material) became automatically included.

After exhibiting the costing system in detail from diagrams the lecturer said that to be practicable for the ordinary printer a system must fulfil certain requirements; it must be simple, inexpensive, sound, adaptable and effective. At first sight the system would hardly strike one as simple, but in practice it was found to be so, once a start had been made. It was found to be inexpensive—any expense was more than counterbalanced by the economies it effected. As an accountant the lecturer could guarantee it sound as to accuracy. It enabled the printer to base his estimates on fact, and hundreds of printers today testified to its effectiveness with enthusiasm.

MILAN SOCIALISTS FAIL TO ADOPT A FINAL RESOLUTION

Account Given in Paris Paper of Meeting to Discuss General Strike in Case of War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS—L'Humanité gives an account of the meeting held by the Socialists of Milan to discuss the idea of a general strike in case of war. Signors Turati and Maffioli spoke against it.

"If by neutrality," said Signor Maffioli, "you mean action which opposes all attempts to drag the country into the conflict, I perfectly agree with you. But if by absolute neutrality you mean the foregone resolution to forsake the country in its hour of need and of danger, we declare immediately that we are not and will not be on your side."

Signor Turati pointed out the enormous difference between the Libyan war and the present one. The latter, he said, involved the reconstruction of the map of Europe. Signor Turati finally proposed the adoption of an order of the day supporting Signor Maffioli's interpretation of the resolution passed by the Socialist party at Florence in January. It ran as follows: That Italian Socialists repudiate in equal measure as departures from the sound doctrine of socialism, the doctrine of Gustave Hervé which denies the love of country and the sense of nationality, and the easy intervention policy of nationalists and the friends of war."

The Avanti, it is well known, considers that this resolution enjoins on Socialists the necessity of opposing war whatever the circumstances. The editor of that paper, Signor Serrati, declares that members of the committee which drew up the resolution have confirmed the reading given by his paper. The meeting adjourned without having passed a final resolution.

ERECTION OF BIG LEIPZIG STATION GOING FORWARD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LEIPZIG, Germany—The erection of the main railway station at Leipzig, which upon completion will be the largest in Europe, is going steadily forward in spite of the war. The first half of the building was completed in time to receive the visitors to the great exhibition held in the city last summer, and it is calculated that the second half of the vast building, which will be devoted to the traffic between Leipzig and the rest of Saxony, will be completed by the end of the present year.

The scaffolding has already been taken down from the entire facade of the building facing the town, and the central hall, built of Saxon sandstone with a frontage of 298 meters, is very imposing. The completion of the interior is in full progress, so that part of the east wing is expected to be ready for use by April 1, and the remainder by July.

An underground railway has also been in course of construction since the autumn of 1913, the object of which is to connect the main railway station with the Bayerischer bahnhof.

FRUIT GROWING POSSIBILITIES OF EGYPT TOLD

Statement Issued by Ministry Points Out That the Prosperity of the Country Does Not Depend Upon Cotton Crop Alone

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The ministry of agriculture has issued an interesting article dealing with the possibilities of fruit culture in Egypt, and urging the necessity of departing from the idea of a "single crop" cultivation.

The risks of the cultivation of a single crop for export, the article declares, have been pointed out on many occasions and have recently received practical confirmation. The commerce of Egypt depends to a very great extent upon this sale of agricultural produce to other countries. If this is reduced, the purchasing power of the country in regard to the necessities which it cannot produce itself is likewise reduced, together with the number of people engaged in the distribution and sale of such goods.

It cannot, of course, be said, that the prosperity of the country depends entirely upon one crop, as in addition to that of cotton, the article continues, we sell considerable quantities of rice, onions, eggs, and other kinds of agricultural produce of more or less minor importance. It is not a question of giving too much attention to the suitable crop, but rather of giving too little attention to others which may be employed to increase the revenues derived from the former. This involves a consideration as to whether we are utilizing to the best advantage land upon which the best crops of cotton cannot be produced and also the desirability of devoting sufficient land to the cultivation of certain produce which is at present imported for local use.

After insisting that it would be, of course, unwise to attempt to utilize land which could otherwise be more profitably employed, for the production of crops which could be imported from Europe, the article continues: An examination of the official records of foodstuffs imported into this country points to the fact that certain of these might profitably be grown here, not only to supply our own needs, but also for sale elsewhere. One of the items which strikes the observer most forcibly in this connection is the quantity of fresh, preserved and dried fruit which is brought from abroad. For fresh fruit alone we paid in the year 1913, the sum of £257,672.

It would, of course, be idle to state that all this fruit can be grown here. Part of it comes at a season when the crops of this country are past; part of it is fruit, such as apples and pears, which can be grown more successfully in colder climates than that of Egypt. Moreover, there will always be a demand for certain varieties of imported fruit such as the "Yafawi" water melon, owing to their superior taste which cannot be produced under Egyptian conditions. It is, however, incontestable that a large proportion of the fruit at present imported can be grown at home with advantage to the cultivator and the country in general, and the principal reason why this is not done is undoubtedly the small amount of attention which these crops receive at the hands of the richer and more educated classes of the agricultural population.

The development of such crops is left for the greater part in the hands of the fellah whose conservatism is proverbial. He sows and plants what his father did before him. He cannot read and travel and thus find out what is being done outside of his own district. When he rents a piece of land for a year or less, his object is to get the most out of the land whilst it is in his possession. He cannot afford to make trials of crops with which he is not acquainted.

We must look to the educated classes for the spread of cooperative societies to bring the consumer into closer touch with the cultivator, and thus help him to compete with the foreign producer who finds such a ready market for his fruit and vegetables in Egypt.

GERMAN PAPERS JUSTIFY BRITISH ISLES BLOCKADE

Since Announcement by Admiralty of Its Decision the Press Has Daily Devoted Columns to a Discussion of the Subject

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—Since the publication of the German admiralty's announcement of a blockade of the British isles, the German papers have daily devoted columns to the discussion of the subject, which they one and all approached from the standpoint that Feb. 18 would usher in a new method of warfare against British shipping, and not one which the German navy has applied as far as possible for months past.

Another argument which was common to all the newspaper comments was that Germany had striven, both on land and sea, to carry on the war only against the armed forces of her opponents, and that it was the policy which England had pursued which had forced her to her present decision.

"It is repugnant to the German nature," wrote the Berliner Tageblatt, "to drag the peaceful population into the war, or to attempt to humble an opponent by hunger and by the destruction of the prosperity of the people. . . but our enemies have compelled us to reply to their attempts to ruin us economically." The Berlin paper further pointed out that it would probably not be necessary for their submarines to sink as many merchant vessels as was generally supposed, and considered that 10 or 15 of such encounters would be sufficient to prevent international and British shipping from approaching the British isles, and thus achieve the object desired. Similarly it would not be found necessary to blockade the entire coast, for the holding up of the traffic of one or two of the most important British ports would have the desired effect.

In the Frankfurter Zeitung Dr. Strupp has cited numerous declarations, agreements, international laws, and so forth, to prove that the German government has threatened nothing for which it cannot produce legal sanction, and has maintained that articles 48-54 of the declaration of London permit the destruction of a neutral vessel when the warship would run risks in attempting to bring the same into port. Similarly, Dr. Strupp contended, the commander of a German submarine would be justified by the same articles in leaving the crew and passengers of such a vessel to their fate.

With regard to neutral shipping, the arguments used on the one hand are that Germany cannot possibly interfere more seriously with international commerce than England has already done, and on the other that neutrals must expect to suffer for not having protested before against the illegal methods employed by Great Britain. In any case, Germany must look to her own interest first. The alleged secret order to British vessels to make use of neutral flags was greeted with a storm of comment, and it was claimed that England had torn down her flag in terror, and had thereby acknowledged her loss of the supremacy of the seas.

GERMANY'S LOAN TO BULGARIA DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—The Koelnische Zeitung supports the view put forward in a recent despatch that the money which Germany has just advanced to Bulgaria has been paid merely in fulfillment of the terms of a contract entered into by the two countries before the outbreak of war.

The Cologne paper, which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the German foreign office, remarked, however, that the payment of the instalment at the present moment was not without political significance, for Germany and Austria-Hungary had thereby shown that they were ready to help Bulgaria. At the same time it was clear that Bulgaria preferred to continue with the financial arrangements made with Germany and Austria-Hungary, rather than to accept any of the offers made her by the triple entente during the past few months.



A PACKAGE of N. B. C. Graham Crackers is an ideal lunch for you. They are fresh, crisp and wholesome. Keep them on hand for daily use.

Buy biscuit baked by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that Name

VIEWS IN ITALY OF THE SUBMARINE PLAN OF GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—In Italy, as elsewhere, Germany's blockade is being given serious consideration in political circles, not only from a juridical point of view, but also as to the immediate practical consequences, touching Italian commerce.

The German measure, it is stated, introduces an entirely new form of blockade, founded upon the rights of force, which does not menace England alone, but tends to paralyze the commerce of the neutrals. At present Italy obtains a very large part of her coal supply from England, and the importation of this necessity will be practically impossible, should the German blockade become more effective, which is seriously questioned by Italian naval experts. The press characterizes the German measure as still another egregious political blunder, and much indignation is expressed at the implied menace to Italian commerce.

Try My Rapid Fireless Cooker 30 Days AT MY RISK

DON'T you want to make a home test of one of my rapid fireless cookers? I will send you one at my risk and prove that it will save fuel bills—save meat and grocery bills—and save time for you. I will take the cooker back gladly at the end of the test and refund your money if everything about it is not more than satisfactory. I want you to use it every day—three times a day if you wish. My Rapid will cook everything you serve—make it more satisfying, more delicious. Try it and know for yourself. I AM MAKING A SPECIAL FACTORY PRICE ON 10,000 COOKERS

Right now to get my Rapid into new neighborhoods quickly I am making a special factory price on 10,000 cookers. But I cannot offer this bargain very long for the price of Aluminum has advanced. The Rapid is aluminum lined throughout—has no fire, no gas, no equipment of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum cooking utensils. Try it in your home before I have to raise the price. Send for Free Book 150 recipes for cooking everything. A postal note brings it. Address: Wm. Campbell, Free The Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 178, Detroit, Mich.

Church Building Should contemplate an efficient method of cleaning, and keeping clean the church edifice. We have many letters from churches and public buildings testifying to the merits of our TURBO System of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning. It does not cost much to install. There is no intricate mechanism to get out of order. It is as simple as A B C, but it is the very last word in vacuum cleaning.

Write us for our large TURBO Catalogue which tells the whole story of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning. Address: The United Electric Co., 8 Hurford Street, CANTON, O.

We are always prepared to furnish guests with all the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life at

YOUNG'S HOTEL

Our superior rooms and thoughtful attention to the minutest needs of every guest have for many years made this house an ideal home for business and professional men who were visiting this city. The renewal of our lease will enable us to continue this discriminating service to our patrons. J. R. WHIPPLE CO., BOSTON

WANT SONG BIRDS?

My free book tells how to win Bluebirds, Wrens, Purple Martins, etc., to live in your garden. I have helped thousands of people win song birds. If you want birds this summer, write me. I build bird houses, shelters, baths, etc. Among them: Dodson Purple Martin House, Price \$12, or with all-copper roof \$15. Chickadee or Nuthatch House, \$1.50 to \$3.50. Tree-Swallow House, \$1.75. Bird Bath—size \$3, cement \$17. All prices are f.o.b. Chicago. Write for my free illustrated book, under JOSEPH H. DODSON, 717 Secorville Bldg., Chicago. Mr. Dodson is a director of the Illinois Audubon Society.

M-M CO. New Importations

We have a splendid variety of plated and tinned hosiery for informal dress wear, as well as a fine assortment of French Flange lace strictly full dress.

MOONEY-MAXWELL CO. CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS 35 West 44th Street, NEW YORK Send for Samples

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAX & CO., 48 Portland Street, Boston



Executives of New England Federation for Rural Progress—Left to right, front row: Ebert S. Brigham, commissioner of agriculture of Vermont, member executive committee; L. H. Healey, secretary of the Connecticut state board of agriculture, vice-president; Richard M. Bowen, chairman of the executive committee of the Rhode Island state grange, retiring president; James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer. Back row: Dr. Alexander E. Cance, associate professor of agricultural economics, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics of Harvard University; J. Arthur Sherwood, master Connecticut state grange, member executive committee, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, member executive committee.

HOW N. E. RURAL HOUSEWIVES ARE HELPED IS TOLD

Women Instructors in Agricultural Colleges' Extension Work Report—Economic and Esthetic Advice Given

Throughout New England the women on the farms are today working more happily, more economically, and with more time for social enjoyment as the result of the extension service carried to their homes from the agricultural colleges by women, it was reported at the meetings of the New England Federation for Rural Progress in Boston on Friday. A number of these instructors were in attendance.

In one of the groups that visited the establishments of dealers who handle farm produce in the Boston market district, the cold storage plants, and the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange were Miss Laura Comstock, Miss Harriet Hopkins and Mrs. Lorain Jefferson from Amherst, Mass., headquarters of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Mrs. Julian H. Dimock and Miss Bessie Thayer of the extension department of the University of Vermont at Burlington and Miss Emma Madison of Simmons College, Boston. The representatives of the other state colleges were in other parties.

In Massachusetts, where this extension work is said to be further advanced than in other New England states, nearly a dozen schools of one week's length are held successively in various parts of the commonwealth. These instructors get into close touch with the housewives, give them practical, illustrated lessons that will help them improve home conditions and something to think about after the school has gone.

The farm women are taught new and easier ways of cooking, the use of new cooking implements, ways of home planning, decoration and economics. It is estimated that about 6000 Massachusetts farm women were helped last year. Girls and boys are attracted through club work started by the college extension service and carried on by leaders in the local communities. Prizes for growing farm produce, for canning and cooking are given and farm life thus proved to be so enjoyable that the younger generation desire to remain in their own country communities, it was reported.

Work among Vermont women is being received with more enthusiasm as the benefits derived from the pioneer work are noted by the rest of the state. Bread making, menu arrangement, household furnishing and construction, canning of everything produced on the farm, and the improvement of economic conditions are taught practically. The work among farm women is at first inspirational, according to Mrs. Dimock, but later takes a more definite form.

NAVY SECRETARY TO GO WITH FLEET

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels in person will accompany the war fleet on its voyage through the Panama canal to San Francisco, he announced today. He will leave Washington July 1, he said, join the fleet at Hampton Roads and was hopeful that the canal would be reached by July 4.

CORPORATION COUNSEL SPEAKS
Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan speaks today before the Twentieth Century Club as Mayor Curley's representative. He will explain the mayor's plan for an increase in the tax rate in order that the city may pay as it goes.

NONANTUM SQ. ENLARGING ACT HAS OPPOSITION

Newton Business Men in District Affected Say Planning Board Proposition Would Impair Values—Bill Is Permissive

Although the Legislature has practically passed the bill giving Newton authority to widen Nonantum square, only perfunctory action being now necessary for the measure's enactment, the project is being opposed by nearly all the business men in the locality and the sentiment seems to prevail that the Newton aldermen will not avail themselves of the privilege given them by the legislators on Beacon hill.

The members of the Legislature from this district are personally opposed to the widening of the square on the ground that it involves an unnecessary expense but they explain that the bill was allowed to pass simply as permissive legislation that Newton might do as it sees fit.

A petition recently circulated, opposing the improvement, was signed by all of the 42 storekeepers in the square who believe that any changes to property in the vicinity would be a detriment to business. The merchants are of the opinion that the reports of congestion are greatly exaggerated.

This petition was presented to the aldermen who referred it to the committee on public works, which, it is said, will not make any report on it until such time as some one may propose to the aldermen the project of widening the square.

Nonantum square is the terminus of five lines of the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company and the changing point for car patrons to Boston. Formerly the cars on two lines of the Boston Elevated used the square as a terminus but recently this order was changed. Now the cars only stop in the square long enough to load and unload passengers.

In its report, the planning board, said congestion existed in the square. The board offers a plan which would entail the expenditure of at least \$220,000 and declares that such a scheme must be adopted if future conditions are to be taken into consideration.

In detail, the board advises the taking by excess condemnation, or by a process of exchange, the entire triangle on the south side of the square, comprising 44,123 sq. ft., and the tearing down of the buildings which form the apex of the triangle; the widening of Center street on the north side, first, by arcing the present buildings to a width sufficient for a wide sidewalk and wider roadbed, and second, by taking land from the east side of the street, from Jefferson street to the Watertown line. Further the plan provides for an "island" in the center of the square, for street car patrons and the building of a new street, in the rear of the square, from Washington street to Center street.

ROCKEFELLER PLEA MADE TO INDICTMENT

NEW YORK—William Rockefeller, who is at Jekyll Island, Ga., entered, through counsel, today, a tentative plea of not guilty to the superseding indictment charging him, as a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Rockefeller was the last of the 21 directors and former directors of the road to plead since the superseding indictments against them were handed down. He was given until March 22 to change his plea or take other action.

CHANGE IN HARVARD CLUBS' MEETING DATE

The meeting of the Harvard Associated Clubs in San Francisco has been postponed from Aug. 13-14 to Aug. 20-21. This change has been made because it has been necessary to substitute for the July 24 sailing of the Kronland from New York a sailing of the Finland on July 31. The Harvard men were to have sailed on the Kronland July 24.

BRIGHT BUSINESS PROSPECTS SEEN BY PORT OFFICER

Joseph A. Maynard Visits Capital and Other Cities in Which Substantial Increase in Trade Is Forecast

After visiting and interviewing officials of several Atlantic ports as well as administration officials and business men in large trade centers, Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port of Boston, returned to his office at the customs house today. Mr. Maynard's trip took him to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

He visited the surveyors at these ports with a view to interchange of ideas relative to port activities and developments. He says the exports of the United States are steadily increasing in value. All of the business men interviewed, he said, see a substantial increase and betterment in business conditions throughout the country.

While in the national capital, Mr. Maynard spent much of his time at the headquarters of the treasury department attending to business matters. He said that he attended the night sessions during the final days of the Congress which has just been concluded. At one session he said he remained all night, not leaving until 5 a. m. He praised the manner in which the House of Representatives were supporting President Wilson's administration.

NEWTOWNE CLUB HOLDING A FAIR

Newtowne Club of Cambridge are today holding the last day of a fair, which was opened in their rooms Thursday. The occasion takes the place of the annual musical comedy.

Those who arranged for the fair are: President of the club, J. A. Farrer; vice-president, Gustav E. Carstien; secretary, Thomas L. Johnson; treasurer, Harry S. Bacon, and the committee on arrangements, Chairman Frank S. Rogers, F. R. Bunten, George T. Gray and Russell J. Huntley.

OPPOSITION TO THE NURSE BILL IS ANTICIPATED

(Continued from page one)

board with satisfactory proof that they are 18 years of age or over, of good moral character, but who cannot qualify as graduates of approved training schools for nurses, shall, upon the payment of a fee of three dollars, be examined by said board, and if found competent to care for cases which do not require expert services, shall be registered with a right to use the title household nurse, and shall receive a certificate in testimony thereof from said board, signed by its chairman and secretary. Nurses registered with the title household nurse shall not care for major surgical cases. The prohibition clause is also found in section 10 as follows:

"After Jan. 1 in the year 1916, no person shall engage in the work of nursing for hire in this commonwealth unless he or she has become registered in accordance with the provisions of this act."

Section 10 contains the penalty clause as follows:

"Whoever not being authorized to practise as a registered nurse within this commonwealth, practises or attempts to practise the art of nursing, or uses the abbreviations R. N., or H. N., or any other words, letters or figures to indicate that the person using the same is such a registered nurse, shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$100."

Opponents of the bill declare that their objection is not to prohibiting unregistered persons from holding themselves out as registered nurses. They believe there should be this prohibition as a matter of protection to that portion of the public who wish to employ registered nurses. But the opposition appears to be directed against the prohibition of any nursing, with the minor exceptions already given, except by registered nurses. This is held to set up a monopoly in favor of a single class of citizens.

LINER CAMBRIAN SAILS

Loaded with grain and other food-stuffs besides 604 horses the Leyland liner Cambrian steamed this afternoon for London and Avonmouth from Hoosac docks, Charlestown. Cargo included 39,922 bushels wheat, 150 tons fresh beef, 1200 tons flour, 300 tons lumber and 1400 barrels 3879 boxes apples.

Announcing a Formal
Spring Opening
French
Millinery
Suits Gowns
Dresses Wraps

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West



Drawn from model shown by Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street near West **Chandler & Co.** Established Nearly a Century

Sale Monday—6300 Sheets and Pillow Cases Much Under Regular Retail Prices

All made of selected high-grade sheeting—uniform in texture and even threaded. Note also that these are all perfect goods, of a quality that will stand up under the most severe laundering and usage, full size, perfectly bleached, torn, ironed and hemmed ready for use.

Quite unusual to buy sheets and pillow cases at such low prices when their quality is considered—so much so that housekeepers should not fail to supply their present needs as well as those of a year or more to come.

Sheets, size 63x108 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 78c.	Sale price 63c
Sheets, size 72x 99 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 80c.	Sale price 65c
Sheets, size 72x108 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 86c.	Sale price 70c
Sheets, size 81x 99 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 88c.	Sale price 72c
Sheets, size 81x108 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 95c.	Sale price 75c
Sheets, size 90x108 in., hemmed.....	Usual price 1.00.	Sale price 82c
Pillow Cases, size 36x38½ in., hemmed....	Usual price 15c.	Sale price 12½c
Pillow Cases, size 42x38½ in., hemmed....	Usual price 20c.	Sale price 17c
Pillow Cases, size 45x38½ in., hemmed....	Usual price 21c.	Sale price 18c
Pillow Cases, size 36x38½ in., hemmed....	Usual price 23c.	Sale price 19c

CLEARANCE Upholsteries Draperies

the remaining lengths from the Hofstatter and other great purchases.

	Value	Price
45 yds. Silk Damask.....	4.25	1.55
14 yds. Wool Tapestry (50 in.).....	12.00	2.75
26 yds. Empire Silk Damask.....	20.00	2.15
75 yds. Stripe Brocade Damask.....	3.75	.95
10 yds. Green Silk Tapestry.....	13.00	3.75
25 yds. Dione Silk Tapestry.....	12.00	2.10
28 yds. Cream Silk Brocade.....	25.00	5.75
31 yds. Empire Damask.....	15.00	2.25
45 yds. Silk Gold Damask.....	12.00	3.25
10 yds. Silk Brocade.....	9.50	4.00
10 yds. Silk and Wool Tapestry.....	15.00	5.00
42 yds. Fig. Linen Velour.....	4.75	2.15
38 yds. Wool Tapestry.....	8.00	2.65
6 yds. Green Silk Damask.....	8.50	3.15
26 yds. Green Figured Velvet.....	7.50	2.75
40 yds. Wool Tapestry.....	12.50	3.25
41 yds. Silk Brocade.....	11.00	3.25

75 Short Lengths—Velours, velvets, corduroys and plushes—1 to 3 yard pieces. Values 3.50, 5.00 to 10.50 length. Price, per length, 1.00 and 2.00

86 Short Lengths—Mohairs, tapestries, prints, damasks, etc. 1 to 2¼ yard lengths. Values 7.50 to 15.00. Price, length, 1.85

107 Pillow Tops and Chair Seats—Velours, prints, damask, etc. Values from 50c to 1.25 each. All priced, each, 25c

376 Short Pieces—Suitable for pillow tops and chair seats—tapestry, velour and damask. Values from 1.00 to 1.25. Price, each, 50c

Lot Short Lengths—Imported cretonnes, block prints and taffetas. Values, length, from 1.50 to 5.00. Price, length, 75c

SPECIAL New Curtains

Scrim, Marquisette and Brussels net
110 prs. Curtains—Scrim and Brussels net—cluney, filet and novelty lace edges and insertions—white and ecru—full length. Values 2.75 to 4.25. Price 2.00

95 prs. Curtains—Brussels net, scrim and marquisette—Venetian, Cluney and drawn work insertions and edges. Values 3.75 to 4.50. Price 2.75

124 prs. Curtains—Scrim and marquisette, imported lace and hand drawn work edges and insertions—white and Arabian, full length. Value 4.75 to 6.00. Price 3.75

85 prs. Curtains—Marquisette and scrim—insertions and edges of imported linen—Cluney, French filet and embroidered bands with hand drawn work. Values 6.00 to 7.50. Price 4.35

Hall Lengths India Druggets

In addition to the splendid assortment in regular sizes, special attention is called to India Druggets in the long hall and stair lengths—mostly in natural wool ground, with designs in forest green, old blue, India reds, black or brown.

	Priced Elsewhere	Price
India Druggets, 2.3x 5.0.....	3.50	2.35
India Druggets, 2.3x 9.0.....	7.00	4.00
India Druggets, 2.3x12.0.....	8.00	5.85
India Druggets, 2.3x15.0.....	11.00	7.50
India Druggets, 3.0x 9.0.....	8.50	5.85
India Druggets, 3.0x12.0.....	11.00	7.85
India Druggets, 3.0x15.0.....	13.00	10.00
India Druggets, 3.0x18.0.....	16.50	12.00

CREPE DE CHINE Undergarments At Unusual Prices

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, in pink and white. Special price 7.95
Crepe de Chine Combinations, in pink and white. Special price 5.00
Crepe de Chine Bloomers, in pink, white and blue. Special price 2.95
Crepe de Chine Petticoats, in pink and white. Special price 5.00

SAXONY Rugs

Discontinued Patterns

Mostly in the beautiful Oriental designs which in these rugs are so admirably duplicated.
Size 9x12. Regularly 50.00. } 37.50
Special Values in Smaller Sizes. Size 3.0x5.3, regular price 8.00. Price 5.50

ORIENTAL Rugs 35.00 and 45.00

They come from Persia, and were bought in the market of Constantinople—mostly semi-Antiques, large Kurdistans, Bijars, Camels Hairs, Guejes and Hamadans. The colorings are old blues, reds, soft ivories, dull greens and rose.

Separate Skirts SPRING MODELS

New Flare Skirts, in light weight wool poplins, Scotch woolsens in diagonal weaves, and all-wool checks; tailored belts and smart pockets. Special at 5.50.
New Goline Skirts, models for sport and dress wear, in sand, putty and white. Special at 6.50 to 10.00.
New Wash Velvet Skirts, a fashionable, perfect laundering material, in new belt and pocket model. Special at 7.50.
New Linen Bow Skirt, of round thread linen, an easy to launder model, and requires no starching. Special at 5.00.

SPECIAL Nightgowns 3.95 Hand Embroidered

These dainty French-American nightgowns are noteworthy for their exceptionally fine embroidery—the beautiful designs being worked in the most skillful manner. Several of these patterns are intricate designs, such as are not usually found on garments at such a low price. Embroidery of this character can usually be obtained only on gowns selling at 5.00 to 6.00.

ANNOUNCEMENT Corsets

Our expert corsetiers will fit and make, free of charge, all alterations on any corset purchased Opening Week. The best models in Bon Ton Corsets from 3.00 to 10.00; Newest styles in Elvira Corsets 3.00 to 25.00, and many new styles in Redfern, Warner's, La Vida and Chandler & Co.'s Special Corsets.
In addition to the regular offerings, we will place on sale about 400 fine Corsets at half-price.
3.00 Corsets..... 1.50
4.00 Corsets..... 2.00
5.00 Corsets..... 2.50
6.00 Corsets..... 3.00
8.00 Corsets..... 4.00
10.00 Corsets..... 5.00

IMPORTED Dutch Blue Linen 32c Value 45c yard

1250 yards of this fashionable dress fabric—warranted all pure linen—yarn dyed—36 inches wide. It is rather doubtful whether we can secure again this season another lot of this linen in its beautiful shadings of Delft blue, Copenhagen blue, tile blue, Van Dyck blue and Holland blue—all typical of the skies and inland waters of the Netherlands.

GEN. CARRANZA URGED BY U. S. TO ACCEPT AID

State Department Receives Word
That Mexico Leader Is Plac-
ing Obstacles in Way of Help-
ing Mexico City Situation

WASHINGTON—Official messages to the state department and reports from the ambassadors of other countries indicate that Mexico City is short of food supplies and that General Obregon, the Carranza commander, is placing obstacles in the way of relieving the situation.

So far General Obregon has refused to permit an international relief committee to give its aid but Secretary Bryan announced Friday that he had sent an urgent telegram to American Consul Silliman with instructions to lay the situation earnestly before General Carranza, so that General Obregon might be directed to accept the proffered help.

Merchants who closed their stores have been ordered by General Obregon to reopen them. The Brazilian, British, Spanish and Italian ambassadors called separately at the state department Friday each with reports coinciding with those received by the government.

Freight service is suspended between Mexico City and Veracruz. Transportation facilities for relief purposes are being withheld by General Obregon on the ground of military necessity.

President Wilson was advised of all the facts late Friday as revealed in official messages and the reports from the ambassadors.

The President is reported to be studying the various phases of the question. The situation is described by the ambassadors of other countries as more intolerable than it has ever been since revolutionary troubles began in the southern republic.

For the present the outcome of the telegraphic correspondence with Carranza will be awaited. Hitherto he has been reported as standing by all the activities of General Obregon, whose purpose, according to official reports, seems to be to force the lower classes to enlist in the Carranza army.

The difficulties of the situation from the viewpoint of administration officials are numerous. General Villa and his forces and the Zapata faction, according to official reports, seem to be rapidly gaining ground in the military campaign, but their plans have for their object at present the domination of other parts of Mexico, particularly Tampico and the northern part of the country.

The presence at Veracruz of Charles A. Douglas, an intimate friend of Secretary Bryan and a legal adviser in Washington of General Carranza, it is believed in some quarters, may assist the negotiations which the state department has instituted to obtain a solution of affairs at Mexico City.

SEVERAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES FILED WITH CLERK

These committee reports have been filed with the clerk of the House:

Federal relations, resolutions urging Congress to establish a national security commission. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, that the General Court of Massachusetts, sitting in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, endorse the resolutions now before Congress calling for the establishment of a national security commission.

Mercantile affairs, a bill to regulate the management of cooperative associations by limiting capitalization and voting powers of stockholders.

Mercantile affairs, leave to withdraw on bill to provide for the appointment of a chief inspector of masonry construction. Senators Bagley, McGonagle and Timilty and Representatives Harrington, Sheehan, Wall and Phelan dissent.

Mercantile affairs, leave to withdraw on bill to regulate the installation of heat, power and ammonia systems. Senators McGonagle and Timilty and Representatives Harrington, Sheehan, Wall and Phelan dissent.

OKLAHOMA HAS PEACE SOCIETY
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—In Sequoyah county is to be found the first society organized in Oklahoma for a movement toward world-wide peace, says the Oklahoman. It is incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma and is named the Friends of Peace Society. According to the terms of its charter in the office of the secretary of state, the purpose of the society is to labor for peace and good order in all places at all times; to teach personal honesty, and to organize subordinate lodges in any part of Oklahoma. Trustees for the new order are W. W. Buckner, W. I. Copeland and C. M. Adams of Sadie, in Sequoyah county.

INDIANS WIN LEGISLATURE
OLYMPIA, Wash.—Forty hostile Indians, bent on the extermination of certain provisions of the proposed new fish code that would interfere with their tribal fishing rights, invaded the Washington legislative halls recently, says a special to the Portland Oregonian. Their whirlwind attack on the backers of the fish code won promises that the amendments they desired would be made.

RED SOX LEAVE ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Boston American Red Sox baseball party left here Friday night on their way to the Hot Springs training camp. Four players joined the party here. They were Pitchers Ruth and C. W. Scott and Catchers Cady and Haley.

FARMERS TO GIVE ONE ACRE'S PROFIT TO BRITISH FUND

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Plan to Raise Relief Money by New Method

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
WINNIPEG, Man.—The farmers of the three prairie provinces of western Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have through resolutions passed at their recent conventions undertaken to contribute to a patriotic fund by means of what has been termed the "patriotic acre."

As explained by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers Association of Manitoba, the proposition is that each farmer who cooperates will contribute to this fund the production of one acre of land. The secretary of each of the 1375 societies in the three provinces will be supplied with pledge forms to be distributed among the farmers. Those signing these pledges will during the season deliver to their secretaries the actual product from the acre set apart, or its equivalent in cash.

The funds derived from this source will be forwarded direct to England to be used in Great Britain for the relief of those rendered needy because of the war. The method of forwarding the funds and distributing in Great Britain has yet to be arranged.

The membership of the Grain Growers associations in these provinces numbers upwards of 35,000 and it is expected that the fund derived from this source will be large.

PROFIT-SHARING VIEWS GIVEN TO WAGE ARBITERS

Witness for Employees of Western United States Railroads
Quotes Industrial Board Testimony of Capitalists

CHICAGO—A basis for profit-sharing was introduced Friday in the session of the wage arbiters hearing the case of employees of western railroads who are seeking higher pay. W. J. Lauck, a statistical witness for the men, was on the stand.

The witness quoted excerpts of testimony given by John D. Rockefeller, George W. Perkins, Samuel Untermyer, Louis D. Brandeis and others before the committee on industrial relations at New York recently.

Mr. Perkins was quoted as saying that profit-sharing is the primary remedy for industrial unrest; Mr. Untermyer to the effect that overcapitalization reacts injuriously upon labor, and Mr. Brandeis as saying that labor does not receive its fair share of the immense profits brought about by the introduction of machinery. Mr. Rockefeller's reported testimony that he would be glad to have all employees of his properties as partners, sharing in the profits, also was quoted.

Mr. Lauck closed an analysis of certain railroad companies, the alleged overcapitalization of which he declared diverted revenues from legitimate channels.

James M. Sheehan, attorney for the railroads, stated that he did not consider the analysis germane to the arbitration and waived examination.

CITY PLAN FOR EAST BOSTON IS ABOUT COMPLETE

(Continued from page one)
elaborate plan for the relief of conditions in certain interiors.

"We have found that East Boston now contains about 60,000 persons and that its assessed property valuation is roughly, \$40,000,000. The area of East Boston originally was 1435 acres. The area can be enlarged to be 1925 acres through filling up the flats within the present ward and harbor lines. The area of the ideal East Boston as the planning board devises can be made about 4000 acres, or nearly three times the area of the original section by extending the flats to the eastward as far as to the present deep water lines."

NEW DISTRICT CHIEF
Captain Joseph H. Kenney of ladder company 12, St. Alphonsus street, has been named district chief to succeed former district Chief Michael Walsh, by Fire Commissioner Grady.

SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT

For Afternoon Affairs
No matter what else is served, a welcome awaits Social Tea Biscuit at afternoon affairs. A sweetened biscuit appropriate for all occasions.

10¢
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
Always look for that Name

RAILROADS TELL NEED OF HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

Testimony Given Before Interstate Commerce Commissioner at Chicago Relates to Credit of the Various Systems

CHICAGO—Before Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels Friday, in the hearing on the petition of 41 western railroads for permission to increase freight rates, the credit of railroads as reflected in their ability to obtain new capital was discussed.

Festus J. Wade, a banker of St. Louis, testified that, owing to poor earnings, western railroads were unable to obtain money except on rates out of proportion to those asked from industrial corporations.

"Of course as business conditions through the country are poor now do you think it would hasten prosperity to tax the shippers?" Mr. Wade was asked.

"It would help hasten prosperity to restore the credit of railroads. Many shippers who are now suffering from business depression would be glad to pay higher rates to improve business."

The witness said he considered the influence of the interstate commerce commission over railroads was good, but that many state commissions and legislatures handicapped the roads.

"Don't you think it is rather mismanagement and the selling of blue sky and water that has hurt the roads more than state commissions?" asked Everett Jennings, counsel for the Illinois public utilities commission.

"It's just such wild statements as you have made that have hurt their credit," replied Mr. Wade.

Asserting that he had much experience with the credits of southwestern roads, Mr. Wade said that the road's ability to obtain money on bonds in recent years was steadily decreasing, that "while the country was flooded with money," the public had grown reluctant to buy securities and that only roads in exceptionally good standing could obtain funds at normal rates.

Benjamin F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific, said his lines would be unable to keep pace with the public's demands for increased efficiency unless higher freight rates were permitted.

"When the railroads are prosperous," he said, "they consume from 40 to 50 per cent of the basic industrial factors and thus initiate a movement in business which quickly pervades all industries and trades."

KAISER HONORS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser has conferred the order Pour le Mérite on the chief of the general staff, General von Falkenhayn, in recognition of his services in connection with the victory of the Masurian Lakes.

The recent operations in East Prussia have been closely followed by the Kaiser, who was personally with the troops advancing in the center, and was enthusiastically cheered upon entering Lyck on Feb. 14. When leaving the town he met a Pomeranian regiment of grenadiers, to whom he expressed his thanks and appreciation. They had fulfilled, he declared, his expectations, and shown themselves worthy of their forefathers, who in 1870 and also 100 years before, had protected the Fatherland with the same spirit and firm courage.

CIVIC CENTER PRIZE AWARDED TO TWO WOMEN

NEW YORK—The firm of Schenck & Mead of New York, composed of two women architects, has won the first prize in the competition held under the auspices of the City Club of Chicago for plans for a neighborhood center. Miss Schenck appeared before the City Club in Chicago last night to explain the plans.

EXPORTS OF PORK SHOW INCREASE

Exports of pork provisions from Boston to Europe are increasing more rapidly than in several years, according to Boston export houses. The new Warren liner Bay State, built especially for the Boston trade, and on its maiden trip here, is expected to arrive early next week and when sailing will take out 1500 tons of pork. The Canadian took 1800 tons to Liverpool Wednesday. This is the largest shipments of pork ever to

leave Boston, it is said. Of recent years, shipments of 300 tons of pork products has been considered large. Other vessels are also booking large quantities of provisions.

Fresh beef shipments have also been resumed, 6139 quarters having been exported from Boston during the past two months, the first since 1911.

TWO SESSIONS FOR BOSTON
MACON, Ga.—Conditions being right Manager Stallings will give his Boston Nationals two sessions of hard baseball practice today. No work was done Friday on account of the weather.

MAYFLOWER HOUSE TO BE SOLD SOON

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The only remaining house in America which has sheltered persons who came here on the Mayflower in 1620 is to be sold at auction next month by order of the court.

The house was built in 1686 by a son of John Howland, one of the Mayflower party, and it is assumed that the elder Howland was a frequent caller at the son's home.

During Automobile Week

We Shall Continue Our Wonderful Sale of

Raccoon Coats

For Men and Women.

\$40 and upwards

Our stock of Raccoon Coats is so large you will have no difficulty in selecting just the Coat you want at a very low price

This sale comprises the best assortment of well-made Raccoon Coats, at prices lower than ever before offered for merchandise of this quality. Prices will start as low as \$40. Every coat will be marked in plain figures, and each coat distinctly numbered.

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LAMSON & HUBBARD

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92 Bedford Street, Boston

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CAMBRIDGE MEN DISCUSS WAYS TO IMPROVE TRADE

Harvard Square Dealers Start Window Dressing Campaign—East Cambridge Wants Much Brighter Lighting

A "great white way" for East Cambridge, more up-to-date methods of window dressing and the issuance of discount stamps are some of the means to be employed by Cambridge merchants to promote "home trade." Members of the Harvard Square and East Cambridge Businessmen's Associations are laying plans which, it is expected, will soon be perfected.

Harvard square already has bright street lamps as have Central square, Inman square and North Cambridge. East Cambridge will soon be in line in this respect with a bright strip extending along Cambridge street from Second to Ninth street.

The Harvard Square Association met in the rooms of the Colonial Club, Cambridge, recently, and President George G. Wright presided.

The question which interested all present was, "How shall we bring more trade to Harvard square?" Discount stamps were given extended consideration. These would be issued and redeemed by the merchant and would amount to 5 per cent discount on all purchases.

Harvard Square a Center

It was argued that Harvard square is the center of a population of more than 250,000 people and that it should get a large share of the trade of these people. It is admitted, however, by members of the association and others that the construction of the Cambridge subway has reduced trade in the square.

It is maintained that the beneficial results from the construction of the subway are certain to be felt in the way of increased trade in Harvard square later on. Figures show that since the subway was opened the building operations in the northern section of the city have increased fast. This has been followed by an increase in population and an attendant increase in the amount of regular business transacted in the Harvard square. It is expected that this will increase from year to year so that it will more than offset the present temporary loss of the transient trade.

Window decorations is another topic in which the association has taken more than a passing interest.

In order to learn something as to this phase of the situation the association had as one of its guests in its meeting a professional window dresser. He had been given an opportunity to view the windows in the stores in and about the square and was asked to speak on the subject of window decoration and its real value as a business drawing card.

He explained that window decorating was one of the most essential things for a retail store keeper, that thousands of people pass the store as compared with the one who enters. Those who pass without entering draw their inferences as to the interior from what they see in the window.

Offer Essay Prizes

It was decided that the association should urge every business man in the square to do all in his power to improve the appearance of his window. Further than this, the association determined to make these windows the subject of a prize contest. After the shopkeepers had had an opportunity to put their windows in shape it was decided that the school authorities should be asked to have an essay written in the high school and in the grammar schools of the district based upon the condition of the store windows in Harvard square.

The association will offer prizes for the best essay in the high school and in the grammar grades. This will be taken up immediately with the school officials. The East Cambridge Business Men's Association held its meeting in Odd Fellows hall, Cambridge street, with John J. Ahern, the president, presiding.

The principal interest from a local trade point of view was the project to establish a more brilliantly lighted area along Cambridge street from Second to Ninth streets. It was generally admitted that such a feature was necessary in order to encourage the people of the district to come out and do their shopping during the evening.

A committee was appointed to take subscriptions among the storekeepers of the district. The money thus raised, which is to be in the vicinity of \$1000, will be used by the association in defraying half of the additional cost of maintenance of the new lights over and above what they cost at the present time. The city will stand half the increase of this expense and in later years will bear the entire burden.

As soon as the money has been raised it is expected that the association's committee will ask the gas and electric light companies to install several posts that the efficiency of gas against electricity may be tested.

CALIFORNIA PLANS FOR BIG INCREASE IN POPULATION

City Planning and State Enforcement of the Housing Laws Are Being Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—The need of uniform enforcement by the state of state housing laws and the advisability of the appointment of city planning boards to anticipate the problems which will arise from the influx into California cities of immigrants as the result of cheap fares through the Panama canal, were emphasized by the principal speakers at a recent conference of civic workers under the auspices of the commission of immigration and housing.

An exhibit of photographs and statistics, compiled by the commission, was shown for the first time and will be exhibited in all the principal cities of the state.

The conference adopted resolutions favoring state enforcement and the extension of state housing laws to cover single dwellings. The appointment of a city-planning commission to serve without pay was also recommended to the mayor and city council of Oakland. Among the factors of the problem to which the proposed commission would give attention are the relief of congestion in tenements, the study of the housing finance and transportation and the working out of plans for constructive housing betterment.

Several bills are pending in the Legislature looking to better regulation of tenement houses and of the temporary housing of laborers in construction and harvesting camps.

The rapid drift of population to the cities makes the question of overcrowding one of vital interest. According to the United States census figures several of the larger cities of California showed a growth of over 200 per cent in the decade from 1900 to 1910, while the state as a whole made a growth of 60.1 per cent, showing a rapid increase of urban population.

SOMERVILLE WINS DEBATE ON BOTH SIDES OF QUESTION

Teams Get Decision Supporting Negative and Affirmative of Equal Suffrage Argument

Somerville high school teams won in debating both sides of the question "Resolved, that women should have equal suffrage with men in Massachusetts" with teams from Newton and Brookline high schools last evening. The Somerville team taking the negative defeated the Brookline debaters at Somerville, and the team going to Newton to take the affirmative side defeated the Newton pupils. Brookline by defeating Newton won second place in the debate.

Of the Somerville debate the judges were E. S. Bryant of the Everett high school faculty, Albert M. Lyon of Newtonville and F. Hoyt of Boston. The Somerville team was made up of Henry S. Derby, Donald B. Smith and Elmer K. Pillsbury. The Somerville high school orchestra furnished music after the debate.

The Newton debate was won by the following team from Somerville: Harry Moore, Thomas F. Scanlon and Henry Burt. The judges were Prof. William Aurelio of Boston University, Payson Dana of Brookline and Silas Peirce of Boston.

Brookline's negative team which won from Newton was made up of Leonard Saxe, Benjamin Sallinger and A. Ogden Porter. The judges were L. B. Hulman, principal of the Melrose high school, Attorney O. W. Smith of Boston and W. H. Sprague of Cambridge.

INTERNED ALIENS SEEK HOMESTEADS FROM CANADIANS

COCHRANE, Ont.—The detention of alien prisoners of war at points along the transcontinental railway will result in a large number of them taking up farms at the close of the war, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

At the camp at Spirit Lake, in the province of Quebec, a number of the prisoners have already made application for homesteads. Those detained at Hurricanaw and Spirit Lake are principally all Austrians, and are a hardy lot of men, used to roughing it, and adapt themselves to northern conditions readily, and should make good settlers. Already at Spirit Lake they have cleared 25 acres of land, and over 200 cords of pulp wood has been cut and piled.

ASSOCIATION OF CATTLEMEN GROWS

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Seven hundred new members were received by the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas during the year ending recently, says the Record. The association now has 3000 memberships, representing 5000 individual cattlemen.

During the year the association employed a force of 49 inspectors, which recovered for members more than 5000 head of cattle, horses and mules. The value of the property restored to members amounts to double the cost of the entire work of the association. Secretary Spiller says that the presence of the inspectors at the various markets of the country has a tendency to prevent loss of cattle.

TRAINING GIRLS IN HOME-MAKING IS AIM OF STATE

Authorities Propose to Distinguish Between Work of the Cities and the Small Towns

Having experimented with several forms of industrial training, for girls, Massachusetts authorities have become convinced that in towns and small communities the home-making form of industrial school is best; that the trade school belongs to cities where there are many trade opportunities, but that it fails to meet the needs of smaller places.

As the "Massachusetts plan" in industrial education is credited throughout the country with being especially efficient and serves as a guide for much of the work elsewhere, this latest conclusion of the state board of education is more than locally significant.

Establishing in Towns

At the vocational school for girls in Somerville the state has been conducting for some time a line of work which it is now beginning to establish in towns and rural districts throughout the state. The school started in September, 1911, as a trade school, carefully planned on the basis of a survey of women in industry in Somerville and the adjoining town of Cambridge as a preliminary to more efficient service. A successful and rapidly growing trade school in Boston, from which the two towns are separated only by the River Charles, was the natural precedent to the new school which seemed to have similar conditions to meet.

But it was only a few months after the school was started that it was found to be not meeting the need. Changes were made in the school plan and gradually the character of the school was changed from a strictly trade school to a home-making school with trade standards. In a trade school the pupils are taught trades outright. They may enter at 14 years of age, the limit for compulsory school attendance in Massachusetts, and are trained intensively for a specific work that shall enable the girl to earn a good wage in a short time. At the Somerville vocational school, as now established, this is no longer done. The girls are instructed solely in the home industries, cooking, housewifery, dressmaking and millinery, but with trade standards, so that they can go out into the world of trade, if they so desire and meet the trade conditions, or go on quietly in their homes.

Aim of Girls the Home

The aim of the girl in the home school, is, primarily, to go back into the home, and the training is given with that end in view. While she is so taught that she shall be able to earn a good wage that is not the only aim. The course is broader. It is designed for those girls who wish a practical knowledge of home making, but the training is so planned to meet the needs of each girl individually that when she desires she can find employment later in any one of the major subjects taught. The course covers a period of two years and includes the study of dressmaking, millinery and cooking, the related subjects of textiles, design and home economics; the vocational subjects of English, business arithmetic, household chemistry, and administration.

While cooking is given to all the girls, the course has been so arranged that those who wish may accept any one of the many opportunities for employment for women along the lines of household science. It includes both plain and fancy cooking, candy making, planning menus and estimating cost of same, and waitress service.

As a required part of the training the girls act as waitresses at the school luncheon period, and as occasion arises are sent out as accommodators for formal and informal affairs. Throughout the year many luncheons are given at the school, with the menus planned and the food purchased, prepared and served by the girls. From the number of girls who are able to perform this accommodator service and from the orders received for cakes, preserves, rolls and salads it is realized that there is a demand in the community for just such service.

Caters for Small Events

The school often does catering for small luncheons and evening affairs and supplies the waitresses also as a means of testing the girls' ability along these lines.

Instruction in sewing aims to train girls for skilled work as seamstresses. The girls are taught to make simple cotton dresses, as well as elaborate evening ones; to cut and fit, and make their own patterns, to mend and care for table linen, to launder fine laces and embroideries, mend stockings and darn woolen and cotton goods. To the girl who is specializing in millinery it being a seasonal trade, supplementary training is given, so that she has the opportunity of becoming, first, a milliner's helper during the season; second, of selling in the stores during the December holiday season; third, of serving as waitress in some of the women's lunch rooms, and fourth, of becoming an independent accommodator or mother's helper.

Last year the school conducted a tea and lunch room in a busy part of the town to give the girls practical experience in that sort of work. The work was very successful and will be conducted on the same plan in the larger quarters offered in the high school building. The accommodator service is one of the features of the school training.

For the town and small community it is believed to be more practical than training for actual trades.

First Class Graduates

The first class graduated last June. The members of it who have gone into accommodator work are making a success of it and girls who have entered upon wage-earning lines have progressed. In some instances they have forged ahead in lines of work not thought of for them when at the school, but which are a direct development of the training received there.

A great point in favor of the school is that the parents are strongly in favor of it. One mother returned her daughter to the school after graduation believing that another year under its influence would be a good thing for her, and all seem anxious to help in every way toward the credits the girls receive for home projects. Miss Mary H. Brown is principal of the school.

DUDLEY STREET TRANSFERS MAY BE INQUIRY TOPIC

(Continued from page one)

sharper contest over the proposed legislation for a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street, which came out of committee this week with a favorable though divided committee report.

The week just closed has been one of many important hearings in the Legislature. It seems to have been the high tide period of hearings for the present session. There are some very important ones to come, especially on railroad subjects, but from now till prorogation day the number of measures for hearing will gradually diminish. In inverse ratio will the activity and importance of proceedings increase in the two legislative branches.

Charters Hearing Given

Before the committee on cities there were two hearings at which municipal officials throughout the state discussed with the committeemen the report of the special recess committee on city charters. While fault was found with certain details, there was general approval of the main proposition to let cities choose any one of the four plans of municipal government submitted by the recess committee.

Speakers divided pretty evenly over the proposed biennial system of electing state officials and legislators. The advocates favored it as less expensive and easier for candidates and voters. Some favored biennial sessions of the Legislature as well, believing that it was not necessary to make law for the commonwealth for five or six months out of every 12.

Opponents, on the other hand, held that either biennial elections or sessions of the Legislature would be a step backward in the line of democratic government.

Both sides were heard at thronged hearings on the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit public appropriations for any sectarian institutions. The committee on constitutional amendments, which gave the hearings, now has the proposition under advisement.

State Aid for Schools

In the education committee, the subject of hearings shifted temporarily from state universities to state aid for secondary and grammar schools. There was a strong sentiment expressed for state appropriations for public schools in some of the smaller or less prosperous communities.

The state university proposition is still pending. Governor Walsh having appointed a committee of five educators to investigate a scheme of extension courses in lieu of the state institution. The education committee, meantime, is discussing a "normal college" where graduates of colleges and universities who intend to teach may be instructed in this art. Their report is being delayed somewhat because of the Governor's action.

B. & M. R. R. Situation

Developments in the Boston & Maine railroad situation during the week have been chiefly the submission of about 25 questions on the subject to the public service commission from the railroad committee of the Legislature and the submission to this committee of a brief in favor of a receivership for the Boston & Maine from representatives of stockholders of this road and some of its leased lines.

There went down to defeat in the House this week the much discussed bill to change the date of the state election from Tuesday to Monday as an accommodation to traveling men who are obliged to leave home Monday for the week. It was one of the issues in the last state campaign but appears to have gradually lost favor. Some of its advocates have since been elected and seated on Beacon Hill.

Governor Walsh issued a proclamation during the week in which he sought to help the department of statistics in its work of taking the decennial census. The Governor told the people that the census would be taken beginning April 1, and asked their cooperation in order that the undertaking might be a success.

WORD FROM LINER PACIFIC

Word that the Emery liner Pacific has steamed from Deal, in the English channel, and continued its passage to Rotterdam has been received by President William L. Randall. Mr. Randall states that the Pacific's cargo was examined and passed at Falmouth by the British admiralty and permitted to proceed.

F. W. WOOLWORTH SALES GAIN

NEW YORK.—The sales of F. W. Woolworth Company for February amounted to \$4,519,201, an increase of \$275,993, or 6.60 per cent. For two months ended Feb. 28, \$8,765,862, an increase of \$306,018, or 3.63 per cent.

PENNY LUNCHES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SPREAD

Plan to Give Pupils Light Refreshments at Forenoon Recess Proves of Cultural Value to Boys and Girls

Gradually the penny lunch is being incorporated into the system of the Boston elementary schools. Where it is established it is acknowledged to be almost as advantageous as the recess or the folk dancing and gymnastic periods.

Most children want something to eat about the middle of the forenoon, and when they are at home or out on the street they have it, but in school they are cut off from the source of supply unless some special arrangement is provided.

In the kindergartens there is always lunch, and an important educational function it is made to be, but there was no such thing in the elementary schools until it was instituted a few years ago for certain classes where it was thought it would prove a particular advantage. Little by little the idea has spread to other classes, until there are now six or eight schools in the city where the penny lunch is served to all classes in the middle of the morning.

Lunch and recess time come together, and the effect of something good to eat together with a romp in the yard has a marked effect, the teachers say, on the way in which the pupils attack the lessons of the last half of the morning.

Cultural Effect

The result is in a way cultural. Taste is lifted to something better than unappetizing bread, cheap candy and pickles. The child learns to demand food that is properly prepared and cooked and served with some semblance of daintiness, however slight that semblance may be.

At the Norcross school in South Boston, comprised of girls, the pupils prepare and serve the lunch. The mothers of the children in this district are mostly women who go out early to work and leave the children to get their own breakfasts, or come back from night work too late to prepare a good meal for the children before school-time. Miss Wright, the master, worked out a plan by which such children are excused long enough to get their breakfasts, but even so, the morning lunch is appreciated by all, from 300 to 400 children taking it each day. The girls who prepare and serve the food get valuable knowledge to use at home.

At the Quincy school in the city proper they have had for some time a lunch counter in the basement. At first it was an experiment, but the lunch proved so popular it was thought justifiable to fit up a special kitchen. The school is proud of that kitchen, and it has a right to be. It is all white, with enamel fixtures and a white-capped and aproned matron in charge. It is an object lesson for every boy in the school, and 500 are served every day.

Lunch at the Winchell school in the West End is prepared by workers at the Elizabeth Peabody House for the 275 pupils. One or two classes in other schools send boys over to the Winchell with baskets for food for their children.

Mothers Approve

The morning lunch just introduced at the George T. Angell school in Roxbury met with instant success, not only with the children but with their mothers. As yet the service is primitive for the complete facilities have not been installed but the children are learning valuable lessons already.

The boys who serve have these printed instructions which they scrupulously observe: wash hands, brush clothes, clean finger nails, put on apron, prepare lunch, take to rooms, clean up. It is counted an honor to serve. The teacher does the cooking while the boys cut the bread and make the sandwiches, count the crackers or cookies and pile them all neatly on neat trays with wicker rims made by boys in the manual training class.

The menu is not a long one for the outlay is limited to one and two cents to a child. The changes are wrought on hot cocoa, milk, plain and fancy crackers, cookies, sandwiches of jam or peanut butter, prunes, apple sauce, malted milk and whatever else the ingenuity of the one who has the lunch in charge can manage for the price. At the George T. Angell school fancy crackers are served with the cocoa and a child may have either or both at one penny each. At the Quincy lunch is served for two cents.

In the schools where lunch is not served the children are encouraged to bring something suitable from home to eat at recess.

JAMES LEAVES NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—William James of the Boston Nationals left the St. Charles hotel with his wife Friday afternoon and did not leave any forwarding address for mail. He received a telegram during the day supposed to be from Manager G. T. Setallings.

Diamonds and Platinum Jewelry
A large display of this jewelry suitable for all occasions.
SPECIAL ORDER WORK
Designs and Estimates Furnished Free of Charge. Finest Workmanship. Resetting Given Careful Attention.
STERLING SILVERWARE FOR TABLE USE
416 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
The Back Bay Jewelers

Newly Enlarged  Newly Improved

SHEPARD STORES

Shepard Norwell Company
WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Beginning Monday, March 8th
ANNUAL MARCH SALE OF LACE CURTAINS

—The wonderful prices are made possible by the various manufacturers making large quantities for us during their quiet season. They made low prices to keep their organization intact.

190 PAIRS	\$4.50	SCRIM CURTAINS	} \$2.95
—Fine quality of Scrim Curtains, some with Fillet insertion and edges—others with buttonhole work, with hand-drawn corners—still others have lace insertion and edges.			
488 PAIRS	\$1.25	MUSLIN CURTAINS	} 85¢
—In good quality—some hemstitched—others with ruffles—also some with lace edge. A splendid Summer curtain, made to sell at \$1.25 a pair.			
IRISH POINT CURTAINS			
—In a large assortment of designs on good nets. Recent importations, manufactured to sell at \$5.00 to \$8.00 a pair.			
LOT I	\$3.95	LOT II	\$4.95
LOT III \$5.95			
LACET ARABIAN CURTAINS			
—In a very large selection of patterns. All are mounted on excellent nets, with guimpe back edges. Imported to sell at \$3.50 to \$7.00 a pair.			
LOT I	\$2.95	LOT II	\$4.95
CLUNY LACE CURTAINS			
—Mounted on heavy cable nets, with guimpe back edges. Lace insertion and edges, with 2-inch hemstitch. Made to sell at \$2.00 to \$5.00 a pair.			
LOT I	\$1.45	LOT II	\$2.15
LOT III \$2.95			
50c to 75c CRETONNES, 23c			
—A great purchase of English and French Cretonnes in a wide range of colorings and patterns. Excellent for slip covers and summer draperies.			
ORIENTAL RUGS			
—The Shepard Oriental Rug Store is unique—only Persian Rugs here—no Turkish or Indian rugs allowed. We believe items below to be the best values on the market today.			
BELUCHISTANS	—One lot of soft, silky Beluchistans that would be considered good values at \$13.50.	Sale Price	\$10.50
BELUCHISTANS	—One lot of large sizes. Wide range of colors and designs on sale. Values up to \$18.00.	Sale Price	\$12.50
SHIRVANS	and Beluchistan Rugs that we have sold as high as \$24.00 each.	Sale Price	\$13.50
MOSULS	Shirvan and Afghan Rugs. We place exceptional values on sale for this week.	Sale Price	\$14.50
			\$16.50
			\$19.50
			\$21.50
LARGE ASSORTMENTS of Saruks, Kirmans, Mahals and Ghorevans worthy of your inspection.			

OREGON NORMAL GETS NEW BUILDING

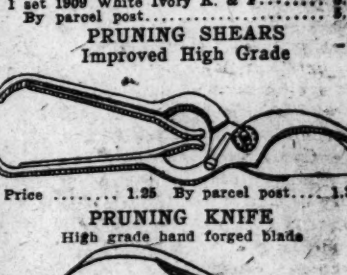
MONMOUTH, Ore.—School gardens will give way to the erection of the new \$50,000 training school building for the Oregon normal school, when the plans for the structure have been completed, says a special to the Portland Oregonian. A tract of land lying between the normal building and Monmouth high school was purchased by the state last year for the future use of the institution. A portion of the tract will be retained for school garden purposes.

The new building will replace the crowded quarters in which the practice teaching now is conducted. President Ackerman asserts that an incentive has been given for better work for the remainder of this year.

Spring Home Needs



1 set 1900 White Ivory K. & Y. \$2.95
By parcel post..... \$2.50
PRUNING SHEARS
Improved High Grade



Price 1.25 By parcel post..... 1.00
PRUNING KNIFE
High grade hand forged blade



Price 50 By parcel post..... 50
J. B. Hunter Company
HARDWARE
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

BOSTON SHOWS NEW EXHIBITS IN ART GALLERIES

Water Color Society Opens Its Annual Display at Boston Art Club, but Nothing to Startle Appears in Pictures Entered

The annual exhibition of the members of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is a display to which one looks for novelty. Being, as it is, the annual showing of a small group of men well known locally, it serves rather to show the artists in their latest work, and but rarely venturing into new fields.

The twenty-seventh exhibition of the society, which opened in the Boston Art Club gallery today, and will continue until March 27, is as a whole pleasing, and is marked throughout by sincerity and true worth. There is a total absence of work that is experimental or influenced by so-called "modern" ideas. It is not, however, particularly brilliant.

In both quality and subject matter the individual displays of the 15 members follow an unusually even tenor, and in some cases bear a certain resemblance. There is evident on all sides a desire to work quietly and to secure only legitimate effects. Incidentally, one notices the large number of misty landscapes and marines under gray clouded skies.

There is not a showing of pictures by any one artist that deserves to be mentioned before all the rest. One can find in many of the individual groups qualities that attract and hold the interest. And those that stand out especially on the walls do so because of some peculiarity of handling or color rather than of intrinsic worth.

For true depth of feeling, however, one of the groups to be noticed is that of a number of pastels by William Bixbee. For the most part these are sketches about Marblehead, odd bits of rocky shore, coves and harbor glimpses depicted in rich and colorful tones. Mr. Bixbee is fond of the deep blues of storm clouds, the moist grays of light fog and the dark browns of New England shore rock. He brings to his scenes a strong sense of atmosphere. Most characteristic for these qualities is his "Sketch at Marblehead" (15), showing a few weather-beaten houses, a stretch of rocky field, and a sky swept with heavy rain clouds, tinged with the red of a hidden sunset. There is a drive in these clouds that one appreciates, and there is a cool moisture in the air that is almost palpable.

Equally striking in its sense of motion is his "Summer," showing the surge of lazy, foaming waves against a sun-bathed shore of rock. And here, too, the artist has made use of his favorite blues and browns that are at once coloring and of low tone. To his "Quiet Morning," with its foggy harbor and its neck of land seen dimly through the morning fog, he has brought no little sentiment. More ambitious and less successful is "The Breaker," a huge wave breaking into foam and lit by bright sunlight.

Nearby hangs the display of Carl J. Nordell, which has been selected from the much larger display made by the artist in the gallery a week or two ago. Mr. Nordell is essentially a portrait painter in oil. He is also essentially a colorist. The result is that he approaches his water color scenes rather in the mood of diversion and paints with a free, quick and sometimes, one suspects, half-playful brush. But he retains his remarkable facility for using strongly contrasted colors harmoniously and without conflict. Mr. Nordell's six pictures were all painted in different parts of France this last summer. Most interesting of the group is his "The Bridge at Moret," a cluster of red-roofed houses of almost medieval design about the flanks of a great stone tower, marking the bridge across the river. There is a plentiful use of warm grays, blues and greens and purples, the latter predominating, that doubtless exaggerates the color scheme of the original subject. But each element in the composition has its essential quality. The buildings are real buildings, solid and substantial. The clouds are real clouds, almost too heavy in their substance. The water is obviously wet water.

Distinctive for its composition is the "Return of the Fishing Fleet," showing a crowd of white-capped fisher folk gathering about the fishing boats along a quay, their brilliant sails making a rainbow of color. It is rendered so quickly as to be impressionistic. Yet it is sure in its effect.

In contrast with Mr. Nordell's work one may contrast the exhibit by F. Luis Mora, the New York artist, who is one of the two non-members showing. Mr. Mora's work is frankly illustrative but always most effective, and his sense of color sure. He is at his best where he can use careful draftsmanship, flat color and sharp contrast. The three central pictures in the group, the sunlit mountain village perched on the edge of a deep ravine, his cool, colorful interior, "The Court of the Ambassadors," and his Spanish street scene, "The Little Cafe," are his best.

Another group at this end of the gallery is that of Louis Kronberg's pictures. The largest and newest of these is a nude figure reclining on a sofa, the whole rendered with no little skill of drafting and with a quiet yet effective reproduction of the flesh tones. More familiar are the two ballet girl subjects, the one showing a young girl in ballet skirts standing before a mirror, the other a girl with foot upon a chair tying her shoe, and both at once delicately handled and yet most realistic in effect.

Harold B. Warren has contributed to the exhibit some 17 water colors varying greatly in subject. For the most part they are accurately drafted and

NEWS OF CHICAGO ART EXHIBITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Each year brings two big events to the Art Institute, the exhibition of American oils in the fall and at the close of winter the annual show of works by artists of Chicago and nearby territory. This latter exhibition is now on and will continue until the last day of this month. In its general aspects it much resembles the other big exhibition of this season, in that the Chicago display, like the national, brought out no striking works, developed no unusual artists, but for all that maintained a high level of very good, if somewhat ordinary, paintings.

Judgment of this exhibition must bring credit to Chicago for having within its confines so many artists of ability. The 286 pictures and pieces of sculpture were chosen from 1250. The number of artists represented is 173. The influence of the art school of the Art Institute on manipulators of the palette and chisel is manifested by the predominance of its pupils in the exhibition. Out of the 173 contributors, 94 at one time attended the institute's art school. Eight of these 94 are now students there. A third more pieces were submitted to the jury this year than last.

Local art has made some marked progress in the past year. While the leading old artists have held their own, some new ones have stepped into the front this year with pieces of importance. Louis Ritman, the young man who went from the public schools to Paris six years ago, has aroused much discussion with his roomful of light romantic conceptions of beauty. Some debate his departure from the more staid into the poetic. There is, however, a place for flowers in nature and no apparent reason why art should be more exclusive. The young Jewish boy is making a splendid start toward things worth while, to be judged by standards not on the beaten trail. Victor Higgins' "Moorland Gorse and Bracken" is one of the best pictures in the exhibition. Carl R. Kraft, winner of one of the prizes, is another who has come forward with this show. And, of course, there are others whose progress during the last 12 months is evidenced by their work.

Highly interesting, if not altogether profitable is the curious display in the "pure color" room. Some of the artists have been caught in the swirl of futurism and other phases of the so-called modern movements, turning a complete somersault in their style. Last year, a few of these pictures were hung, this year has brought a flock. Several sober artists have run riot with glittering colors, painting women with the most carmine lips and copperish faces, snow blue and pink in the same picture, casting outlines around their trees, mountains and even their shadows, and in other ways achieving unusual and not very appetizing results. This sort of thing is entertaining as a curiosity. It is proving so to the visitors.

Landscapes, some portraits, minor figures here and there—but few ideas, this is one of the striking comments on this exhibition as on the national American

show last fall. Stories are not to be thrust forward, it is true, but as the visitor paces through these five galleries of almost still-life, the thought of Berton's "Song of the Lark" hanging only a few yards away, cannot help obtruding itself. As a painting it is not tremendous—but it is famous! And here the only approach to a pictured idea depicts a boy and a girl in a quick-lunch restaurant. Lorado Taft's "Solitude of the Soul" standing on the first floor of the institute appears to judge the sculpture of this exhibit, mostly expressions of workmanship. No blanket criticism of the 173 artists in this exhibition would treat all fairly, but one shoe which will fit many is that the "how" and not the "what" is still a little too much in the ascendancy.

In the awards the Edward B. Butler prize of \$200 was given to Frank V. Dudley's winter scene, "The Willows," to be presented to the public schools; the Clyde M. Carr prize of \$100 went to Wilson H. Irvine for his early spring-time "Woodland Road," the Mrs. Julius Rosenwald prize of \$200 was bestowed on "The Leafy Screech" of Lucie Hart-rath, a bit of river seen through leaves; and the Englewood Women's Club prize of \$50 was given to Carl R. Kraft for his atmospheric pictures "Ozark Breezes," "Zephyrs" and "Dreamland." The award of the Municipal Art League is still to be made.

Ritman's "Garden on a Gray Day" is a glimpse of a garden, customary with all his pictures, giving great masses of flowers in a light, airy, happy way. Down the walk is a figure bending over some blossoms. After you have seen three or four of the young man's pictures you have practically seen them all, just as you can pick out Juergen's canvases by his own characteristic treatment of flowers. Quite a distance from these scenes from France are the views of the stockyards contributed by Grace Ravlin. She has painted the cattle in the pens on a snowy, tragic day and again in the sun, making considerable of a departure for Miss Ravlin from her European subjects.

After passing through the "pure color" establishment the gentle scenes of Frank C. Peyraud come like a breath of fresh, breathable air. These glimpses of nature in the "old style" give one a longing for a bit of the country, and more can no man say for them. Kraft's "Ozark Zephyrs" with their scudding clouds is a song of the breeze. Adam Emory Albright contributes four of his pleasant scenes from childhood, always attractive. Charles E. Hallberg gives the best water scene in "Evening on the Baltic Sea," which could be improved only by the elimination of a bark which coats on a distant wave with the appearance of an insect. Adjoining is a really satisfying picture, Higgins' "Moorland Gorse and Bracken," the quiet of near twilight and such massive brooding clouds as one often sees, but seldom meets on canvas, a poem of the evening time. Dudley's work which took the Butler prize is a cheerful bit of willows by a sunlit stream. Oliver Denet Grover presents a warm message of autumn and Mr. and Mrs. Shultz give soft pictures of light, gentle like themselves. Irvine's "Logging," a hillside of strong crooked bare-armed oaks is more convincing than

his prize winning misty "Woodland Road."

In portraits Harriet Blackstone presents a good likeness of Bishop Sumner. Arvid Nyholm has three natural, frank girls; Virginia Keep Clark a well done pastel and Cecil Clark Davis is well represented with a trio. The water colors are few but some are well done. A scattering of miniatures and wood block prints completes this side of the exhibition. The sculpture will be noticed briefly later.

Much attention was bestowed on the gallery hung by the Chicago Society of Etchers at the opening of its exhibition this week in conjunction with the display of works by artists of Chicago and the vicinity. Prizes were awarded as follows: R. P. Lamont prize for the best figure subjects to Dwight Sturges of Melrose, Mass., for his plate entitled "Sisters"; Wallace L. DeWolf landscape prize to John W. Cotton of Toronto for his plate "Evening in Belgium"; Frank G. Logan prize for best work in architecture to Allen Lewis of Brooklyn for his "Sun Dial, Columbia University." Each of these prizes was of \$25.

Other prints purchased and presented to the art institute, as were the foregoing, were Otto Schneider's "Portrait of Eglise S. Nicholas-des-champs," William Auerbach Levy's "The Patriot's Prayer," and Ernest D. Roth's "Rio Madonna del Orto, Venice."

Seven members of the College Club have hung the walls of the club with an interesting display of their artistic abilities, a group of 57 works in various mediums. The artists are Mildred Chamberlain, Charlotte Dana Lyman, Minna Hoskins, Marcia Dodge Wilber, Dorothy Winslow, Elizabeth Telling and Marguerite G. Kreutzberg.

Encouragement to former pupils of the art school of the Chicago Art Institute has been planned by the school's alumni in their decision to award each year a gold medal for any former student whose work at the annual American exhibition entitles him to the honor. The medal will be known as the W. M. R. French medal in memory of the late director of the institute.

This year's officers of the Art Institute Alumni Association are Joseph P. Birren, president; Mrs. W. M. R. French, honorary president; Lawton Parker, vice-president; Miss Julie Crossman, recording secretary; R. W. Lahr, corresponding secretary, and John E. Has-freuter, treasurer.

Gay colored streamers floated from poles at either side of the Art Institute and from its center Tuesday, contrasting strikingly with the general sobriety of Michigan boulevard. The flag poles were erected two years ago for just such a purpose, following out the Venetian scheme. The Chicago Society of Artists was set to work on appropriate "gondolas," and evolved long banners of purple, white and yellow center something like a two-pronged fork except that the base is deep. These gondolas hereafter will announce the opening of the Institute's principal shows, the American oils in the fall and the Chicago artists on the verge of spring.

and his heavy-footed horse are already at work in the field, though the sun is just yielding the first golden glory of the day. With breadth and sympathy it symbolizes man's ceaseless toil. Yet one cannot but realize that the quick vivid black and white study that is also shown, has caught virtually all the essence of the subject, as depicted in the finished work. The paintings, as a whole, scholarly as they are, rather help than hinder our appreciation of the more radical spirits. They sometimes seem over-studied in comparison and often hard. Nevertheless, two of Mr. Walker's low-toned landscapes are real mood impressions and he paints hard-working farm horses with a sympathy that makes them very lovable.

National Arts Club

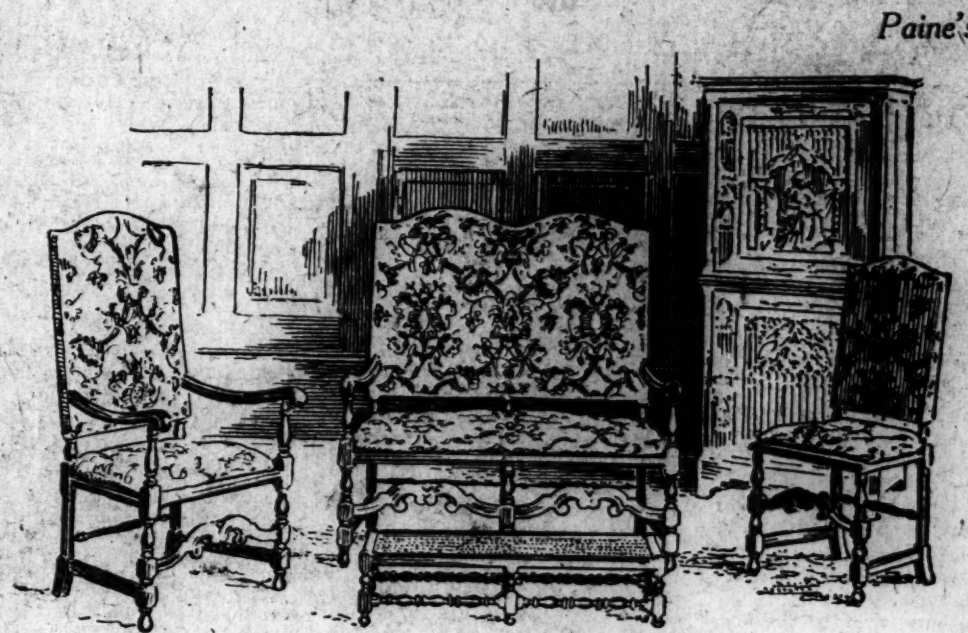
The National Arts Club has an imposing exhibition of portraits—47 canvases representing 29 artists—that gives a worthy survey of contemporary portraiture in this country. Even here the radicals are not wholly unrepresented. Homer Boss has a vivid poster-like study of a dancer that is entitled a portrait. The costume is in flat masses of dull blue-green and vermilion, the flesh is heavily outlined in vermilion and the woman has vermilion lips and vermilion eyes.

Also there is George Bellows' and Robert Henri, each with very able child studies. Bellows' subject is a half-clothed and pathetic rat of a boy named Paddy Flannigan, and Henri's "Mary Kate" is a round and red-cheeked patriot of Paddy's with very dark brown eyes set wide apart into very white and shadowless skin. They are an ill-assorted but intensely interesting pair.

Of several other child portraits one remembers best Elliot Torrey's most appealing "Raymonde," Cecilia Beaux' broadly recorded and lovable "Cynthia," and Emil Carlsen's tender study of his son.

Henry Salem Hubbell has done in "Kate and Orange and Black," a most likable and illuminating piece of portraiture in a decorative key. Louis Retts has made Hamlin Garland a very real and alive sort of person—as, indeed, the author certainly is—and Clara MacChesney has given us pleasant record of Francis Wilson's friendly smile and done it with sure and forceful painting.

"Wilhelm Funk has paid brilliant tribute to the beauty of Mrs. Paul Reinhardt, and Luis Mora has found engaging parts for his two young sisters to play in "The Pirate and the Prisoner." A



Imported Furniture

In view of the improbability of further importations our extensive display of imported furniture just received is unique in its advantages to those who make early selections.

The large variety includes quaint but practical pieces not seen elsewhere for Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Bedrooms and Halls—designs that have not been successfully copied.

The pieces illustrated show the moderate prices, for example: Antique Colonial Chairs, \$25 and \$33; Sofa, \$68; Hall Cabinets of Old Oak, Flemish Carving, Hand-Wrought Clasps and Hinges, \$155.

This display of imported furniture will appeal especially to those who have seen these pieces abroad in their natural environment

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street and St. James Avenue

Take any car via Boylston Street Surface

lad, armed with a sword, is standing over his kneeling sister, though his attitude seems more protective than conquering.

Rowlandson's Satire

Thomas Rowlandson was the pictorial humorist among that extraordinary group of artists that graced England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and his Hogarthian satires of his times come as near to picturing the real life of the period as any of his contemporaries do. The large exhibition of his water-colors at the Knoedler galleries therefore is of importance as well as of lively interest.

Rowlandson's satire is often anything but gentle. It is pungent, as, indeed, much of our own is. One finds little of the gentle drawing-room humor of the earlier Du Maurier, yet his art itself is gentle and fine, his line delicate as his

color. But above all he was a keen character student and a joyful recorder of the human comedy. Among the 84 pictures in the exhibition is the famous "Vauxhall Gardens," in which he put clearly recognizable portraits of many of the most noted wits and women of the period. Among them is the Duchess of Devonshire, the Prince of Wales, Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith.

William A. Coffin's Landscapes

At Knoedler's also is a group of eight landscapes by William Anderson Coffin, N. A. Not especially distinguished are the scenes, but they are nearly all shown under the mellow softness of twilight when the first stars are showing, and one of them is a most interesting night scene. It is called "Orion and Sirius," and this note is appended: "A night in early December. The Constellation and the Dog Star have risen in the east and the landscape is illumined by

the moon, in its first quarter, in the southwest."

The landscape is low-lying and simple and gives a very true impression of soft moon illumination. The deep night sky which fills most of the canvas is cloudless and is brilliantly dotted by the stars in their places.

Four Women Exhibit

Four women painters are represented in a group exhibition at the Arlington galleries. They are Emma Lampert Cooper, Helen Watson Phelps, Adelaide Deming and Alice Schille. Mrs. Cooper is the wife of Colin Campbell Cooper, who has an exhibition of East Indian subjects at the Macbeth gallery. Mrs. Cooper's 14 studies are also of East Indian subjects, evidently done side by side with her husband. She did not get the feeling of greatness of the towering eastern architecture that her husband's

(Continued on page twelve, column one)

A FASHION TALK
at 10:30 and 3:30, Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, il-
lustrated with La Vida Cor-
sets on living models. (Fifth
Floor.)

Filene's

FORMAL SPRING OPENING
FILENE STYLE SHOPS
—Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday of this week.

The Indoor Streets of Filene's, with their hundred odd shop windows, afford the best opportunity we know of for careful, leisurely and thorough study of the decidedly different Spring fashions.

The Personal Service Bureau has already made a study of the new fashions, and is prepared to give expert and unbiased advice. Ask any of our people to call a Personal Service Guide. No obligation.

Women's Coats

of men's wear COVERT
MAN TAILORED

Street coats, Panama-Pacific coats, top coats, formal coats; coats a la militaire, belted coats, box coats; in all 25 styles; all of COVERT; all lined through; some with velvet collars; many with pockets.

Covert "weathers" even better than the average coating.

\$15

26-inch top coats of covert with raglan sleeves.

Slashed pockets and velvet collars.

\$18.50

Flaring three-quarter length covert street coats, with deep set-in sleeves, and a side-but-toned belt to give a plain effect clear across the front and back.

\$25

Covert touring coats with convertible collars, Empire back and plaited skirt.

Fifteen out of sixteen Filene coats fit without any alteration.

(Filene's—Coat Shop—Fifth Floor)

Latest Blouses

Coin-Spot Foulard
Linen-Pongee
Striped Handkerchief Linen
Georgette Crepe
Pussy Willow Taffeta
Filet Cloth
Striped Pongee

"Brookline" is a striped pongee blouse with collar of ceru batiste embroidery, \$5.75.

Coin-spotted blue foulard blouses with high Jenny collar, \$5.75.

Pastel Pussy Willow taffeta blouses with high-low collars, \$5.75.

Georgette blouses with many tucks are \$7.50.

"Inside-Out" Convertible Collars

On new linen-pongee blouses at \$2. Clever pockets.

Filet cloth blouses, convertible collared, \$2.
\$3 for handkerchief lined blouses, plain, striped; or combinations of plain and striped linen.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Keeping Flannels Soft and White in Home Washing

Many housewives find it difficult to keep children's flannels soft and white, but there are others who say it is very easy to keep them so if a little special care is taken in the washing. One who has had success in washing them says that the method she used was to have a suds as warm as she could hold her hands in comfortably, and made with good white soap. The flannels were put into this suds and washed between the hands, not on the board. If there are many pieces to wash so that the water becomes much soiled, the first rinsing water should be lukewarm suds; then there should be two rinsing waters and lastly a bluing water, all of the same temperature.

Much of the success of washing flannels so they will be soft is in the drying. They should not be wrung hard, just squeezed lightly, then shaken and pulled into shape and hung in a breezy, shady place to dry. Shaking flannels well is one factor of the greatest importance in retaining their softness, and those who have good success in washing flannels shake them frequently during the drying process.

In washing flannels important things to remember are that they should not be put in cold water; that all of the waters should be of the same temperature, and that they should not be wrung hard.

If flannels are washed by this method they will retain their softness and whiteness indefinitely.

For the Cook

Hamburg steak can be creamed exactly as dried beef is, and it is really delicious.

Try frying fish in fat that has been saved from former frying; the flavor will be very much improved.

When a vegetable has lost its firmness, soak it in very cold water until it is crisp and plump.

Grapefruit is delicious served on lettuce leaves with a little olive oil.—Dallas News.

Outfit for a Trip to the San Francisco Exposition

When one is traveling the question is not how much luggage to carry but how little can one take and be well dressed for the trip. As the vacation season approaches and people are planning to go away, this is one of the first questions that presents itself, for to have just the right amount of clothing that will be suitable for any occasion and yet not so much as to be burdensome has much to do with one's enjoyment.

According to communications written to The Christian Science Monitor women who are contemplating a trip to the San Francisco fair are concerned about their clothing and luggage, especially those who have not taken extended trips. In attending a fair or going to a convention city where there are a great number of visitors it is always best to carry enough in a suitcase or bag to meet the needs of clothing for a day or so, as the railroad companies sometimes have difficulty in handling the baggage, and those who check all of their luggage may have to wait two or three days before it can be removed from the baggage room; they have difficulty in making themselves presentable. Although this difficulty may be entirely eliminated at San Francisco, it is well to be on the safe side and carry something extra in the hand luggage. This luggage may be only one piece, such as a bag or suitcase, even if one travels across the continent, as much baggage in a sleeping car is inconvenient. An umbrella is always a convenience, and if not required for any other purpose it is often appreciated on the fair grounds as a sunshade. The folding umbrellas are invaluable to a traveler, as they may be carried in a suitcase or trunk.

Previous to the latter part of August, when real summer begins in San Francisco, there are many cold days. May and June are much the same as one would expect in New England during the spring, so it is well to carry a warm separate coat, one that can be worn in riding in an automobile or on the grounds in the evening. On the railroad train this coat may be slipped into a dark cambric cover with the suit coat to keep it clean.

Now many dresses one will need will depend entirely on how generally one is acquainted and the social standing of those by whom the traveler is entertained. It is possible to travel from New England to San Francisco, be away a month or six weeks and carry nothing but a large suitcase.

If it is to be a sight-seeing trip, with no social functions, one may be comfortable and well dressed on the grounds or in the hotels in a tailored suit of blue or gray gabardine or a covert, with a sleeveless blouse of the same material. Under this blouse there may be a silk waist of the same color, with sleeves, collar and front as dressy as one desires; then there may be other waists to make a change, silk ones being the most practical, as they take little space for packing and do not soil as quickly as other materials. The wash silks are very practical and are cool. A one-piece French serge makes an excellent traveling dress, especially of the popular shades of gray which do not show the dust. The sleeveless blouse is recommended for this dress. The chief requisite of the traveling gown is that it should not have a dressy appearance, which is inappropriate. The traveler after reaching Cali-

WITH THE FASHIONABLE HIGH NECK

Simple blouses made with high neck and with long sleeves are smart for spring wear. Here is a model that can be made from crepe de chine or from chiffon taffeta, from cotton voile or from cotton crepe, from handkerchief linen or any other waisting material. It can be



worn with the odd skirt or can be used with skirt to match to form a simple one-piece gown.

The collar can be made just as it is here or with the over-portion cut in full length with the edges meeting at the front.

If something cooler than the long sleeves is wanted they can be cut off at three-quarter length, but the long sleeves with double cuffs are more fashionable.

Here the blouse is made of crepe de chine in the fashionable sand color and with a little band of velvet adjusted over the collar band at the front, while

the velvet also makes the belt. The front edges are finished simply with hems and the seams can be left plain or finished with hemstitching or covered with narrow banding.

If something very dainty is wanted, white handkerchief lawn or white voile could be finished with a little embroidery on the front edge and scalloped edges in place of the hem could be used.

For the medium size will be needed three yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, two yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (8500) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Weight of Responsibility

To reach heavy responsibility too soon, before one has grown sufficiently to carry it, is not satisfactory, either to the worker or others. Responsibility is not easy unless one is sufficiently rounded out to meet it, and the one who would do the best work will not, perhaps, hurry to meet it, but instead endeavor to be ready for it when it comes.

Scalloped Hems

Scalloped hems are much in vogue. They are especially desirable with a full, circular hem, for every one who remembers circular skirts when they were in fashion before, knows that it is difficult to make a wide, circular skirt hang even and straight at the hem.—Toledo Blade.

Women of Other Nations Helping Women of China

"Portia," "Shylock," "Silas Marner," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Ben Hur," and a host of others that have been read by the English-speaking peoples for years are now becoming familiar to the Chinese through the instrumentality of an American woman, Miss Laura M. White, who has been visiting in Boston for a few days.

Miss White went to China 23 years ago and has spent most of that time in the education of women and girls in that country. During the last seven years she has been engaged in developing college work, and now has the satisfaction of seeing a big college about to be established through the union of several educational activities, her own included. It is to be known as Union College, and Mrs. Matilda Thurston, formerly of Philadelphia, has been appointed president. Miss White's efforts in college work already have been successful in graduating six girls.

The great need of the Chinese women today, Miss White says, is education, but she believes it should be education for the home. The Chinese woman, who has been kept in a state of prolonged childhood, has now entered upon the renaissance or awakening period of her experience and needs to be trained so that she can meet immediate obligations intelligently. Unfortunately, says Miss

White, the new Chinese woman is not eager for this kind of practical education. She desires to study, instead, whatever a man studies. Her greatest ambition is to go abroad. "What she does not want, but what she must learn," Miss White insists, "is to reign over that little kingdom in which she has been immured too long, and from which she now wants to escape, the kingdom of home. The facts of government, of politics, the technical knowledge of physics needed by an engineer, and higher mathematics, while not foreign to woman's activities, are at least secondary. But the problems of the house and household, of food and clothing, have been for her to work out ever since she made the first skin tent, cradled the first child, fashioned the first cooking vessel. Nothing can be more essential to woman's cultural education than knowledge of the relation of shelter, food, clothing, to the world of past, present and future needs."

As a means of beautifying and enlarging the home life, Miss White established a little magazine for women four years ago and also undertook the translation of selected works of English, French, German and Russian literature into the Chinese language. The magazine is called the Woman's Messenger. It is published in Chinese, with a few translations, such as the table of contents, in English, for the help of those missionaries who are not yet familiar with the language of the country. In true Chinese fashion it begins at the back and runs on to the front.

The contents are not unlike those of household magazines published in the United States, except that they include no recipes and no fashions. In a single number are to be found "Lessons from Teutonic Women," "Some Questions that Mothers Ask," "School of Mother-Craft—Paper Cutting," "Story for Mothers, 'As the Twig Is Bent,'" "Helping Mother," "A Review Lesson in Geography," "Child Life in Palestine," "In Lighter Vein," puzzles, games and prizes, together with a chapter from "Silas Marner" and another from

ROSES LISTED FOR HOME PLANTING

There are seven separate and distinct families and upwards of 4000 varieties of roses. Some good roses for home planting, selected for their hardiness, freedom of bloom and vigorous growing qualities, are listed by the secretary of the Amateur Gardeners Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, as follows:

Hybrid (Perpetual)—Anna Diesbach, carmine; Frau Karl Druschki, white; General Jacquemont, pink; Mrs. John Laing, pink; Paul Neyron, pink; Camille de Rohan, dark scarlet; Ulrich Brunner, red; Magna Charta, pink; American Beauty, crimson.

Hybrid Tea—Richmond, red; Testout, pink; Graus an Teplitz, red; Abel Chatenay, pink; La France, pink; Kaiserin

Augusta Victoria, white; General McArthur, red; Etoile de France, dark red; Aaron Ward, copper pink; Sunburst, apricot yellow; Melody, yellow; Betty, copper pink; Rhea Reid, red; Maman Cochet, pink and white.

Climbing Rambler—Roses—Excelsior, red; Dorothy Perkins, pink; White Dorothy, white; Tausendschön, variegated; Veilchenblau, violet; Alberte Barbier, yellow; Dr. Van Fleet, flesh; Keystone, yellow; Prairie Queen, pink; Hiawatha, single, crimson.

Polyanthous—Crimson Baby Rambler; Baby Dorothy, pink; Snowball, white; Jessie, red; Cecil Brunner, pink.

Children's Dresses

A particularly smart style for little children is the Dutch dress. In these dresses one usually sees a combination of materials, says the Philadelphia North American. The skirt is sometimes made of a plain or checked fabric while the waist is of white lawn, voile, organdie or other novelty cotton. In other instances the skirt is of plaid material while the blouse is of the same fabric, but in plain color. In every case the skirts are full, and are topped with a girdle and a pair of suspenders.

Return to Favor of White Fabric Hats

Fabric hats are among the millinery styles for the spring season. There are golf hats of gold and corduroy, beach hats of white, natural or colored abating; shepherd's check gingham or taffetas are used for making sailors, and those which have been worn are thought to be the forerunners of a great demand later in the season. For these outing hats there is no trimming except a band of ribbon around the crown. White fabric hats have returned to favor, and are worn with white linen dresses. These are unlike the white embroidered linen hats that were worn several seasons ago, in that they are made of sheer materials, as batiste, and have a knife plaiting around the edge. Dressier hats are made of silk, of chiffon, and silk and straw combined, as a silk crown with a brim of straw.

Motor Car Coats

Coats for the motor car are voluminous. They button high above the throat and are supplied with ample pockets, according to the New Haven Courier. The model, without, the belt, is as frequently seen as those with the belt. Some coats entirely cover the costume.

KENOSHA HAS SCHOOL FOR MAIDS

A school for housemaids has been started at Kenosha, Wis., under the supervision of the public school, and the patronage of the City Club. Housemaids of a number of Kenosha women are enrolled in the school, taking lessons in cooking, serving, bedmaking and housekeeping. Paid teachers are supplied by the board of education.

"The women of Kenosha appreciate that they have here a chance to bring competency into the kitchen," said Superintendent Stull of the continuation schools. "A competent maid will be able to reduce the cost of living and she will also make living more satisfactory through greater efficiency. Hours are arranged so that the girls can attend in the afternoon or evening. The first thing we are going to instill into these young women is that work in a kitchen is just as honorable as any other line of work and a lot more satisfactory in many respects."

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Plain \$2.25 yd. Printed \$2.75 yd.

These silks will be in high favor for spring and summer dresses. The printed silks are shown in the newest figured and striped effects.

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"Curtis Quality"
CALIFORNIA
RIPE OLIVES

Packed in Special Gift Cartons
\$1.85 Express prepaid anywhere in the U. S. except extreme Southern points.

A Novel Gift for the New Year

"FROM SUNNY CALIFORNIA"

THE SPECIAL CARTON contains four pint this Curtis Supreme Quality Ripe Olives.

You will enjoy these. They possess a fine, nutty flavor and being rich in oil make a most wholesome and satisfying dish.

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"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."
"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."
"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."
"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."
"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.



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—Bring us your picture framing—we are fully equipped to carry out your ideas and make recommendations that will result in greatest satisfaction.
—Thousands of framed and unframed pictures in our stock. An immense assortment of mouldings.

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—We offer the lover of such goods a vast assortment from which to choose, at prices below those usually asked in exclusive stores. This department is in charge of an experienced specialist in this line and his wide knowledge will help you in selecting that which will prove most satisfactory.
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Your hands will appreciate the hard, satin finish enameled handle. And your rugs and carpets will look better because of its soft, full, even tip. Ask for MIDGET, FYNELITE, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

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Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle.—Vault.

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"These are astonishing values," said a customer a few days ago. She had shopped around at the "furniture sales" and came here last of all "just to look around." And she found— inexpensive furniture, medium grade furniture, high grade furniture, rugs, carpets, draperies, etc.— something for every need selling at regular prices that were no higher, and in many cases even less than "sale prices" elsewhere.

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—for Girls, New Panamas—smart little Straws—lovely Lingerie and other exquisite Dress Hats. Exclusive Styles at all prices.
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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Charles Marriott, specially signed

LIFE STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL NOVELIST

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON.—Charles Marriott is as well known in America as he is in England, for his writings have made him many friends in both countries. His books have a charm peculiarly their own. His characters are certainly taken from life, but perhaps not from the life as seen by every one. They are, as it were, viewed from an intimate perspective of what might be termed the unusual: types perfectly faithful in delineation and portrayal, yet uncommon in themselves.

Every writer has some dominant trait which persistently presents itself in various disguises at every available opportunity, and all are more or less interesting, but perhaps the most attractive is that which presents a perspective in character. In the same way in which a keen draftsman will delight in drawing an unusual, and therefore more difficult, visual problem, so Mr. Marriott takes pleasure in that line of perspective of human character which is as interesting as it is uncommon. Yet not one of his subjects appears as a freak or grotesque, any more than we can call upside-down flying a distortion of aviation. His forthcoming novel is perhaps the best example of his skill in this direction, where the title character displays a double personality.

Early Desire to Be a Sailor

If circumstances had been more favorable to his earliest ambition, which was to be a sailor, Charles Marriott would in all probability be noted in the shipping world. This is scarcely surprising, since his birthplace was Bristol, that city from which Sebastian Cabot set sail, and very few boys can climb the tower which is a memorial to the intrepid explorer, and let his eye rove over the vista of the Atlantic without catching something of the desire to cross its waters. Yet this was not altogether the case with Charles Marriott. His childhood was spent in the village of Moored, just outside Bristol, and when 9 years of age he was sent off to school at Croydon, where he remained for six years. Stirred by literature of that type which appeals to schoolboys, he ran away to sea from this school, and there is a distinct note of regret in his voice when he relates that he was ignominiously brought back the same day. However, the ambition to be a sailor was a fairly strong one, and was not to be easily subdued. Efforts to gratify his desire were made through the good offices of some relations of his mother in Cardiff. Judge of his delight when their kindly help procured him an appointment on a ship bound for Bilbao, in Spain. However, in the end he was unable to go, and the merchant service lost another devotee.

Takes Up Drawing

His next endeavor was to follow a rather strong bent for drawing, and the prospect of an artistic career somewhat mollified the would-be seaman. He entered the Bristol art school, which was then under the care of Nicol Smith. Charles Marriott was then living at Hambrook, a village adjacent to Moored, to which the family had moved. At

the age of 15½ years he had made sufficient progress to enable him to seek a more academic training, so he went to London to enter the South Kensington school of art, which was then known as the National Art Training school. Here he found himself in company which was inspiring as it was congenial; it included such names as Sir Frank Short, the noted etcher, and Laurence Housman.

Although there was every indication of success, Mr. Marriott felt that his expression of art had limitations of which he was becoming discouragingly conscious. He liked the routine work well enough and it interested him greatly, and his efforts were faithful and consistent, and these qualities have since served him in good stead. His knowledge of perspective and anatomy was good, but he felt he lacked that breadth of treatment which carries along the highway to greater work. Nevertheless he remained at South Kensington for two years. At the end of this time it became necessary for him to seek a means of livelihood.

Tries Photography

He then turned his attention to photography and engaged himself to a photographer at Bedford. For six months Charles Marriott spent his days in retouching negatives and finishing off prints. Bedford, however, was ungenial to him in many ways, so he returned to Hambrook, where his mother was living, and where he spent 18 months in doing nothing in particular and many things in general.

He was then about 18, and, in common with many youths of his age, started to keep a diary. Although there is nothing remarkable in keeping a diary, his was most exceptional; nothing was too trivial to escape his notice, and from his writings today we can see that this occupation laid the foundation of that sense and appreciation of detail which is almost microscopic. This diary was also profusely illustrated by his own drawings. Just at this period he was filled with the desire to translate Dante, and took up the study of Italian for this purpose. In this task he accomplished what, for one of his age, was rather an unusual achievement. In his other leisure moments he was occupied a great deal with sketching and even painting a few portraits.

Again the necessity for earning a living presented itself, and he took employment with a Bristol photographer by the name of Heaven, whom he was with for a short while, afterwards going on to a similar position at Truro. His life in this Cornish cathedral town was very interesting to him, but business was not very brisk. With the approach of the autumn his employer informed him that business did not justify the retention of his services. Mr. Marriott had no intention of remaining idle and answered an advertisement for another post.

First Stories Accepted

In 1892 Charles Marriott married and about 1894 commenced to think of some additional outlet for his abilities. He, therefore, turned his attention to writ-

ing short stories which were accepted by the National Observer. This success, at the outset was very encouraging, and his efforts in this direction developed gradually. The New Review also published some of his work, and Mr. Marriott speaks with gratitude of the help received from the kindly editor, William Ernest Henley. This literary work was done in his spare hours. He presently commenced a novel with the title of "The Column," and this was shown to a friend who advised him to complete it, which was eventually done, but it was very slow work, taking two years. The color and background of this story were taken from Cornwall and might almost be pages from his days at Truro. The book was sent to a publisher who eventually bought it outright, although its publication was delayed for some time. The reception it was accorded on its appearance was quite exceptional; reviewers were sincere in their criticism and kindly in their prophecies of the then unknown writer's future. It was a distinct triumph for the newcomer to the literary ranks as far as renown was concerned, for from a financial point of view, as the novel was sold outright, in the first place, no further pecuniary benefit was due to the author. However, when the sales passed the expectations of the publisher he came forward with an offer of further interest to the writer.

This success so encouraged Mr. Marriott that he seriously considered resigning the post he then held, to devote his time to writing. He was assisted in this decision by a small sum of money which came to him by way of a legacy from his uncle. Being greatly charmed and impressed with Cornwall, he chose the quiet and picturesque village of Launceston, where he found himself surrounded by associates who were mostly artists. Here the Marriott family resided for a year, then a move was made to St. Ives in 1902. Writing steadily on an average Mr. Marriott produced two novels a year. About this time a move to London was contemplated, and as it happened some friends, the Comptons, well known in the theatrical world, had taken a house near the Marriotts and recommended Brook Green, that part of London which lies to the

west of that city, where they themselves resided, as affording the quiet and seclusion needed for literary work.

Method of Working

Charles Marriott has traveled through Spain in the company of an artist with whom he was associated in some work for Methuen, and has also visited the Rhine for the same purpose. He is now writing his seventeenth novel. Altogether he has written 20 books, many of which have been published in America. He is a great lover of music, Beethoven being his favorite composer. Walking and swimming are his most indulged recreations, whilst gardening has an ever growing fascination for him.

This writer is a strong believer in steady, methodical work, which, with him, has become a regular habit. He works from 9 till 12:30 in the mornings; whilst his afternoons are spent in miscellaneous literary work, mostly on art. Since 1910 he has been the art correspondent to the Standard and Evening Standard. Various magazines publish short stories from his pen, including the Metropolitan magazine, New York.

Charles Marriott deprecates the fact that he does not seem very successful with plays. He has written several, but only one has been sold. This was purchased by Herbert Trench but has never been performed. He declares himself to be a very slow worker, and at times almost finds writing laborious, which seems somewhat strange when one is often impressed with the style and finish of most of his paragraphs, for they give rather the impression of ease and facility in the writing; whilst his descriptive work gives no indication of a halting pen. He now works direct upon the typewriter and finds this a considerable aid to his work.

His best known books include: "The Column," "Love With Honor," "The House on the Sands," "Genevra," "Mrs. Almer's Elopement," "The Wondrois Wife," "The Kiss of Helen," "Now!" "The Dewpond," and "The Catfish."

NEW WINDOW FOR HOPEDALE RICH IN EFFECT

That a new era in American glass making has been entered is indicated in the completion of a medallion window soon to be installed in the Draper Memorial church, Hopedale, Mass. The window is from the design of Louis C. Tiffany, and has been in the course of construction at his studios in New York for nearly a year. It is an example of the best type of medieval design, the medallion windows of the thirteenth century.

In this window are embodied the primary ideas and feeling of the medieval school, but with stronger design and detail; and by the elimination of all paints and pigments, and the consequent retention of the inherent qualities of the glass, a very rich effect has been secured. The window is a five-lancet Gothic one, of Tiffany's favorite glass with its limitless range of gradation of color and tone and its depth of brilliancy, both of which make possible greater achievements in this type of window than was formerly attainable.

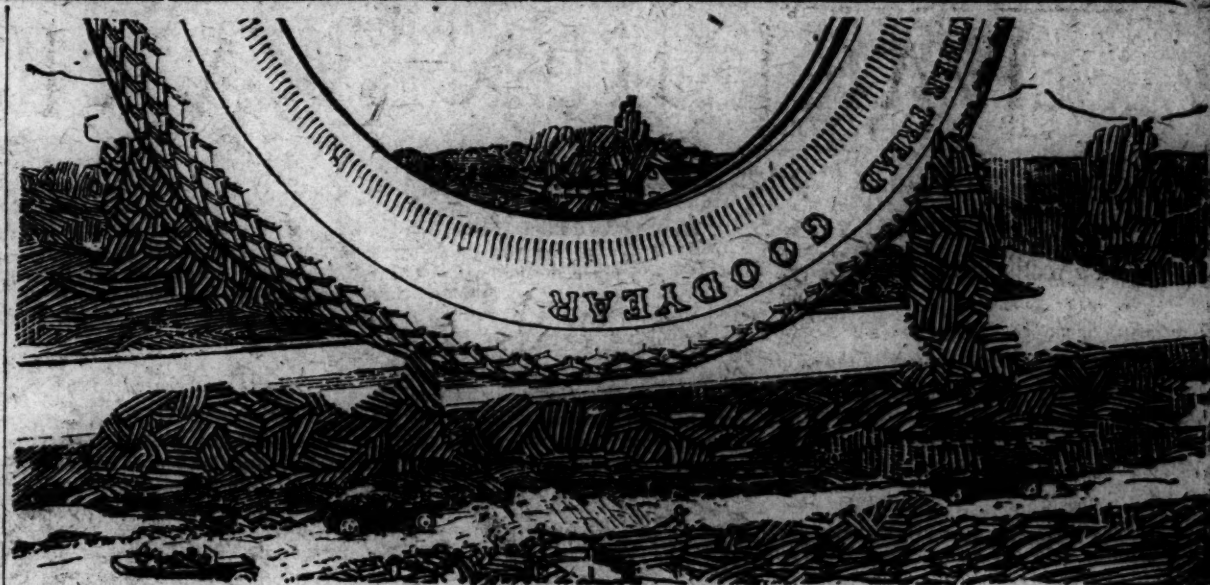
In the nine medallions in the three central openings are portrayed incidents in the Gospels. The following subjects are presented: Annunciation to Mary, Annunciation to the Shepherds, Nativity, Christ in the Temple, Baptism, Christ Commissioning his Disciples, the Last Supper, the Resurrection, the Ascension. The corresponding medallions in the side panels are effectively treated in geometric fashion. The background of the window consists of very small, jewel squares, alternating ruby and sapphire. The border is a simple design carried out in beautiful shades of green.

GERMAN ART NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. M. G. Zimmermann, director of the Beuth-Schinkel museum in the Charlottenburg technical high school, has arranged for a Duerer exhibition, to be drawn from the treasures preserved in the museum. About 250 wood cuts and copper plates will be shown, with a view to providing a complete summary of the development of Duerer's black-and-white art. The Beuth collection was made at the beginning of the nineteenth century, hence at a time when good prints of the Duerer graphics were comparatively easy to obtain, so that the present exhibition will contain several rare specimens which are not always to be found in later collections.

Prof. Georg Treu has signified his intention of retiring in the Spring from the academic council of the Dresden academy of sculpture, and from the directorship of the Dresden collection of sculpture. Dr. Treu, who has worked in Dresden since 1882, owed his fame to the excavations he carried out in Olympia in 1877-81, which made his name famous throughout Europe. He rearranged the whole of the Dresden collection of sculpture, and was the originator of the modern department, for which he secured works by Rodin,



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By failing we don't mean tires' universal fate. All tires wear out in time. All makes will yield to mishap or misuse. We would not have you pass snap judgment on a tire.

We mean inherent weakness. We mean skimpy quality. We mean faults which Goodyear ways avoid.

When you meet such conditions take the road above you. It is occupied now by hundreds of thousands to whom Goodyears brought content.

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Between a Goodyear Fortified Tire and the best of its rivals there's a wide, wide spread.

Goodyears combat rim-cuts in the most efficient way. They combat blowouts and loose treads by exclusive, costly features. One of them—our "On-Air" cure—costs us \$450,000 yearly.

For safety's sake each Fortified Tire has 126 braided piano wires vulcanized into the tire base. And our All-Weather tread—tough and double-thick—combats punctures and skidding as does no other tread.

How Can You Hesitate?

Note the place which Goodyear holds—the highest place in Tiredom.

Note its users and endorsers—more than any other tire ever had.

Note its growing prestige. Last year men bought 1,479,883.

Are you fair to yourself when you fail to prove out what is known to so many as the super-quality tire?

Reduction No. 3

On February 1st we put into effect our third reduction in two years. The three total 45 per cent. Yet we retain every costly and exclusive feature. We are spending \$100,000 yearly to discover other betterments.

You will find that they average best. They mean less attention, less cost per mile. The place they hold would be impossible without that. Our extra features would be folly.

Any dealer can supply you Goodyear tires. If the wanted size is not in stock, he will telephone our local branch.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against
Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

(2222)

DOCENT SERVICE AT ART MUSEUM

The Persian and Indian drawings which have been on exhibition for some time now in the forecourt room at the Museum of Fine Arts, are to be explained to visitors on Sunday afternoon at 3:15 by Henry L. Seaver. They belong to the wonderful collection of miniatures which the museum purchased last year, and in their narrow gold and dark wood frames make as pleasing an array as has been seen in the forecourt room in many a day. The subjects are widely varied—angels, kings and queens, religious teachers, birds and animals, all appear again and again in colors both gay and subdued. Each miniature tells a story—not a narrative necessarily, but a story of the people and beliefs of the times when the work was produced, and of the art of the country from which it came.

It will be interesting after Mr. Seaver's talk on these miniatures to go to Gallery IV, in the new wing and hear Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, tell about the much larger paintings to be seen there. This talk will begin at 4 o'clock, and will last, presumably just as long as any one has any questions to ask the speaker.

NEW WHARF FOR WASHINGTON TOWN

HOQUIAM, Wash.—Construction of a wharf 150x1250 feet in dimensions in Hoquiam for handling lumber and shingle shipments and general freight was decided on recently by the Grays harbor port commission. Detailed specifications and plans have been ordered drawn, says a special to the Portland Oregonian. The cost of the dock is to be about \$75,000. The dock is to be located at the present site of the Eighth street dock, and will extend eastward. Provision will be made for passenger and local harbor business and, part of the dock will be given over to a pier shed and storage for lumber and shingles. Provision is made for three spur tracks to the dock.

STORES CLOSED TO HELP ON ROADS

STEPHENS, Ark.—About 250 residents of Stephens and the surrounding country with 75 teams worked improving the roads leading into the city one day recently, says a special to the Topeka Capital. All stores were closed and a surprising amount of work was accomplished.

SHEPARD
STORES

NOT HALF OF BOSTON YET KNOWS

—that this is an entirely different store from that of a few weeks ago.

—that many of our stores have just been transferred to our new Tremont Street Building—Corsets, Undermuslins, Petticoats—Linen, Cottons, Bedwear.

—that we have newly arranged our whole establishment, at a large expense.

WE ARE ESTABLISHING NEW STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE IN GOODS AND SERVICE

—The circle of our friends widens and widens
—We progress because we progress.

Shepard Norwell Company
WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES

TWO FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
By COLONEL WILLIAM E. FELL, C.S.B.
OF LEEDS, ENGLAND

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

ONE AT WATERTOWN, MASS.

IN TOWN HALL, MAIN STREET, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 6,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

ONE AT EVERETT, MASS.

IN WHITTIER HALL, EVERETT SQUARE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

You and your friends are cordially invited to be present

Activities of the Women's Clubs

State Federation Announces Spring Presidents' Conference Will Be Held With the Salem Women's Club in Ames Memorial Hall, Salem, March 25, 2 p. m.

The March bulletin of the State Federation of Women's Clubs announces that by invitation of the Salem Women's Club the spring presidents' conference of the federation will be held in Ames Memorial hall, Salem, March 25, at 2 p. m. The subject for discussion will be "The Interesting Side of Federation Work." The federation conservation class met Monday at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Edward J. Kitching spoke. A meeting of the executive board was held at the Hotel Vendome Thursday afternoon, Monday afternoon, March 25, an industrial and social conditions conference will be conducted at Temple Israel. Miss

Federation Outlines Music and Art Plans

The department of music of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Edward R. Newton, chairman, has announced that two outlines for music class study have been prepared. One aims to develop musical appreciation through the study of folk songs of different countries. The other seeks to increase this appreciation through a study of the history of music. Each outline is described as an interesting study to the musician and the person who has had no musical training.

Helen A. Whittier, chairman, announces an art conference to be held in the lecture room at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the morning of March 10. Brief accounts of the Artists Guild of Boston, the recent arts and crafts ex-

hibit in Somerville and description of a movement for schoolhouse decoration in Winthrop will be given. The meeting will be mainly devoted to a working conference on picture study. In Lynn the afternoon of March 30 an art conference will be held at Lynn Woman's clubhouse, in connection with an arts and crafts exhibit arranged by the eight federated Lynn women's clubs. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington Heights will speak on a motor trip to the arts and crafts centers of New England. Mrs. Frances R. Nickerson of Stoneham will lead for "The Value of a Jury." Miss Anna Mayhew Hathaway, instructor in elementary design, Massachusetts normal art school, will discuss art in needlework, basketry and pottery. North Shore club will be hostess.

John Lyman Porter of Cambridge, author, will read from her own writings. Monday evening, club night, Frederick Vining Fisher, in charge of the lecture bureau of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, will give an illustrated talk on the attractions of the fairs at San Francisco and San Diego. Mrs. G. W. Pfeiffer's course on organization and parliamentary law begins Tuesday afternoon at 4:30, to continue weekly for 10 conferences. Friday is guest day. Guests accompanying members or bearing guests' cards signed by members will be permitted to inspect the clubhouse throughout the day and evening. The executive committee at its meeting this week appointed Mrs. Mary King a member of the house committee, and Mrs. Edward R. Warren a member of the art and library committee.

Women's City Club Tour Itinerary Told

Announcements and the itinerary of the Pacific coast tour of the Women's City Club of Boston are now in the hands of the members. A special train will transport members and their husbands—the latter to be the only non-members admitted to the tour—to the exposition at San Francisco and back, and the itinerary includes all points of interest along the northern route, the length of the Pacific coast and back across the mountains of Arizona, Grand canyon and Colorado. The travel committee will be at the clubhouse every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to assist members in arranging bookings and to give information. The trip begins June 6, ending July 14.

"Pollyanna" will furnish an interesting hour for members of the Women's City Club Monday morning, when Mrs.

Many Boston Clubs Report Their Meetings

One of the principal addresses to be delivered at the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Portland, Oregon, June 1, 2 and 3, will be Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, on "Women and the Peace Movement."

The Woman's Baptist Social Union held its one hundred and sixty-third regular meeting in the vestry of the Park Street church Monday night. The one address after the banquet was given by Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Her subject was "The New Woman of the Orient." Mrs. J. E. Perry of Jamaica Plain, president of the Boston union, presided.

The Cup and Saucer Club, Miss Addie F. Norcross, president, will meet in Hotel Oxford tomorrow evening. The hostesses will be Dr. Carrie Bence and Miss Dorothy Manners. The council of the club consists of A. R. Shrigley, Dr. Maude Hough, Carl G. Smith, Wendell H. Luce, Dr. Loretta Cummins, Neil Arvin and Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman. The dramatic committee includes Lester B. Struthers, Miss Lily Carthew, Thomas Ginn, Miss Dorothy Manners and Henry Fagin.

Miss Irene Eastman will give a program of Indian music at the meeting of the Folklore Society at the Boston Art Club next Tuesday evening.

In the spring show of the Professional Women's Club at the Toy theater April 5, Miss Katherine Rieker, is to play the part of Mephistopheles: Mrs. Jeanette Bell Ellis, Faust; Mme. Bernice Fisher, Marguerite, and Miss Elvira Leveroni, Martha, in the garden scene from "Faust." Kate Ryan is rehearsing a comedy in one act, assisted by Dr. Loretta J. Cummins, Miss Dorothy Manners and Miss Mary Ashton. Miss M. H. Brazier, the club founder, has charge of the publicity work and Mrs. Bell Yeaton of the orchestra. Mrs. Edgar M. Young is chairman and Miss M. Augusta Busche is secretary of a large committee which met at her home, 8 Newbury street, Friday afternoon.

Brightelmstone Club of Allston plans two opera talks by Havrah W. L. Hubbard. The one selected for the afternoon of March 10 will be on "Aida" and the other will be on "Siegfried." March 24, with Floyd Baxter at the piano, Monday the meeting was in charge of the art and literature committee, Mrs. Louise A. Henry, chairman. She introduced Mrs. Willena Brown Reed, president of the Story Tellers' League of Boston, who held the close attention of the audience with stories which are told in the kindergarten or at home as a means of character building. Music was furnished by the Misses Eleanor and Miriam Flint. The social hour was in charge of Mrs. Lucius Richardson, chairman of the hospitality committee, assisted by Mrs. William G. Dow and Mrs. Arthur W. Mutty. The next meeting

day, March 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Charles Howard, the instructor, will give a general resume of the political situation. Next Saturday it is hoped to accomplish the postponed field walk in the arboretum led by Prof. John G. Jack of Harvard University. "Parsifal" will be the subject of Havrah Hubbard's opera talk Thursday evening, March 18. Mrs. Eva W. White is to be the speaker at the next luncheon talk on Saturday, March 20, with "The School Center Movement" for her topic.

A large audience greeted the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers in the Cantabrigia Club room Monday evening and a good sum was netted for the Riverside Neighborhood House. On Tuesday morning Havrah Hubbard discussed "Parsifal." Mrs. C. A. Stover, first vice-president, was in the chair at the regular meeting in Brattle hall yesterday. The 10-minute talk was by Mr. Gerry of the Y. M. C. A., who spoke of the work among the immigrants in Cambridge. The afternoon's entertainment—a concert by the Grieg trio, Marguerite Pearson Moss, violin; Edith Soden, violoncello; Minnie G. del Castillo, piano, assisted by Margaret Millea Henry, soprano, was in charge of Mrs. G. Herbert Greenleaf.

The March meeting of the Harvard Woman's Club was held Thursday afternoon at Hotel Vendome with the president, Mrs. Barrett, presiding. After a violin solo by Miss Katherine Wright, accompanied by Miss Wright, Judge F. R. Hall of Boston, a personal friend of Henry Thoreau, read an intimate account of the naturalist's life and character.

Higher standard of work for women's clubs was urged by Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, fourth vice-president of the state federation, at the annual guest night of the Mattapan Club of South Boston, Thursday evening, at Hawes Unitarian church, on Broadway. "Peg of My Heart" was read by Miss Grace Sage and a Conservatory trio, Misses Eva C. Kellogg, Ethel Silver and Lucile Quimby, gave several orchestral and solo selections. Soprano solos were sung by Mrs. Emma Redding Saunders, accompanied

Flag Day to Aid Jobless Is Suffrage Plan

A flag day for Boston unemployed is being organized by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for next Saturday. The promoters believe that this appeal for help at home will meet with the same generous response that has been given to the appeal from across the water. The money collected will be applied as directly and expeditiously as possible to the need which exists in and about Boston. Hundreds of women and men will sell American flags at the subway entrances, in the hotels and theaters and on the streets throughout the day and all the money raised will be turned over to the Boston Central Labor Union and other organizations for distribution.

March opened as the first full campaign month for the woman suffragists in Massachusetts and was marked by a large demand for speakers to present the suffrage views before various organizations. Miss Margaret Foley will speak Sunday in Newtonville and will speak later in the week in Watertown, Somerville, Concord, Dedham, Chelsea and other places. Miss Marion Booth Kelley goes to Brockton, Pittsfield, Norton, and will address the Paint and Oil Club of Boston. Mrs. Pinkham, the state organizer, attends a work conference of county workers in Springfield Monday and later visits Andover, Taunton, Florence, Georgetown and several Berkshire towns. Mrs. Maud Wood Park will speak to the Colonial Club in Dorchester, Wednesday and in the evening meeting at St. Mary's church, Uphams Corner, Thursday, and goes to Wellesley Friday. Mrs. Thomas Pelham Curtis speaks at the Dedham shop Tuesday and Miss Emily Fisher goes to Hull the same day. Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck will address the Young Men's and Women's Club of Grace Episcopal church Tuesday evening.

A meeting in the interests of woman suffrage was held at the Town hall, Holbrook, last evening. Mrs. C. A. Briggs of Holbrook spoke on "The Right of Women to Vote."

The Boston Association's Votes for Women shop, formerly at 205 Tremont street, has been moved to 587 Boylston street, and at the new location Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be held an open meeting, which will be addressed by Miss Rose Livingston of New York.

Mrs. T. I. Robie entertained the members of the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester at her home, 7 Rangleigh road, Brighton, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard read a paper on antique jewelry.

Mrs. Robert A. Woods, Mrs. Mary H. Moran and Miss Blanche Goell form the committee in charge of the Business Women's Club, supper at Ford hall, March 15. "France" will be the subject of Miss Helen A. Whittier's closing lecture in her course of art and travel Monday evening, in the clubhouse at 144 Bowdoin street. The talk will be illustrated. MacGregor Jenkins, publisher of the Atlantic Monthly, will describe "The Making of a Magazine" next Tuesday evening at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins will be the guests of the club at a dinner preceding the talk. The last meeting for this season of the current events class comes next Thursday.

The building was formerly the Willcox mansion and is located on Mountain avenue near Linden street. Members of the Willcox family gave the property to the club and an association formed by Malden club women furnished the building and has provided a fund to care for the property.

There are accommodations for 18 girls in the building. In addition, there are parlors, dining room, reading rooms and a library. The girls residing in the building will care for their own rooms, while there will be a chef and housemaid to care for the rest of the building. Miss Bertha M. Wood will be in charge of the home.

Mrs. John E. Anderson, who started the campaign to secure the building, is president of the association in charge. The other officers are: Vice-president, Miss Mary Herrick; secretary, Miss Ethel N. Rich; treasurer, Miss C. Maud Norris.

At the opening of the clubhouse, Mayor Blakeley gave an address of welcome. Mrs. Anderson and officers of the club received the guests, who were escorted over the building by members of the Girls' Club. Musical selections were given by the Orpheus Musical Club, and violin solos by Miss Mabel Makechnie.

At the monthly meeting of the Abbot Academy Club at the Hotel Vendome today Lewis B. Whittemore of the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, speaks on "The Experiences of an American Teacher in the Philippines."

The New England Wheaton Club will meet at the Vendome next Saturday. The play, "Mr. Bob," will be presented by students of Wheaton College.

The executive board of the Fathers and Mothers Club will meet at the Y. W. C. A. school of domestic science, 40 Berkeley street, next Wednesday afternoon. After the business meeting the guests will see the classwork demonstrated and hear about the school.

Miss Josephine Mulleney and Nils Kjellstrom. Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth, author of "War Brides," will be the chief speaker at the next monthly meeting of the Boston association at the Tremont theater at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 14.

An anti-suffrage meeting was held in the assembly hall of the high school of Braintree last evening. The speakers were Mrs. Henry P. White and Miss Dorothy Godfrey.

Martha Washington chapter, D. R., gave the monthly reception yesterday at the state headquarters of the D. R. in the Hotel Westminster. The guests were received by the regent, Mrs. Harriet Tinkham. Mrs. Della Austin presided at the tea table, and the servers were Mrs. Rachel Corson, Mrs. Isaac Rankin, Mrs. M. E. Fitch and Mrs. Benjamin Buckley. The last meeting to work for the Red Cross will be held Thursday afternoon in the D. R. rooms.

The home of Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., at Commonwealth avenue and Massachusetts avenue, will be thrown open next Wednesday evening for the first campaign gathering of the active workers of the Massachusetts Men's Equal Suffrage League. James Lees Laidlaw, a New York attorney, president of the National Men's Suffrage League and also president of the New York League, is to be the principal guest.

A letter from the Duchess of Marlborough, honorary treasurer of the Women's Emergency Corps of London, has been received by Mrs. Henry E. Russell of Gloucester street, making acknowledgement and giving thanks for a contribution of nearly \$1400 sent to the corps by the Equal Franchise committee of Boston. The money was raised by a performance of "Twelfth Night," at the Toy theater, on Jan. 6.

Wakefield clubwomen are forming a handicraft society to meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. A social meeting on March 16 with Mrs. William W. Greenough is announced.

International affairs were discussed by the current events class of Reading Woman's Club this week. "Short Cuts in Housekeeping" formed the topic for the domestic science class meeting, with

Monday Club of Wakefield, at its meeting with Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner of West Chestnut street, heard Mrs. Ruth Sibley Haskell of Brookline give a talk on suffrage, as a representative of the College Suffrage Association, of which she is president.

The committee of 20, representing the united women's clubs of Wakefield, reported that the sewing bees for Belgian relief and local charity have been highly successful. Five hundred garments were fashioned.

Story-telling for public school children in Wakefield, under the auspices of the Kosmos Club, continues popular. This morning there was a gathering of pupils from the second to the sixth grades of all buildings and Miss Emma Florence Eaton of Wakefield was the entertainer. Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, gave readings from her own short stories at yesterday afternoon's regular meeting of the club and Miss Louise Badaracco of Lynnfield sang.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield held a musicale Monday evening in Montrose chapel. The program included numbers by a local orchestra, violin selections by Miss Bertha Edgett of Wakefield and songs by Miss Edna Bartheim of Montrose. Miss Myrtle Bruerton was accompanist and Mrs. Martha Blanchard

Children's day.

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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS TO ASSURE THE

Greatest Assemblage of Merchandise

Correct in Style for the Coming Season

Our buyers, having recently returned from Paris, bringing with them a large collection of models, are responsible for the *Distinctive Note*.

Paris Blouses and Waists

Large shipments received this week; will be shown on Monday for the first time. The unusual combinations of colorings, the daintiness in styles and materials, make the Paris waist distinctive.

Tailored Suits

Styles simple and becoming. New models being added to our stock every day. Price \$45 and upward

Infants' Wear

Both the French and American fashions for children are more attractive this season than ever before, and our preparations for the coming season are complete for children up to five years of age.

Ladies' Underwear

Our complete line of purchases has been received. All personally selected by our buyer in Paris. Marked at prices which should interest all.

Nightgowns, Chemises, Petticoats, Combinations, Camisoles, and Brassieres. All hand-made and hand-embroidered.

Also, we shall offer a special purchase of French Nightgowns, hand-made and hand-embroidered, all lace trimmed.

Price \$7.50

Value \$12.00 to \$15.00

An Odd Lot of Tea-Gowns and Negligees of Discontinued Numbers

Price \$15

Worth \$35.00 to \$45.00

WHAT IS DOING IN SCHOOLS

Do you know what it means to have a star, a shiny gold star, affixed to your name neatly written on a white card. If you are one of Miss Mead's boys at the George T. Angell school in the Sherwin district, Roxbury, you know it is something to work for. It means that at the end of the week the room having the greatest number of stars will keep a beautiful blue silk banner with gold fringe and a big star outlined in gold upon it, for a whole week, a delight to the eye and an inspiration to get more stars so as to keep the handsome banner for another week.

A star is awarded for good lessons, for attendance, for taking the weekly bath and for good conduct, and it has been found a factor of importance in improving conditions in each instance.

Wood-Working Activities

The boys in Miss Greve's wood-working class at the George T. Angell school are making some folding benches to be used in connection with the penny lunch recently established at the school. They are also making music racks and tables. They like to work on big things—even though these are too big—and when they are not too difficult Miss Greve lets them do so.

Usually the boys make smaller things, such as footstools, book holds and book racks. Among other things at the present time they are making geometrical forms to be used in some of the schools. Whatever they make is done from a carefully devised plan involving more or less difficult mathematical propositions, so that each task develops intellectual skill as well as manual dexterity and

results in a definite object of practical use and beauty.

Girls' Visit to Art Museum

Monet's wonderful sunlights, Corot's charm of the early morning and twilight, Millet's dignity of labor, dawned upon 25 girls of the Roxbury high school with a significance they had never approached before, when Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, took them through the new annex of the Art Museum last Tuesday afternoon and pointed out to them some of the beauties that lie in each masterpiece.

Mr. Dillaway called their attention to the message each artist has to give in each picture. They were to look for that always, he told them, in examining a picture and not allow their thoughts to be side-tracked by some minor idea. Each detail in the picture, he said, is related to the big idea and should be viewed in its connection with that.

Starting with the French school, the girls were led up to the artists of the colonial period and modern American painters, for Mr. Dillaway wants them to have a proper appreciation of the artists of the United States. American artists of the present day are recognized as the equal of their contemporaries in any country, he told them, thus denying the belief held by many that the best artists are of foreign birth. Paintings by Sargent, Benson, Tarbell, Metcalf, Enneking, Joseph DeCamp, Charles Davis and others were carefully examined.

Before they were told anything about a picture the girls were invited to give their opinions of it. Sometimes they found it difficult to put their thoughts into words, but usually they expressed themselves intelligently.

High school girls are not the only ones who are having the benefit of trips of this kind. Mr. Dillaway is impartial in his invitations to classes. Next week Friday he is to take the eighth grade children of the Prince school through the museum and on Tuesday he will take the pre-vocational class of the Quincy school to see the pictures. A number of classes already have been taken through the museum. It is found that

the trips are raising the standards of taste in art and strengthening the judgment.

In certain instances—particularly when long strips were to be made in street cars, sometimes involving changes—the teachers have viewed the visit with some concern, apprehending difficulty in maintaining discipline, but thus far there has been no trouble whatsoever. The children have risen to the confidence reposed in them, and the very nature of the art itself, so that everybody in any way connected with the trip has been pleased. Masters, teachers and the museum people unite in expressing approval of the conduct of the boys and girls, while the latter are ready to extend the privileges of the art treasures to the children of the schools.

Boy Editor's Difficulties

That an editor's pathway is not all roses has been early discovered by the editorial staff of the Revue, published at the Greenwood school in Hyde Park. The promise of the striking cover of a "Modern Priscilla," hand drawn and hand colored in purple and brown, and the pages tied together with red ribbon, is disappointed when the cover is turned.

(Continued on page eleven, column five)

Household Hints No. 2



"Ladd" Beater

Here is the best beater for eggs, cream, etc., that has ever been devised.

It has these advantages:

It is made of nickel plated steel throughout.
It has eight beating blades—twice as many as the old style.
It has direct centre drive that will not slip and is exceptionally easy running.
It is very easily cleaned.
It will do the work of your present beater in about half the time—and do it better.
It costs more and is worth it.

"Ladd" Beater, small, \$2.50
"Ladd" Beater, large, \$3.50

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ENGRAVING ORDERS

Are authoritative in style and distinctive in quality.
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THE NEW SPRING HATS

demand a change in your HAIR DRESS

I will personally recommend the most becoming and original style after studying your contour. Call or send photo. CHARGES 5c Extra Hair Pieces if required at very moderate prices. Transformations \$2.00 and up.

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(Continued on page 11, column one)

Activities Among the Women's Clubs

(Continued from page ten)

contributed a reading. Mr. Hill and Irving N. Doe of Lynn gave a sketch.

Miss Grace White of Main street entertained the Penitentes of Wakefield Friday afternoon. A talk on Puccini, Dr. Karl Muck, Caruso and Geraldine Farrar was given by Mrs. Richard G. Hartshorne.

At the meeting of Book and Thimble

Watertown, Waltham, Auburndale, Newton

The musicale given by Newtonville Woman's Guild consisted of numbers by the Chadey trio consisting of Miss Ruth Ivy, violin; Miss Edith Soden, cello, and Miss Vida Chase, piano; vocal solos by Mrs. Laura Littlefield and piano selections by Miss Lillian West. Mrs. W. G. Stapleweather gave a report of the state federation meeting. The last shipment of Red Cross and Belgian relief work has been made, but knitting materials may further be obtained from the industrial committee. The next guild event will take place March 16, when the playlet "Nora's Dream," written by Mrs. W. O. Hunt, Mrs. M. W. Murray and Mrs. F. H. Daniels, will be presented.

At the last meeting of West Newton Woman's Educational Club, Howard B. Gibbs of West Newton described Rhienis cathedral and Mrs. Clara E. Birdsall reviewed the equal suffrage movement in Massachusetts. Gentlemen's night was observed the previous week, with a program consisting of vocal solos by Mrs. Crystal Waters and an address by the Rev. Willard Scott on "The Best Man in Town."

Mrs. Edwin Drown was hostess at this week's meeting of the Newton Highlands Monday Club. A business meeting was followed by the reading of "The Wrong Black Bag," by Mrs. S. A. Thompson.

The last in a series of current event lectures was delivered Thursday morning by the Rev. Howard A. Brigham before Newton Center Woman's Club, in Bray hall.

C. L. S. C. of Newton Highlands met

Lexington, Arlington, Littleton, Sudbury

The monthly business meeting of Arlington branch of the National Woman's Alliance was held Monday afternoon in the vestry of the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church.

A recital of instrumental and vocal selections will be given Wednesday morning at the meeting of Lexington Music Club in the home of Miss Katherine Harrington on Massachusetts avenue.

Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington meets Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. William A. Forbes to continue its study of "South American Countries."

Littleton Woman's Club repeated its production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" before the Ayr Unitarian Girls' Club in Ayr town hall recently. James P. Munroe of Boston will give an address on "Our Greatest National Resources—Our Boys and Girls," Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church.

The last of the series of the Red Cross meetings in Lexington was held Wednesday by the club women of that town in the parish house of the Church of Our Redeemer.

Miss Kate Whitman was host to the members of the Lexington Monday Club this week at her residence at the home of Mrs. Augustus E. Scott on Waltham street.

The Drama Club held a meeting Wednesday afternoon at "Maywood," the home of Mrs. Mary C. Jackson, 17 Oakland street, Lexington. Miss Ellen M. Farnsworth was in charge and under her direction the club studied the Greek drama "Medea."

At the weekly meeting of Lexington Tourist Club, Monday, in the home of Mrs. John L. Norris, president of the Lexington Woman's Association, Mrs. Charles A. Whittemore of Boston gave a current events review. Mrs. William I. Bradley reviewed Robert Herrick's novel "Clark's Field."

Meetings Held in Malden and Medford

Members of the Royal House Association of Medford entertained at a musicale at Pitman hall Tuesday evening. The artists were Clara Wild Jackson, soprano; Mabel Banks Wilson, soprano; Bertha Putnam Dudley, contralto, and Mabel Florence Tenney, contralto.

Next Tuesday afternoon Medford Woman's Club will have as speaker Miss Annette Symmes, interpreter of songs and dances, and music will be furnished by Miss Mabel Wingate, violinist. The afternoon will be in charge of the general topics committee.

Kensington Club of Malden was entertained Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles Bova, Belvidere street and plans were made for the club supper March 18. Mrs. Andrew Tatten was made chairman of the committee in charge.

Tuesday Club of Malden was entertained by Mrs. George R. Toothaker, 10 Hartshorne avenue, Tuesday afternoon. At the business session it was voted to change the name to the Friendship Club. Medford Woman's Club met Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Mrs. Laura Marceau, Garfield of Boston discussed "The Trend of Modern Dress." Miss Veale rendered several piano selections, and little Miss Carmella Ippolito of Medford played the violin. Mrs. Mary Reilly was the accompanist. Mrs. Helen

Club of Wakefield Monday dyestuffs were discussed in a paper by Mrs. L. Wallace Sweetser. Mrs. Warner V. Taylor presented current events. The meeting was held at Mrs. Andrew D. Fuller's home on Lawrence street.

The regular meeting of Woburn Woman's Club was held yesterday. Louis Williams illustrated what electricity has accomplished and what it may do in the future.

Monday with Mrs. Philip Sweetser and continued the study of modern philosophy. Mrs. Thompson had charge of the work and took for her subject the career and works of Nietzsche.

At the last meeting of the Travel class of West Newton Women's Educational Club the study of Egypt was completed. Mrs. Conant read a paper on "The Turkish Domination in Egypt After 1517," and Mrs. Billings gave a description of some of the most important cities in upper Egypt.

Two papers were presented Wednesday by Watertown Women's Club in the town hall. The titles were "The Piper Pays," by Margaret Cameron, and "Owners in Spain," by Alice Brown.

Dr. Franklin Dyer, superintendent of Boston public schools, gave an address Tuesday afternoon in Burr school, Auburndale, before the Auburndale Woman's Club.

Newton Mothers' Club met Monday with Mrs. H. B. Hill, 15 Sterling street, West Newton. Mrs. William Fuller spoke on the topic "The Child and the Daily Newspaper."

Mrs. Robert E. Parks spoke before the members of the Waltham Mothers' Club, Wednesday, on the subject, "The American Child."

The study of Canada was resumed Wednesday at a meeting of the Pierian Club of Newton Upper Falls, with Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Jr., summer street. Mrs. Willard Everett read a paper on Sir Wilfred Laurier and a paper on Alberta was presented by Mrs. W. C. Willard.

The Ambitious Woman will be the subject of the meeting of the Arlington Heights Study Club, Tuesday afternoon.

King's Daughters of Concord met Tuesday afternoon in the home of the president, Mrs. Ralph Holden, on Bedford street.

The Art Club held its fortnightly study meeting Monday afternoon in the Russell house, Lexington, with Mrs. James Floyd Russell acting as hostess. The club continued its work on "Idylls of the King."

The monthly thimble party of Lexington Woman's Association was held Friday in the vestry of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church. The afternoon's entertainment was in charge of the mothers' council. The president, Mrs. George Walter Spaulding, presided, and introduced the speaker, Mrs. C. E. Colton of Dorchester.

Sudbury Woman's Club met Wednesday afternoon and after being introduced by the president, Mrs. Waldo L. Stone, Albert W. Doolittle, head of the agricultural department of the Concord high school, gave an address on "Agriculture in Secondary Schools."

More than 1000 persons heard Mary Antin speak at the public meeting of the Arlington Woman's Club, Thursday afternoon in the Robbins Memorial town hall. Her subject was "The Responsibility of American Citizenship." Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer, chairman of the legislative committee, gave a report on the general federation meeting in Somerville.

The fortnightly meeting of Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance was held Thursday in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church, with the president, Miss Sarah E. Robinson, in the chair. Mrs. William C. Gannett of Cambridge and formerly of Rochester, N. Y., read a paper by her husband, the Rev. William C. Gannett, entitled "Religion in the Home." A poem by Mr. Gannett was also read.

Lauriat was chairman of the afternoon. Members of the club were entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Lester Boynton, 10 Magoun avenue, for the benefit of the clubhouse fund, and this afternoon at the Medford armory, a dance is held in charge of Mrs. Benjamin F. Haines and Mrs. Herbert Vialle.

Medford Teachers Club entertained Medford residents Tuesday evening in high school hall, when a concert was given, with Mrs. Laura Comstock, soprano; Miss Eleanor Gordon and Miss Helen E. Chase, instrumentalists, as the soloists and the Gordon trio assisting.

Malden clubwomen gave a Martha Washington entertainment Saturday in the auditorium for the benefit of the Wilcox clubhouse fund. The affair was in charge of Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. George H. Graves, Mrs. George B. Murray, Mrs. Charles N. Peabody and Mrs. Willard Welsh. Solo dances were given by Mrs. Pauline Mason and Miss Ruth L. Flanders gave readings.

Malden Old and New Club met Tuesday afternoon when Prof. John Ritchie, Jr., gave a lecture on "Nooks and Corners of the Old Bay State." He showed many views in the Deerfield valley and other parts of the state. Friday morning the literature group was entertained by Miss M. Louise Fuller.

Members of Monday Club of Malden

were the guests of Mrs. John F. Neal, 232 Clifton street, Monday afternoon. Delegates were selected for the Wilcox clubhouse opening.

Mrs. Charles N. Peabody was hostess of the Karshish Club of Malden Monday afternoon at her residence on Hawthorne street. Talks were given by Mrs. C. H. Dearborn on "The Mississippi Bubble and John Law" and by Mrs. W. M. Horne on "The Founding of Yale." Mrs. W. A. Jackson spoke on "Later Spanish Colonization in the South."

Mrs. A. G. Burnham will be the next hostess.

West Medford Woman's Club held its second meeting since organization in Odd Fellows hall, West Medford, Monday afternoon with Mrs. James J. Connell, the president, presiding. Readings were given by Miss Helen Cook of Boston and piano selections were rendered by Miss Marie Gunterson of Seattle, Wash., a pupil at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The W. N. Club of Marlboro was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Annie Brigham in her home, on Elm street.

Folk dances under direction of Miss Eleanor F. Weeks will be given Monday afternoon at the meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club.

Several matters of business were disposed of at the monthly meeting of the executive board of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett, on Sudbury road. Under the direction of the travel committee, Miss Florence Howe, chairman, an illustrated lecture on "Horseback Tours in Ireland" will be given Monday afternoon in the Concord town hall by Waterman C. Russell.

The lecture was given by Henry Warren Poor of Boston, whose subject was "Famous Paintings." The annual art exhibit was opened in the public library after the lecture. Thursday evening at the public library there was a free public lecture under the auspices of the club. It was given by Hugo Elliott of Boston, who discussed "Standards of Artistic Judgment."

The annual musicale of Wollaston Woman's Club was given in Park and Downs church Tuesday afternoon by the club chorus, John Crowley director, Miss Florence G. Olney accompanist, Walter E. Loud violinist. Solos were sung by Mrs. W. H. Spooner, Mrs. H. D. Smith and Mrs. H. Y. Follett.

The current meeting in the series of current events was held by Whitman Woman's Club in high school hall Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. J. Harry Poole of Brockton was the speaker. At the next meeting, March 16, Prof. Dallas Love Sharp will be the speaker.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church of Rockland, held a social in Channing hall Tuesday night. A pantomime, "When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play" was presented by Miss Effie Beal, Mrs. J. E. Bradbury, Mrs. H. D. Poole, Mrs. Henry Binney and Miss Emma Binney.

The Clover Club of North Easton held a meeting at the home of Mrs. John W. Williams Wednesday afternoon. Mr. S. J. Howes gave an account of the proceedings of the midwinter meeting of the state federation. Dramatic readings were given by Mrs. W. J. Clements.

"Religion and Practical Life," was the topic of an address delivered by William H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association of Boston, before the Woman's Alliance of the First Parish (Unitarian) church of Quincy Wednesday afternoon.

Junior Friday Club of Quincy met at the home of Miss Mary Holden on Spear street, Monday afternoon. The topic for study was Argentina.

The Monday Art Club of Randolph met at the residence of Miss Mary Long Monday afternoon. These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Augustus L. Chase; vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Smith; secretary, Mrs. John L. Shipman; treasurer, Mrs. Henry W. Pinkerton. Miss Long read a paper on "Claude Monet," Mrs. Asa B. French on "Jean Greuze," Mrs. A. L. Chase on "Jean Chardin." Mrs. Samuel L. Blodgett gave a reading, while the history lesson was read by Mrs. Henry W. Pinkerton.

A regular meeting of Brockton Woman's Club was held Monday in Massasoit hall. It was voted to lease for three years quarters in the new Pythian temple.

Among the Patriotic Societies

Adams chapter, D. R., of Quincy, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. George T. Magee on Hancock street, Monday afternoon. These officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Lillian V. Titus; vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Sprague; secretary, Mrs. Walter E. Piper; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Wilson; historian, Mrs. E. Granville Pratt; council, Mrs. F. Eugene Dyer, Mrs. Frank F. Brewer, Mrs. George T. Magee, Mrs. Susan J. Wilder, Miss Mary L. Hinkley, Miss Harriet B. Pierce. The Rev. Dr. A. L. Hudson of the First Parish church, spoke on "The Treaty of Ghent."

Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., met at the Westminster Thursday morning. Newton members were hostesses. Mrs. William De Yongh Field is regent of the chapter.

Mother Stickney tent 26, D. of V., of Waltham, will hold an entertainment in G. A. R. hall, March 8.

The March meeting of Old Concord chapter, D. A. R., takes place next Saturday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Arthur Blanchard, in West Acton, instead of, as previously announced, in the D. A. R. chapter house at Concord. Mrs. Franklin Shumway will speak on "A Canoe Trip in Maine."

A reception was given Monday afternoon by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln chapter, D. A. R., at state headquarters, in the Laughton Studios, Pierce building. In the receiving line were the chapter regent, Mrs. George C. Anderson; the state regent, Mrs. George G. Chick; the state treasurer, Mrs. Fred S. Davis; the state recording secretary, Mrs. J. Frank Hodge; Mrs. D. W. Frase, second chapter vice-regent; Miss Abbie Wallis, re-

gulation in the South." Mrs. A. G. Burnham will be the next hostess.

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Among the Patriotic Societies

Adams chapter, D. R., of Quincy, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. George T. Magee on Hancock street, Monday afternoon. These officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Lillian V. Titus; vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Sprague; secretary, Mrs. Walter E. Piper; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Wilson; historian, Mrs. E. Granville Pratt; council, Mrs. F. Eugene Dyer, Mrs. Frank F. Brewer, Mrs. George T. Magee, Mrs. Susan J. Wilder, Miss Mary L. Hinkley, Miss Harriet B. Pierce. The Rev. Dr. A. L. Hudson of the First Parish church, spoke on "The Treaty of Ghent."

Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., met at the Westminster Thursday morning. Newton members were hostesses. Mrs. William De Yongh Field is regent of the chapter.

Mother Stickney tent 26, D. of V., of Waltham, will hold an entertainment in G. A. R. hall, March 8.

The March meeting of Old Concord chapter, D. A. R., takes place next Saturday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Arthur Blanchard, in West Acton, instead of, as previously announced, in the D. A. R. chapter house at Concord. Mrs. Franklin Shumway will speak on "A Canoe Trip in Maine."

A reception was given Monday afternoon by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln chapter, D. A. R., at state headquarters, in the Laughton Studios, Pierce building. In the receiving line were the chapter regent, Mrs. George C. Anderson; the state regent, Mrs. George G. Chick; the state treasurer, Mrs. Fred S. Davis; the state recording secretary, Mrs. J. Frank Hodge; Mrs. D. W. Frase, second chapter vice-regent; Miss Abbie Wallis, re-

gulation in the South." Mrs. A. G. Burnham will be the next hostess.

West Medford Woman's Club held its second meeting since organization in Odd Fellows hall, West Medford, Monday afternoon with Mrs. James J. Connell, the president, presiding. Readings were given by Miss Helen Cook of Boston and piano selections were rendered by Miss Marie Gunterson of Seattle, Wash., a pupil at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The W. N. Club of Marlboro was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Annie Brigham in her home, on Elm street.

Folk dances under direction of Miss Eleanor F. Weeks will be given Monday afternoon at the meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club.

Several matters of business were disposed of at the monthly meeting of the executive board of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett, on Sudbury road. Under the direction of the travel committee, Miss Florence Howe, chairman, an illustrated lecture on "Horseback Tours in Ireland" will be given Monday afternoon in the Concord town hall by Waterman C. Russell.

The lecture was given by Henry Warren Poor of Boston, whose subject was "Famous Paintings." The annual art exhibit was opened in the public library after the lecture. Thursday evening at the public library there was a free public lecture under the auspices of the club. It was given by Hugo Elliott of Boston, who discussed "Standards of Artistic Judgment."

The annual musicale of Wollaston Woman's Club was given in Park and Downs church Tuesday afternoon by the club chorus, John Crowley director, Miss Florence G. Olney accompanist, Walter E. Loud violinist. Solos were sung by Mrs. W. H. Spooner, Mrs. H. D. Smith and Mrs. H. Y. Follett.

The current meeting in the series of current events was held by Whitman Woman's Club in high school hall Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. J. Harry Poole of Brockton was the speaker. At the next meeting, March 16, Prof. Dallas Love Sharp will be the speaker.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church of Rockland, held a social in Channing hall Tuesday night. A pantomime, "When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play" was presented by Miss Effie Beal, Mrs. J. E. Bradbury, Mrs. H. D. Poole, Mrs. Henry Binney and Miss Emma Binney.

The Clover Club of North Easton held a meeting at the home of Mrs. John W. Williams Wednesday afternoon. Mr. S. J. Howes gave an account of the proceedings of the midwinter meeting of the state federation. Dramatic readings were given by Mrs. W. J. Clements.

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WHAT IS DOING IN THE SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page ten)

for the inside shows woful marks of letters done over in ink.

It is all explained on the back side of the front cover by a little girl named Mildred, who wrote carefully in ink: "Most of the corrections in the paper were made necessary by poor type on the typewriter or by poor impressions on the hectograph. The missing quotation marks resulted from a failure of the ribbon to go up far enough to be struck by the key. Capitals A, P, D, S and W are damaged on the key, as are some others. Periods show as rings for some impressions and then disappear. These have to be hand written. The ornamental T on page 9 was forgotten by the hectographers. None of these faults are due to the carelessness or neglect by the editors. Some of the pages are indistinct, though they were reprinted six times.

"When we reflect that we are trying to give 40 children a chance to learn to use the hectograph and that all the hectographing is done by us children, it is not to be wondered at that there are errors. Where so many hands are involved in the work, it is only remarkable that as few errors occur. Some of the pupils have been really expert in handling these instruments. Each of us has to correct one paper with Mr. Starratt then we have to do one alone. Our month's mark depends largely on the kind of work we do on the paper."

In spite of the freckled appearance of the pages some of those who ought to know say it is the best paper the children have published, showing a courageous dealing with adverse circumstances and coming out on top. The paper was issued in the face of great odds, and neatly, too, and it is interesting from beginning to end.

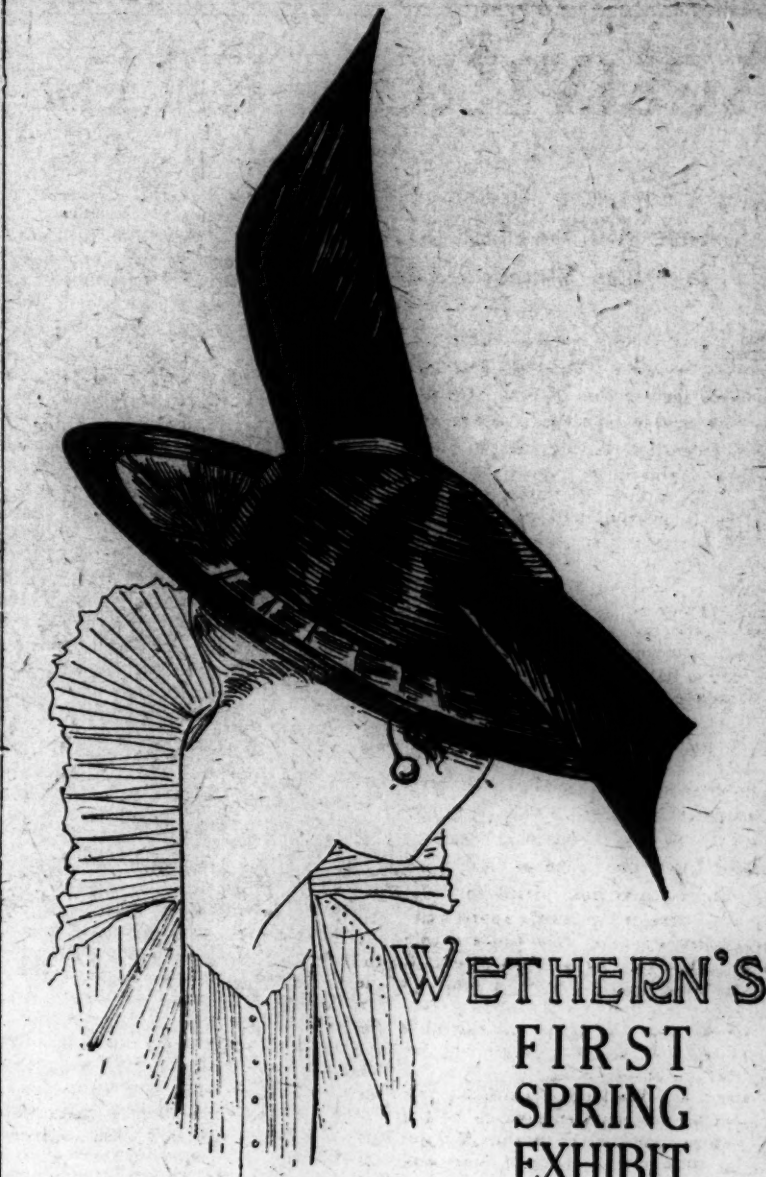
A joint conference of the Boston Ruskin Club and the Boston City Federation will be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library Monday afternoon at 2:30. The topics to be discussed are "The Need of a State Board of Immigration," by Philip Davis of the Civic Service house; "The Woman's Peace Party," by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party; Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of the state public library commission, will speak on "Library Work for Immigrants."

TOMORROW JEWISH RELIEF DAY Tomorrow will be known as "Jewish War Relief Day" in Boston and it is expected that fully 25,000 persons will attend mass meetings in the interest of relief for these people in Europe. Many other New England cities will observe the day in the same way.

Some by "Knox," others designed by the best New York makers—all are trim and chic, and have the swing and smartness that women and young women require.

Hat Department Conveniently located On the Street Floor

A. SHUMAN & CO. The Service Store



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OF Paris Model Hats

Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Veils, bought by our representative while in Paris

WE might add that we were the only exclusively Millinery House in Boston represented in Paris this season.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. ANDREAS DIPPELL, manager of the LILAC DOMINO COMPANY, Now playing at the Majestic Theater, Miss Evelyn Endicott and Miss Serina Sears will promenade in this store On Monday and Tuesday, March 8th and 9th FROM 10 O'CLOCK UNTIL NOON AND FROM 2 O'CLOCK UNTIL 4 Giving the women of Boston an opportunity to see our new hats properly posed on the head. Gowns worn by the models from F. P. O'Connor Co.

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The Double Strength means Economy

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STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., Importers, Boston

BENS DORPS
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

To the Woman Who Personally Shops in New York

The advantages of Model Gowns, for style as well as economy, for women with model figures, are known to but few American women.

Many of the best-dressed women in New York outfit themselves each season at our modest shop. They are keen judges of values and fashions.

We give them two new gowns of authentic or advanced fashion for street, afternoon or evening wear, for the same price they usually pay for one alone elsewhere. All are originals.

PRICES RANGE \$19-\$50 Also some selected models from \$60 to \$110. No Catalogs. Call and see these frocks for yourself—even try them on. You are not urged to buy.

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PAGE LADIES' HATTER
37 Temple Place
Boston, Mass.

OPENING
Monday and Tuesday
March 8th and March 9th
1915

MORE SETTLEMENT WORKERS MAKE PLEAS FOR MUSIC ON SUNDAY AT ART MUSEUM

"It must be admitted that music is a deeper-seated interest than painting, at least in the majority," says Albert J. Kennedy of South End House. "The interest in music is natural in most people, while the interest in pictures more often has to be cultivated. For that reason I can see why it might be feasible for the Museum of Fine Arts to have Sunday afternoon concerts, to use them as bait, as it were, to attract the people. I would not wish to see them instituted as a permanent feature, but would think it better to have them given only occasionally after they had fulfilled the primary purpose for which they were established."

"But even with concerts to get the people there it seems to me that something more should be attempted to make sure after the concert is over that the listeners go out into the museum and view its treasures intelligently. To turn them loose in the building is to little value, nor will the people come again and again simply to wander aimlessly about. The devout service which is a Sunday feature is a good thing, but the trouble with it is that, as now conducted, it goes over most people's heads. Only the few who stand immediately around the speaker get what he says; there is much going and coming on the outside of the crowd; and even those who are near enough to hear and see what is being explained often fail to comprehend it all."

"To really get hold of the people I believe they should be taken in small groups of three or four. In other words, they should be given close range concert service. And it seems to me that in Boston of all cities it ought to be possible to get plenty of volunteers who could do just this sort of thing. Students in art schools would be glad of the opportunity. I should think to take people around the museum and tell them about a few of the works of art. I should say decidedly that only a few such works should be explained at one time; trying to tell about a great many would only be confusing. Half an hour would be long enough to give to any one group."

"Another thing that might be done would be to run nationally days when the leaders of the people would be called upon to take part. Here the music of the nation especially invited could also be made a feature. Anything, in fact, which would help to get the people to the museum would be a good thing. If it were possible to have the museum open evenings, this would help a great deal. I know there is no money for this, but if the city would come forward with a substantial subsidy for the museum, as I believe it ought to, the experiment of evening opening could at least be tried."

"I wish, too, more might be done to connect the art of the museum with the craftsmanship of the city. I would favor exhibits where the people themselves could bring their handicraft treasures, or where such work as is done by their children in the settlement art classes could

be shown. If a room at the museum were reserved for this purpose, such exhibits could be held right along and changed every month. I am sure they would draw the people, particularly the people of the working class neighborhoods. Such exhibits would give the museum a real basis for extending an invitation to people who now do not go to the museum."

"Another way to create a greater interest in the museum is to send out art treasures to the people themselves. I understand that under the present arrangement it is not possible for the museum to do this with its possessions and loans, so I wish a special fund might be created for buying things that can go out of the building. Something in the way of loan exhibits has been started by Mr. Carrington of the print department, and I believe he should have the support of the art loving public. Picture loans are successful when conducted intelligently. Good strong chromo lithographs with human interest if placed among the people would make an undoubted appeal, and I hope a fund may be created for this purpose by those who really wish the art museum to serve the people."

Another social worker who believes that Sunday afternoon concerts might prove a wise institution to get more people to go to the museum is Mrs. Bertha Burke of Denison House. "We have had it proved to us repeatedly," she says, "how much the people around here love music. We have more Syrians than any other nationality, and there can be no question but that they love music very much, even though they talk all the time it is going on. I think they might go to hear music at the museum even when they would not think of going just to see the pictures. I am especially sure they would go if the music were played or sung by their own people or were in some way representative of their own race. Of course I understand that such special programs could not be given often but I believe if tried occasionally they would prove a great success."

"Then, as for getting acquainted with the things in the museum itself, the most sensible plan I can think of is to have the people taken around in very small groups, and in each group there must always be one person who can act as interpreter to translate whatever the guide may say. Decent service in English to large numbers is not effective as far as our people are concerned. "I think it devolves upon the workers in the settlements to do more to interest their neighborhoods in the museum, to make it a point to tell them about it each week and get them to go. Now that spring is almost here, the people will be going out for long walks on Sunday afternoons, and they could walk in the direction of the art museum just as well as not. And here at Denison House that is exactly what we are going to tell them to do!"

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS

(Continued from page seven)

canvases show, but, woman-like, is interested more in the people on the street, the more intimate bits of oriental color. Her canvases are filled with life and with color, rather to the point of satiety when seen as a group.

Helen Phelps is the most noticeable as a painter of pearly flesh in the warm glow of the outdoors. The nude study called "Through the Woods" is a very lovely and carefully studied piece. Adelaide Deming shows a dozen landscapes, of which three leave pleasant memories. One is of "The Hills of Santa Barbara," a low-toned study in blue-greens that is atmospheric and distinctive. The other two are village scenes at twilight, of which "The Last Gleam" is especially happy in the peace of its somber shadows and waning gleam of orange sunlight on old walls.

Alice Schille, working chiefly in water-colors, very decidedly has something to say. Her impressions of ocean beaches, lively with summer figures, are simple, direct and forcefully presented—true impressions. One, of low dunes where "Little Children Meet," is delightful, the moving groups of active children being recorded with an exceedingly sympathetic and happy feeling. Miss Schille sees much bright color in her world and sees it wisely. Without being in the least a copyist of the Spaniard, she has a Sorolla's joyous vision of sunlit color.

MacDowell Club
Another large exhibition group is at the MacDowell Club. There are a dozen painter contributors, and one, Olga Popoff Muller, adds five little sculptures. The exhibition, as a whole, is not of commanding importance but shows worthy progress of some of the younger painters. The most conspicuous work is a large screen by Clara Peck Williams, the gifted illustrator of children's stories. The screen illustrates the line: "And off we trod a waste of pearly sands." The scene is under water, but no attempt is made to have it appear so except that the gay group of fairies are in a submarine landscape accompanied by a shoal of brightly-colored fish. The other painters represented are Matilda Brown, Mary Helen Carlisle, Charlotte B. Coman, Charles Bayley Cook, Ossip L. Linde, Maude M. Mason, Mary Nicholens MacCord, Zulma Steele, Maria Judson Strain and E. N. Vanderpool.

Albert Sterner's Portraits
Albert Sterner's exhibition of recent portrait drawings at the E. M. Hodgkins galleries shows this admirable worker to be changing his manner somewhat. Only one of the 26 drawings in the collection shows his old freedom of line. He is growing no less a portraitist but less a lover of drawing for its own sake. His studies grow more and more especially

"nice." The faces are modeled with delicate smoothness and there is no looseness of finish in detail, however unimportant. His subjects are pleasant well-bred Americans and the artist responds to them with his own refinement of feeling as well as of method. It all sounds natural and wholesome enough and yet one would be glad to see more of Mr. Sterner's old buoyancy and freedom of expression.

Maurice Sterne's Work

"A young man with a vision of his own and things to say in his own independent way is Maurice Sterne, who has been spending many busy months in the East India and the island of Bali in the Malay archipelago. He returns with an exhibition of native studies at the Berlin gallery and he starts one into alert attention. At first glance the observer thinks he has entered the haunt of a low-toned, out-and-out cubist. Then he sees his mistake. Here are crowded groups of brown-skinned figures but they are real figures with real foliage as their background. There is a singular angularity about them, but it is at variance with the possibilities of life. Mr. Sterne has undoubtedly been influenced by the primitive art of the eastern people among whom he has been, but he has been an assiduous student of the life he saw and has worked out his problems in his own way. His dark browns and dull greens prevail so generally as to key all his work about alike but it tells with much directness and simplicity a human story. He has found his simple brown folk part of our common humanity and has told their life-story as it interested him. He has not made them very winning but he has made them very real and struck a new modernist note in painting."

Van Dearing Perrine

Van Dearing Perrine, who has an exhibition of paintings at the Ralston gallery, is a poet and experimenter who sometimes makes strange technical uses of paint. He has a way of sticking brilliant, fuzzy pigment on the outside of his canvas, as it were, so that it takes some vision—or distance—to get it back into the picture. But when one does, the effect is exceedingly gay and often charming. His deep-toned shadows with such additions of light as these give his skies a quite unusual lightness and airiness. One of his canvases, in quite another method, that commanded attention, was a careful study of two playful figures in the air against a brilliant gold and green sunset sky. But the figures were quite transparent. The sky showed through them in undiminished intensity. The title of this picture is forgotten. It does not matter. The idea seems novel and the painting was skilful.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Free Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Guild of Boston Artists, 102 Newbury street—Landscapes by Theodore Wendell; single works by 30 other Boston artists; daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Frederick G. Hall; photographs by Charles Peabody. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Grand Canyon watercolors by Dodge MacKnight; etchings by Lester G. Hornby. Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston street—Etchings by Charles Watson of London. Vose gallery, 308 Boylston street—General exhibition; landscapes by Joseph Greenwood. Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park street in silver, enamels, jewelry and basketry. Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth streets—Exhibition of Boston water color Society. Open daily, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; by ticket obtained at desk or from members. Brookline Public Library—Paintings and craft work by Brookline artists. Boston Teachers' Club, 4 Hancock av. Paintings by Grace Hackett. Boston City Club, Ashburton place—Paintings by Charles W. Hudson, Marion Howard, Rosamund Gouidge, F. H. Richardson and Nelly Littlehale Umbstaeter.

ART COMMISSION MAKES A REQUEST FOR MORE FUNDS

Paintings in Charlestown Branch Library Said to Be in Seriously Neglected Condition

Another request for an additional appropriation to maintain works of art in the possession of the city is made in the annual report of the art commission to Mayor Curley.

"The paintings in the Charlestown branch library having been found in a seriously neglected condition which the library trustees were unable to meet," says the report, "this commission pointed out in its last annual report, that this was but another instance of the results of neglect previously observed at Faneuil hall."

"The commission therefore asked for an extra appropriation but it was not granted. The continued deterioration of these works of art has led this commission to ask again for an additional appropriation."

Concerning the improvement of Copley square the commission reviews all the steps that have been taken with that end in view. It declares it has been unable to approve the Gibson plan for two diagonal roads 60 feet wide with a site for a statue or a fountain at the intersection.

As to entrances and exits to and from the subway on the Common and on Tremont street opposite the Common the commission reminds the mayor that no designs for alterations in these exits and entrances, as proposed by the mayor, have been submitted to the commission.

NEW MEMBERS ARE GUESTS
The Cambridge Board of Trade last evening held an informal reception at which nearly 100 new members were the guests. The occasion was planned to give the new members an opportunity to see the association's rooms and to meet fellow members.



At BANFF

IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

After the exhilaration of a day begun by a dip in the Sulphur Swimming Pool, a pony ride up Tunnel Mountain trail, a visit to Minnewanka Lake, or golfing on a superb course, the radiant lights from the Canadian Pacific hotel, like an old French chateau, welcome to good cheer within.

At Lake Louise, Field Glacier and Revelstoke there are other hotels of Canadian Pacific excellence to break the journey through America's Switzerland, the Canadian Rockies.

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NEW EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON

(Continued from page seven)

smoothly washed paintings of green fields and hills, dainty and pleasurable to look at. One of his more dramatic subjects is "Sunset after a Storm," showing a drive of heavy dark clouds over a hill town, only a rift of clear evening sky showing beneath.

Somewhat unusual in its faithfulness of detailed reproduction is the "Valley in Vermont," showing a long stretch of valley of freshest green rolling away to distant hills. Almost every tree or hill-lock in the scene is carefully registered. It is a most skilful and patient bit of work. Nearly all of his paintings are marked by a clarity of tone and for a peculiar ability to give his greens the freshness of foliage after rainfall.

More vibrant are the pictures by Charles Copeland, in which the artist makes free use of strong opalescent tints and a certain amount of spot work, especially in his skies. "The Breaking Wave" is particularly effective. He shows a number of paintings on his favorite subject, snow scenes, depicted with a palette that is reminiscent of MacKnight's, with purple woods and red and yellow bushes.

C. Scott White has a number of soft and delicately washed landscapes, for the most part bits of field and woodland half lost in fog or mist, or overshadowed by low-hanging clouds of gray. Charles H. Richert is exhibiting a number of rather strongly colored landscapes in which he shows a proneness for red and blue tints.

There are a number of other groups which are worthy of equal mention. Among them are several pastel portraits by William Baxter Closson, in which the artist has been careful not to exceed the limitations of his material, contenting himself with graceful and well colored studies.

Mrs. Nordell, who is also an invited exhibitor, shows some sketches of Parisian scenes that are vivid if not sure in drafting; Albert Prentice Butten has excellent examples of his particular method of working, illustrative bits marked by careful delineation, thin, flat washes of tint and careful composition; Hendricks A. Hallet has a number of marines, several of the most appealing being carefully drawn ships sailing on quiet seas, and one or two landscapes, all sympathetically finished; Melbourne H. Hardwick, and H. Winthrop Pierce are both showing a number of paintings, while Sears Gallagher adds a feature to the exhibit in his pen-and-ink drawings of scenes about New York and Boston.

Fenway Court to Be Opened

A beautiful room devoted to Flemish tapestries is a new feature at Fenway Court, which, after being closed for a long period, is again to be opened to the public on Monday noon, March 29. The court will be open each succeeding day of that week except Friday, and the first three days of the following week, April 5, 6 and 7. The hours will be from 12 to 3.

The Flemish tapestry room, to be shown for the first time, takes the place of the famous music room, the beautiful iron stair rails of which are now in the Toy theater. It is a lofty, im-

pressive apartment, and the tapestries with which it is embellished are of priceless value. Other alterations in the court include the formation of additional rooms, necessitating a rearrangement of various paintings. The cloisters are now nearing completion, and a new corridor extends around the east side of the court. The outside walls of the structure remain unchanged.

Egyptian Studies at Museum

Five of the 21 Egyptian studies by Joseph Lindon Smith now being shown in the first Egyptian gallery at the Museum of Fine Arts were painted during the 26 days which Mr. Smith spent in Egypt this winter. An added interest is also given them in the fact that they range from an unpainted bas-relief to a fresco in brilliant colors, and being copies of art works which never can be taken out of Egypt become of particular value to students whose study of art will never take them as far as the land of the Nile. They are faithful records of treasures as they exist today, but which a year from now may have crumbled away or changed decidedly in color because of exposure to the atmosphere. They represent, too, some of the discoveries made by the Reiser expedition, discoveries which could not be transported to the United States, therefore could only be copied if the people of Boston were to have a glimpse of them. The copying was entrusted to Mr. Smith, who went to Egypt for that purpose.

One of the unpainted bas-reliefs represents a maiden of the household of Ramose. She is seated on a cushioned chair and holds an alabaster jar containing lotus. On her head is the ceremonial wig and a fillet of lotus petals. Underneath the chair is a jar of berries, figs and lotus buds and flowers. Only her eyes and eyebrows are painted.

Across the gallery hangs a gay fresco representing a number of people and showing many objects in daily use, such as slippers, vases, a fan, headrest, chair, bed, etc. The inscriptions are similar to

those of previous centuries. "He is our protector," "He was the best of fathers," etc. This is the only piece of Egyptian fresco painting which the museum possesses save a much smaller piece done by Mr. Smith some time ago.

Three other studies painted this winter represent Ramesses the Great and two of his queens. They were copied from the temple at Karnak and belong to the art of the nineteenth dynasty. The originals had been uncovered from the sand only a year and the coloring, which has been faithfully reproduced in these copies, was most unusual.

STUDENTS FORM A FREE SPEECH CLUB AT PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania students formed a free-speech society Friday and empowered a committee to draw resolutions protesting to the authorities of the institution and those in charge of the Pennsylvania, a daily student publication, because of the alleged attitude of the authorities and the Pennsylvania toward Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at a meeting of about 500 of the students held in Knights of Columbus hall, which was addressed by Mr. Gompers.

The resolution censures the members of the faculty for refusing to permit Mr. Gompers to speak in one of the halls of the university and criticizes the editors of the student publication for refusing to announce the day's meeting in the columns of the Pennsylvania. The students announced that stated meetings would be held and speakers in all walks of life invited to deliver addresses.

ART AT BROCKTON WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club of Brockton held its tenth art exhibition this week in the Brockton public library. The catalogue numbers ran to 66 and the show included oils, water, colors, pencil drawings and miniatures. Mrs. H. E. Barrows was chairman of the committee of the club having the exhibition in charge. The list of exhibitors included the names of many artists of renown.

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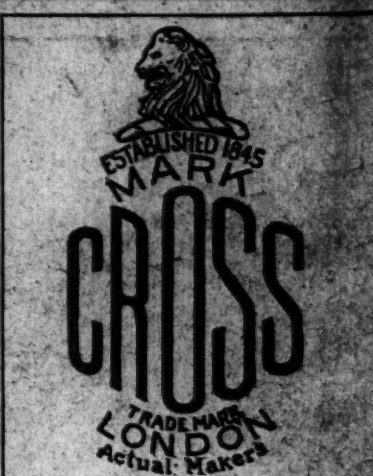
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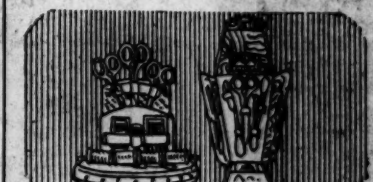
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SEWING STAND—(at left) Morocco leather in colors—fitted with four spools thread on rack in front, bodkin, two packages needles, and thimble; velvet pin pad around base of stand; three pair gilt-handled scissors on removable moire silk case; 5 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches \$5.00

SEWING CASE—(at right) French Art Morocco, folding design, moire silk lining, fitted with two packages of needles; body of case velvet lined, fitted with pearl-handled buttonhook, crochet hook, stiletto and knife, pair of scissors; 5 1/2 x 3 3/4 x 2 inches \$4.00

Cross Specialties



BILL FOLD (at left)—Tan pigskin or black pin Persian leather. A bill fold made doubly durable and compact by its rounded corners. The new, full-length flaps keep all cards immaculately clean; it contains also a full-length secret bill pocket and two stamp pockets. \$1.50

JEWEL BOX (at right)—Morocco, in colors, with silk and velvet lining; scarf-pin loops in cover; two compartments in body with removable protection pad; front lock; 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches \$4.00

Others from \$1.00

Cross "Pullman" Case

FOR LADIES—(illustrated) Case of rubberized silk, in colors, moire lining; removable case holding comb, hair brush and mirror on one side; other side: wash cloth, soap, hairpins, tooth and nail brushes, cold cream, tooth paste, face powder, sand boards and orange sticks, all in loops and buttoned pockets. Size 8 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, handle at top; complete, \$10.50

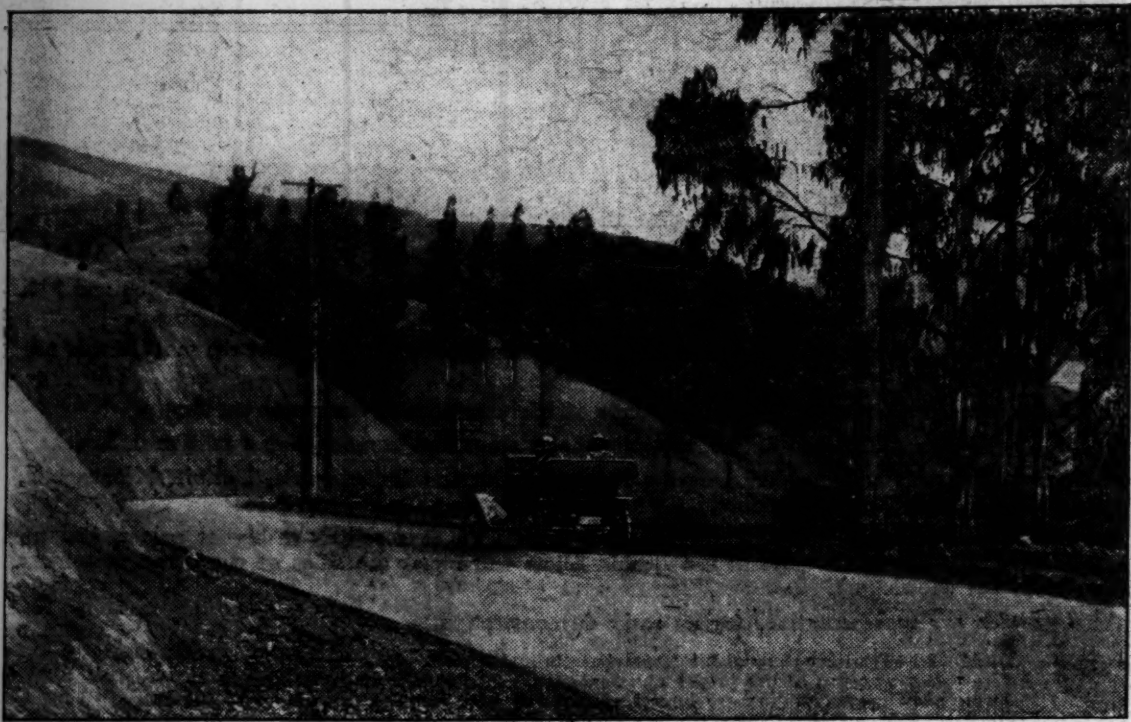
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Dublin Canon road, near Oakland, Cal., a sample of highway under construction on Pacific coast

BIG PLANS ARE BEING MADE FOR GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

Will Be Held at San Francisco During the Week Beginning Aug. 2 and Will Be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Tri-State Good Roads Association

SAN FRANCISCO—In the interest of the growing good roads movement in the three Pacific coast states, California, Oregon and Washington, a great congress of good roads will be held here during the week beginning Aug. 2, 1915, in acceptance of the invitation of President C. C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific international exposition. Participation in this congress, the greatest convention of its kind to be held on the Pacific coast, is by invitation extended to the leading national organizations having for their purpose good roads development, a large number of which bodies have arrangements for attendance at San Francisco under way at the present time.

Aug. 2, the opening day of the congress, by virtue of the fact that the convention will be held under the auspices of the Tri-State Good Roads Association, embracing the states of California, Oregon and Washington, will accordingly be known as the Panama-Pacific international exposition calendar as the Tri-State good roads day. The congress will also be held jointly under the auspices of the commercial organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, the leading automobile associations, boards of supervisors, state and county highway commissioners and engineers of the three coast states.

Official recognition of this movement has been given by the governors of the three coast states, the officials of both the Panama-Pacific international and the Panama-California exposition are giving all assistance possible and congressional influence will be brought to bear to secure the attendance of the President of the United States or his personal representative.

The purpose of this congress is to adopt the deliberations of the great national good roads and the highway associations as applied to the development of good roads in the three Pacific coast states. Many details of improved roads, legislation, taxation, federal aid, etc., will be discussed by notable authorities and the results will be adapted to the benefit of every section of the three states. The reports of the various county, district and local good roads associations, as well as reports from commercial, farming, automobile and kindred bodies that are vitally interested in the good roads movement, will be discussed before the congress.

The sessions of the congress will be held in the convention hall provided by the Panama-Pacific international exposition. The housing and entertainment of the delegates will be amply provided for by a committee of arrangements that will map out extended automobile sight-seeing trips over California boulevards and afford other forms of entertainment.

Officers and directors of the Tri-State Good Roads Association feel assured that the 1915 congress will do a great deal in furthering the good roads movement throughout the three Pacific coast states. Since the inauguration of the Tri-State idea in 1913 many important measures have been encouraged by this body, bond issues have been promoted, and the improvement of laterals connecting the farming districts with the main highways advocated. The year 1915 gives promise of bringing even greater results to the cause and with that object in view every effort will be made to make the congress a signal success. The officials of the Tri-State Good Roads Association are:

Captain Walter Coggeshall, president, Eureka, Cal.; Judge W. S. Worden, treasurer, Klamath Falls, Oregon; Geoffrey Winslow, director, Tacoma, Wash.; the Hon. J. H. Albert, director, Salem, Ore.; G. E. Boos, executive secretary, San Francisco, Cal.; E. A. Somerby and John McLaurin, commissioners, Los Angeles, California.

In speaking of what had been accomplished by the association in its work in northern California, President Coggeshall says: "We feel satisfied with the general educational work accomplished by the Tri-State Good Roads Association. In Humboldt county the figures presented to the public regarding the economy of good roads were a starting point for improved roads. At the first meeting we so moulded public opinion and so thoroughly interested the citizens in favor of good roads that at the time of the

recent bond issue there was scarcely a voice heard in opposition to the movement."

C. F. Stern, highway commissioner of the state of California, in speaking of the great movement, says: "Good roads mean more for the development and growth of a community than railroads."

"There are literally millions of acres waiting for road transportation that they may contribute their share towards supplying the markets of the coast and toward furnishing a practical solution of the ever-present question 'What shall we do without immigration?' We must open wide this empire of the West to its furthest boundaries, make plain and accessible our every resource that this tide of immigration may not become congested in centers of population, but be transported easily and naturally back to the soil."

James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon, in a brief letter, offers his support toward the congress and the entertainment of delegates from the principal highway associations of the country:

NET TRANSPORTATION RATE INCREASED BY DOUBLE IMPULSE

Lower Cost of Production Together With Increase in Gross Rate Set Forth as Joint Causes for Railway Situation Resultant From Act to Regulate Commerce

PORTLAND, Ore.—The cost of producing railway transportation has decreased constantly since 1887, and therefore the net rate has increased under a double impulse—decrease in gross rate and decrease in cost of production—says Frank H. McCune of this city, who in a recent interview published by the Monitor told how the present freight rate for the United States averaged higher than in 1887, the year the act to regulate commerce was passed.

The decrease in cost may be illustrated, according to Mr. McCune, by the reports of the Northern Pacific Railway for 1888 and 1912, as follows:

The ton-mile cost for fuel in 1888 was 1.1 mills, and in 1912 it was 56-100 of a mill, or practically one half less. The wages of the train crew in 1888 cost about one mill per ton-mile, and 35-100 of a mill in 1912, or about two thirds less. The combined cost of these two items shows the 1912 cost was only 43 per cent of the 1888 cost. Untreated ties cost in 1888 was 35.5 cents each, over which 385 ton miles were carried; the renewal cost of ties for this class of tie in 1912 was 24 per cent of the 1888 cost.

It required three times more car miles and 3.93 times more locomotive miles to handle the same amount of tonnage in 1888 as in 1912, and as the cost of repairs of equipment and depreciation depends entirely upon the number of miles run and is in direct ratio thereto, the 1912 cost for these items would be from 30 to 40 per cent of the 1888 cost computed on the ton-mile. The Norfolk & Western railway showed its ton-mile cost in 1887 was 3.93 mills, and in 1910 the cost was given as 2.28 mills, or 58 per cent of the 1887 cost, and it has decreased since then. The cost of construction and equipping appears to be less now than formerly. In 1880 it cost \$5952 per mile of road for 56-lb steel rails, and in 1914 it cost only \$3990 per mile of road for 80-lb rails.

The government gave the cost of locomotives for the Union Pacific railway at an earlier date as \$14,000 each, and a railroad writer gave the average cost in 1912 as \$15,000. It would require five of the former locomotives to perform the same amount of service as the latter, therefore, reasons Mr. McCune, the comparative cost of motive power is \$70,000 to \$15,000, or \$1 now to \$4.60 formerly. In the same estimate the government gave the cost of a 10-ton box car as \$900 and the cost today for a 50-ton box car is \$1000. The comparative cost then is \$1 now to \$4.50 then; hence the cost of construction and equipping is less now. It appears the profit per ton-mile in 1908 was 8 per cent greater than in

"You may rest assured of my full cooperation in your plans for entertaining national highway associations concerned with good roads improvement. The entire subject is of vital interest to me, and will at all times receive my earnest support."

One of the most influential factors of the congress is the advisory committee, comprising some of the most prominent men in the three states. This committee will have to do with the development of the congress plans and should prove itself a highly successful working body. On this committee have been selected the following:

H. W. Johnson, Governor of California; James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon; Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington; Samuel Hill, president of the Pacific Highway Association, Maryhill, Washington; C. C. Moore, president Panama-Pacific international exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank Wiggins, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. C. Chapman, executive manager, Oregon Development League, Portland, Ore.; G. A. Davidson, president Panama-California exposition, San Diego, Cal.; J. A. Barr, director of congresses, Panama-Pacific international exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; C. B. Yandell, secretary, Seattle Commercial Club and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, Seattle, Wash.; C. A. Davis, president National Highway Association, Washington, D. C. and the honorable United States senators and members of congress of the states of Washington, Oregon and California.

1899, and 8 per cent greater in 1910 than in 1908.

As computed by the government the profit for freight traffic in 1880 was \$1982 per mile of line, and for 1899 it would approximate \$2005, in 1906, \$3212, and in 1910, \$3620. The 1910 net was 83 per cent greater than the 1880 net.

The government does not audit the books of the railroads, as it might, so that the figures from which computations have to be made are those furnished by the railroads themselves, and as governmental investigations from time to time have disclosed that the facts ascertained then do not agree with the figures submitted by the railroads, the public is without accurate knowledge of the earnings and expenses of the railroads. However, from such figures submitted by the railroads the ton-mile cost appears to range from a fraction of a mill to nearly 35 cents.

As the private operator does not own railroad property but merely holds it in trust for the public, his equity is the necessary outlay to produce the plant, and it is only upon this investment that he is entitled to earn, it is held. In a public work there is no value as a "going concern" or "unearned increment," and a railroad being a public work constructed with private funds, the necessary outlay for producing the plant is its value.

As now considered the value of a railroad is stated in the amount of capitalization. Commenting on capitalization in its 1910 report says: "Of this increase \$301,884,468 was in various classes of funded debt and \$427,378,835 was in stock. It is not possible from the returns of the carriers to determine exactly what portion of this increase in capitalization represents new construction and additions and betterments to constructed properties on the one hand, and what portion is traceable to purely financial transactions, but from unofficial sources one is warranted in drawing the conclusion that a considerable portion of this increase is traceable to financial transactions."

Therefore, so far as capitalization is concerned, it is reasoned, it shows nothing of the necessary outlay to produce the plant, or the agent's earning right, and yet capitalization is made the basis for a constant sight draft on the public purse for great net earnings to disburse thereon in dividends.

The following excerpts are taken from the twentieth annual report of the commerce commission: "The N. C. H. & R. capital stock contains \$7,000,000 par value for which nothing was ever paid. The dividends paid upon this capital

stock for the past 40 years are at least \$120,000,000. This company has, therefore, as a result of this transaction a capital stock of \$7,000,000 in excess of what it should be, and either a funded debt or a capital stock of \$120,000,000 greater than would be the case if the original of such capital had never been made."

Such capital is neither property nor investment, and it has no earning right. And again: "The president of the Pennsylvania company testified that since 1887 this company had put into the Pennsylvania company lines east of Pittsburgh \$262,000,000 from earnings. During all that time this company has paid its stockholders munificent dividends."

Money turned back into a railroad property from the earnings may be viewed as a public equity in the property, and not private money of the agent, for it never belonged to him. The capitalization of American railroads is composed of securities for which no money was received—securities issued against earnings turned back into the plant—therefore a public equity, and securities issued against private funds invested therein. What the proportions are no one knows.

The following may illustrate how railroad capital is multiplied: The owner of a farm fixes his own value on his property and capitalizes this value. He leases the property to himself, and issues an equal amount of securities against his lease. He sub-leases his machinery and equipment to himself as lessee, and capitalizes this sub-lease. He also sub-leases his buildings to himself and capitalizes this sub-lease. He is now

owner, lessee, and sub-lessee, a process of wheels within a wheel. On this multiplied capital he makes demands on the public by an increased price of his products to pay himself a rental for his property, and dividends upon the additional capital created under the leases.

Of such a combination and demand may American railroads be regarded, with a multiplicity of securities interwoven into such a maze that a knowledge of the intrinsic value and private equity as to actual and necessary outlay is lost; such a condition being due to the neglect of the government as trustee of the people to supervise its agent.

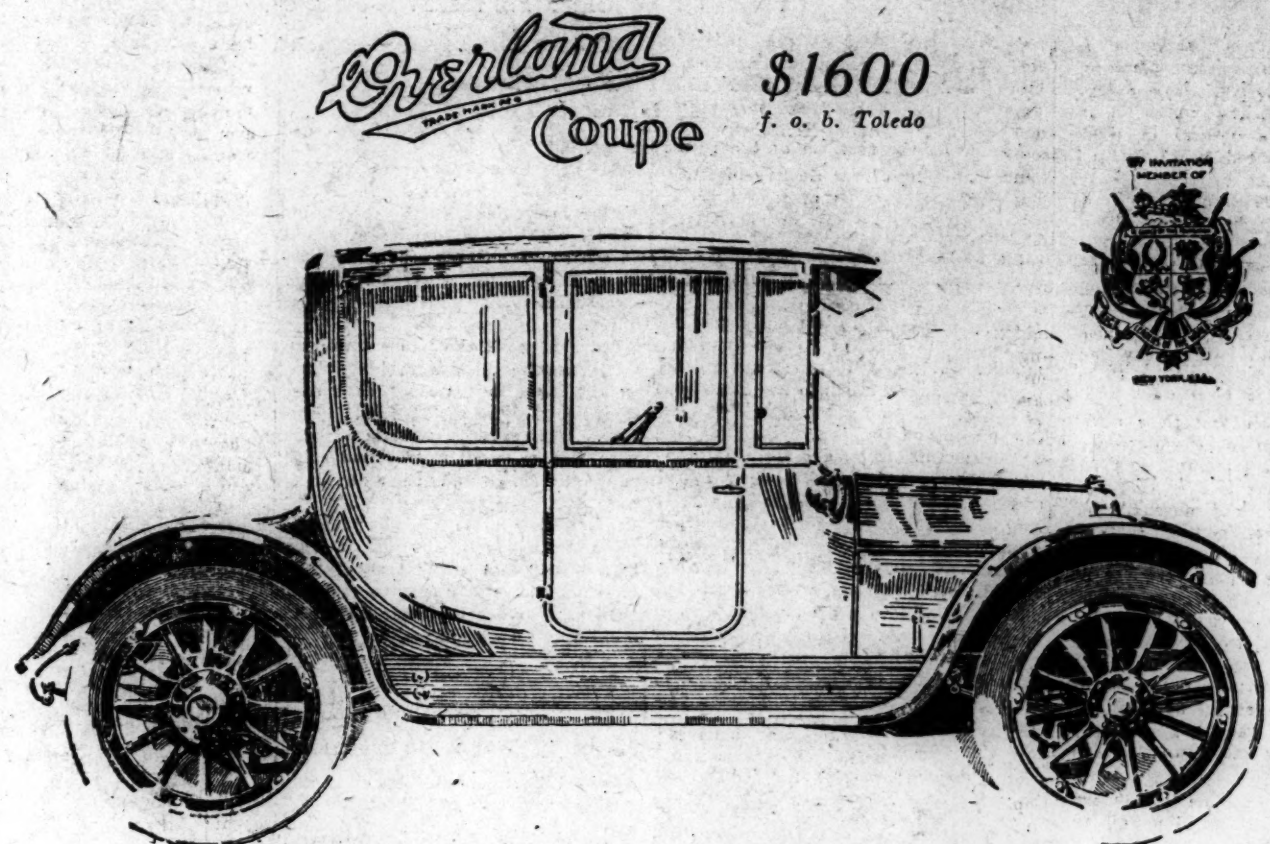
Railroad earnings are a public tax, and it is contended, therefore public funds. It may well be asked, how does the government make accounting of this money? The government does not audit the books of the railroads, but accepts the figures supplied by them. The government, through its commission, issues annual reports compiled from the railroad reports purporting to show the earnings and expenditures and surplus from which conclusions may be drawn, but the facts are not to be ascertained.

In 1910 the railroads reported they had collected \$2,752,000,000 of public funds and spent \$1,824,000,000 in so doing, and had left \$928,000,000, to which they laid claim as necessary to pay themselves a return upon their investment. They distributed all but \$175,000,000 of this net to themselves and carried this latter amount to a surplus fund which amounted to \$1,039,000,000, which on the face of it, Mr. McCune believes, must be public money held in trust but claimed as private property

by the agent. Had the government properly performed its duty as trustee of the people doubt would be dispelled as to the amount, the agent is entitled to as a return upon the private funds invested, and undoubtedly the showing would be made that reductions in rates are due and not advances.

The act to regulate commerce was enacted "to protect the shippers." The low level of freight rates was in 1890. The commission characterized as "unjust" in discrediting the advances made

in 1900 refused the railroads an advance in 1910 on their plea of increased cost, which they failed to prove; but in 1914, with an advance in rates fully 15 per cent above the 1899 level, and the cost at the lowest figure in their history, with net earnings per mile of line and in the aggregate the largest on record, the demand of the railroads for increases in rates is not only allowed but hints are made to them by the commission of other means they ought and may employ to secure more revenue than is embodied in the increased freight rate demand.



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HANNIBAL, MO., FAMOUS CENTER FROM THE FIRST

From Pioneers of Railway Promotion in 1852 Business Men Have Been Taking Big Part in Developing Highways

HANNIBAL, Mo.—When the pioneers began to settle in the valley of the upper Mississippi river they traveled along the lines of least resistance following the waterway and other natural routes of travel where grades were easy. They followed the lines of strategic advantages. In many places throughout the valley Indian trails had already been established. The Indian having instinctively followed the lines of least resistance, had gone where the grades were slightest. When the trapper and the frontiersman came, they followed the same lines. When the railways came the engineers found that the aborigines had been good engineers.

Hannibal, Missouri was one of the places on the west bank of the Upper Mississippi River at which these natural lines of travel crossed and re-crossed each other. When the railways of this section of the valley were built the engineers followed the same lines of least resistance, which had been followed by the Indians, and the result was that Hannibal became one of the greatest railway centers on the upper Mississippi river, and it might be interesting to know that the first railway built from the Mississippi river west, had its beginning in Hannibal and extended west to St. Joseph.

The business men in the town of Hannibal in 1852 became pioneers in railway promotion, and in like manner the Hannibal business men through the Commercial Club became leaders in the development of the cross-country highway in 1910. So energetic and progressive had been the Hannibal Commercial Club in its campaigns for the development of through-highways that Hannibal has become one of the most important centers of interstate routes or main highway routes in the Mississippi valley.

One of the main arteries over which automobile tourists are traveling from the East to the West, is the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway. This route begins at Terre Haute, Ind., on the Old Trails route running through Springfield and Jacksonville, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo., from Hannibal following the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad west to St. Joseph, Mo.; thence to Colorado Springs and Denver.

Another important highway over which hundreds of tourists are traveling is the Red Ball route from St. Paul to St. Louis following the Mississippi river and on the whole one of the most interesting and picturesque routes in the United States. The Mark Twain trail from Chicago to Kansas City crosses the Mississippi river at Hannibal.

Early in the development of through-highways for automobile tourists the Hannibal Commercial Club realized that the city must continue to develop its transportation system. The city had been a center of Indian trails, then it became a center for railways, and the business men were eager that it be made a center for automobile travel from one section of the country to the other.

The location of Hannibal in between the great centers of population of the west made the development of a center of cross country highways most natural and easy and every citizen of Hannibal takes pride in making the routes that center in Hannibal dependable and attractive to the tourist.

CLEVELAND A. C. WINS FAST GAME

NEW HAVEN—Cleveland Athletic Club defeated New Haven, 1 to 0, in a closely-contested hockey game here Friday evening, McCormick scoring the only goal after 15 minutes of play in the first half on a shot from scrimmage directly in front of the New Haven cage.

During the second half the visitors took matters easy, playing an impetuous defensive game. The summary:

CLEVELAND: Deberhardt, r.w.; Angier, Polak, c.; McKinnon, Trimble, f.; Fyran, McCormick, l.w.; Desjardins, Irving, c.p.; Small, Jamieson, p.; Deming, Oldmark, f. Goal made by McCormick. Referee, Mr. Torgerson, New Haven. Goal umpire, Mr. Ford, New Haven. Time, 25m halves.

HIGH HONORS FOR CANADA ARCHITECT

TORONTO, Ont.—Frank Darling, Toronto, architect and designer of many of the Dominion's most stately public buildings, has been nominated by the Royal Institute of Architects as candidate to receive the much-coveted royal gold medal, an honor granted annually by the King to the most distinguished architect in any country, according to the Globe, and which carries the right with it of appending the letters "R. G. M.," after the name of the recipient.

This is the first time that the gold medal has been awarded to a Canadian.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Kan.—Forrest A. Kingsbury, a member of the faculty of Grand Island College, of Grand Island, Neb., has been elected to the chair of philosophy and education in Ottawa University, to succeed Dr. H. H. Foster, now in Cornell University.

EXPERT GIVES THE PROPER INFLATION FOR AUTO TIRES

Pneumatic Tire Has Made Possible the Present Day Development of the Motor Car and Best Mileage Can Be Secured by Having Proper Inflation

At one of the sessions of the recent annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers held in New York C. B. Whittlesey, read a paper of practical value to the motorist on the subject of tire inflation, which said in part as follows:

The pneumatic tire has made possible the development of the present-day automobile. Without it the automobile would not have come into as general use as it has.

A pneumatic tire is a cylindrical ring of air surrounded by a covering of canvas and rubber, designed to carry a load and to absorb shocks. If the cylindrical ring of air is not of sufficient volume, it cannot do the work for which it is designed. The cylindrical ring of air should be under such a pressure as to permit the tire to carry the load and to absorb the shock. If the pressure of air used in a tire is too great, its service will be similar to that of a solid tire, transmitting the shocks in greater volume, thus shortening the life of the car, while a pneumatic tire of proper size and inflation will prolong the life of a car.

The subjects of proper tire sizes and tire inflation are so closely identified that they will have to be discussed together. The variables to be considered in tire pressures are service, economy and comfort. The nature and construction of the tire cover or shoe should be flexible and yielding, so that it may transmit quickly the shock to the cylindrical ring of air. The heat generated within the tire has much to do with the speed the greater heat. The greater the heat the greater the strain, on account of the expansion of air within the tire.

Continuous driving generates excessive heat, as well as driving in hot weather. Excessive heat is injurious to the shoe and causes rapid deterioration. If there is not sufficient volume of compressed air within the tire, due to using an improper size, to absorb all the shock and vibration, the surplus shock and vibration is transmitted to the car, and, therefore, shortens the life of the car. The greater the volume of air in a tire the less the increase of heat and strain when driving under climatic conditions which produce excessive heat, as well as driving at great speed or doing heavy work.

Tire manufacturers have found from years of experience that tires inflated to a pressure of 20 pounds per cross-sectional inch will give the longest life when driven under normal conditions. For example:

2 1/2-inch tire..... 50 pounds
3-inch tire..... 60 pounds
3 1/2-inch tire..... 70 pounds
4-inch tire..... 80 pounds
4 1/2-inch tire..... 90 pounds
5-inch tire..... 100 pounds
5 1/2-inch tire..... 110 pounds

They are trying to educate the user to see that his tires are kept inflated to this pressure by taking readings with a tire-pressure gauge, of which there are several reliable makes on the market at a moderate price. Adjustments are being made on this basis. As in years gone by, many tire users do not have a pressure

gauge, but judge the proper inflation by kicking the tire, to see whether it is hard enough. In most cases where this crude method is used and a tire gauge is afterward applied, it is found that the tires were from 30 to 50 per cent underinflated. There is, however, a great reduction in the number of complaints along this line today.

Practically all the tire manufacturers use a neatly uniform table, giving the weight the different sized tires are designed to carry at a stated inflation pressure. If tires were used in accordance with this table, the "pros and cons" of tire inflation would be reduced to a minimum.

The following is a list of the loads (cars to be weighed without passengers or luggage) which tires of the different sizes are designed to carry, sufficient allowance being made for the usual number of passengers:

	Rear weight	Front weight
28 x 2 1/2.....	220 lbs.	275 lbs.
28 x 3.....	230 lbs.	285 lbs.
30 x 3.....	375 lbs.	450 lbs.
32 x 3.....	375 lbs.	450 lbs.
28 x 3 1/2.....	425 lbs.	500 lbs.
30 x 3 1/2.....	425 lbs.	500 lbs.
32 x 3 1/2.....	475 lbs.	575 lbs.
32 x 3 3/4.....	500 lbs.	600 lbs.
32 x 3 1/2.....	525 lbs.	625 lbs.
34 x 3 1/2.....	550 lbs.	650 lbs.
36 x 3 1/2.....	600 lbs.	700 lbs.
30 x 4.....	625 lbs.	750 lbs.
31 x 4.....	625 lbs.	775 lbs.
32 x 4.....	650 lbs.	800 lbs.
32 x 4.....	675 lbs.	825 lbs.
34 x 4.....	700 lbs.	875 lbs.
35 x 4.....	735 lbs.	900 lbs.
36 x 4.....	750 lbs.	925 lbs.
40 x 4.....	850 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
42 x 4.....	900 lbs.	1,050 lbs.
32 x 4 1/2.....	925 lbs.	1,075 lbs.
34 x 4 1/2.....	950 lbs.	1,100 lbs.
36 x 4 1/2.....	1,010 lbs.	1,200 lbs.
38 x 4 1/2.....	1,050 lbs.	1,300 lbs.
42 x 4 1/2.....	1,200 lbs.	1,450 lbs.
34 x 5.....	1,000 lbs.	1,250 lbs.
36 x 5.....	1,050 lbs.	1,300 lbs.
37 x 5.....	1,100 lbs.	1,350 lbs.
39 x 5.....	1,200 lbs.	1,450 lbs.
43 x 5.....	1,400 lbs.	1,550 lbs.
37 x 5 1/2.....	1,150 lbs.	1,400 lbs.
38 x 5 1/2.....	1,200 lbs.	1,450 lbs.

SCORES GIVEN IN SCHOOLBOY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

WASHINGTON—Postponement of matches between Deering and Portland schools of Portland, Me., left in doubt the leadership this week in class A of the high school rifle championship tournament. Portland was the class A leader last week. Springfield, Mass., technical high easily retained its lead in class B and Curtis high, New Brighton, N. Y., led class C. This week's scores follow:

Class A—Placer, Auburn, Cal., 970, vs. Salt Lake, 967; Manual, Brooklyn, N. Y., 916, vs. Polytechnic, Baltimore, 912; Stoneham, Mass., 970, vs. Deering, Portland, Me., postponed; Iowa City, 975, vs. Morris, New York city, 944; Manual, Washington, D. C., 945, vs. High, Portland, Me., postponed.

Class B—Springfield, Mass., 929, vs. Stuyvesant, New York city, defaulted; Jamaica, L. I., 894, vs. Free, Cilex, N. Y., 723; DeWitt Clinton, New York city, 944, vs. Warren, Pa., 808; Western, Washington, D. C., 880, vs. Central, Grand Rapids, defaulted; Tucson, Ariz., 815, vs. Manual, St. Louis, Mo., defaulted.

Class C—Boys, Brooklyn, 924, vs. East-ern, W. C., 822; North-rid, New York city, 879, vs. Sacramento, Cal., 871; Curtis, New Brighton, N. Y., 944, vs. Commercial, New York city, defaulted; Polytechnic, San Francisco, vs. Commerce, New York city, defaulted.

HIGH STANDARD OF LUBRICATING OILS IS NOTED

Automobilists Are Beginning to Realize That Heavier Consistency and Best Grades Are of Most Value in Long Run

During the past year or so the tendency in automobile lubricating oils has been toward the higher grade lubricants and also toward a slightly heavier consistency than heretofore in use. The man who makes use of his car daily realizes that the better lubrication he has the better results he will obtain from his car and it means the greatest economy in the end. He also demands an oil of heavier body than he used during the seasons before, a so-called medium oil, which in nine out of 10 cases answers the requirements for the motors in use today.

That the better bodied oils rank higher in lubricating value than the lighter bodied oils cannot be questioned, and it is therefore desirable to find the heaviest bodied oil suitable for the motor.

Automobilists are beginning to understand more about the question of automobile lubrication, how very essential it is to overcome friction of the moving parts. It is reasonable to believe that the average automobile owner gives very little attention to this phase, though he is learning rapidly. It therefore behooves him to demand the best his dealer has in stock, for when the cost of lubricants is summarized at the end of the season it will be small, and a large saving shown that would otherwise have gone to the repairman.

It is essential that the motorist should study more deeply into the subject of lubrication. The life of his motor will be shortened by far, its efficiency decreased and the engine ruined by not eradicating this great evil of improper lubrication. The use of a good lubricant is just as great a factor in the usefulness of a car as the purchase of the car itself. Its usefulness can be prolonged, its service extended for a longer period and its steadfastness maintained by devoting a small time in the choice of a good lubricant. It means economy in the end.

TEXAS BOARD TO IMPROVE STREAM

ORANGE, Tex.—At a meeting of the Orange County Navigation board, held recently, it was decided that the board favored a proposition to use \$45,000 remaining in the joint appropriation fund for the deepening of the channel from Orange to the Gulf, in widening and improving the Sabine-Neches channel, says a special to the Ft. Worth Record. The principal widening is to be at the bottom of the channel. It is proposed, too, that the cut-off just below this city shall be widened by 75 feet.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

March 6.....From 6:10 p. m. to 5:43 a. m.
March 7.....From 6:11 p. m. to 5:41 a. m.
March 8.....From 6:12 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.
March 9.....From 6:13 p. m. to 5:38 a. m.
March 10.....From 6:14 p. m. to 5:36 a. m.
March 11.....From 6:15 p. m. to 5:34 a. m.
March 12.....From 6:17 p. m. to 5:33 a. m.
March 13.....From 6:18 p. m. to 5:31 a. m.

\$1200

Touring and Roadster
7-pass., \$1225

\$1365

With Sedan Top
Coupe, \$1325



The Car of the American Family

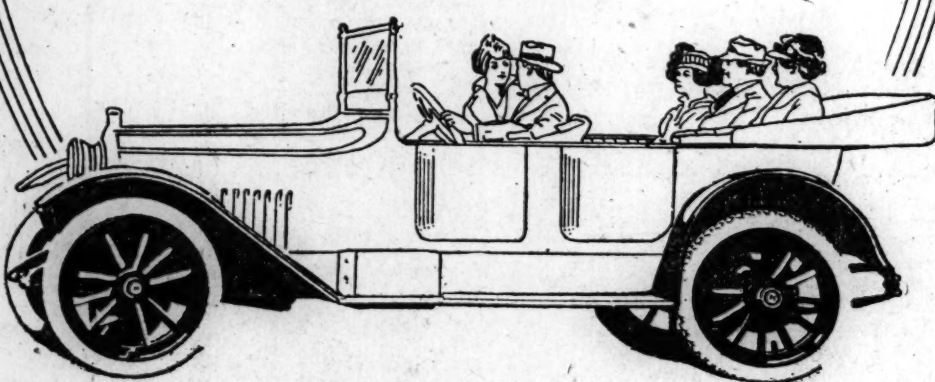
Don't fail to see the Hupmobile at the motor show.

A five-passenger car so roomy that two auxiliary seats can be added and still not crowd.

So good that it is known as the "best car of its class in the world."

So low in running costs—so seldom in the repair shop—that Hup is synonymous with economy and service.

Space 115, 132, 133
Department B at the Show



Wentworth-Fosdick Co., 926-928 Commonwealth Ave.

Telephone Brookline 4970

PAIGE

"The Standard of Value and Quality"

At the Show

See the Paige Motor Car exhibit at the Boston Motor Car Show.

You will find the "Six" in Booth 33, Dept. "A," Grand Hall, and the "Four" in Booths 329 and 330, Dept. "D," in the basement.

This is your first opportunity to compare the 1915 models side by side, so make the most of this advantage.

The Paige has led all cars in the actual volume of business done at the motor car shows.

At the New York and Chicago Shows, the Paige sales amounted to more than a million dollars.

Another million was added to the amazing Paige sales at the Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Baltimore Shows.

See the Paige at the Automobile Show, compare them with cars selling at higher prices, and we believe that the Paige sales at the Boston Show will equal the sales of the other prominent motor car shows.

Arrange with our representatives for an early demonstration.

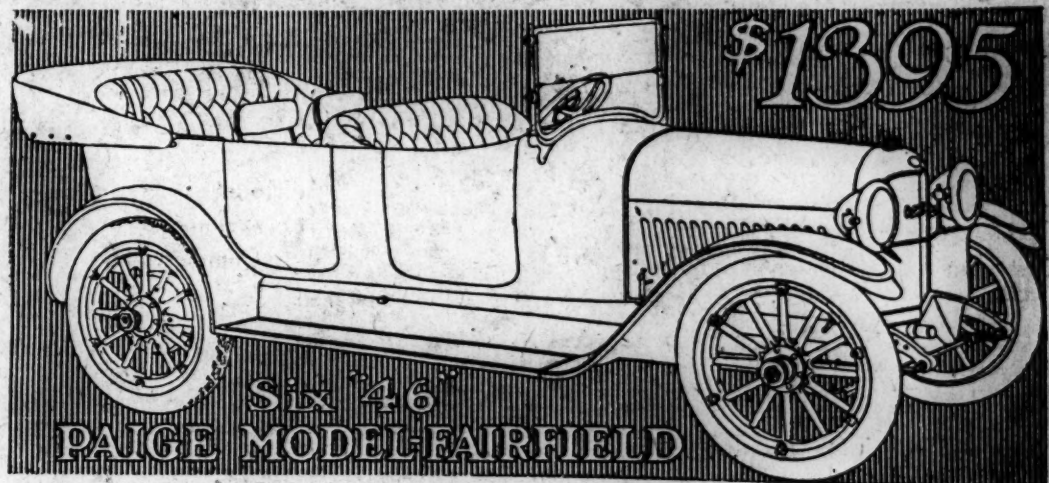
DEALERS—Territory throughout Massachusetts and New England is available to the live-wire dealer who can assure proper representation. This territory will absolutely be closed during show week. If you are interested and feel that you can measure up to the Paige standard, talk with our representatives at the show.

SUB-AGENTS

Robinson Hardware Co., Lawrence; Haydn L. Brown, Haverhill; Theodore Danglemeier, Jr., Waltham; T. F. Murphy, Southbridge; V. A. Eckberg, Worcester; Reed Bros., North Cambridge.

DISTRIBUTORS

The Portland Company, Portland, Me.; Jarvis Palace Garage, Burlington, Vt.; J. C. Tucker Company, Freetown, R. I.; Baxter-Duckworth Company, Springfield, Mass.; Edward S. Clark, Hartford, Conn.



Paige Motor Company of Boston

Sherwood Hall, Jr., Manager
889 BOYLSTON STREET

Corner of Gloucester
Service Dept., 26 Green St., Cambridge

Phone Back Bay 8164
Phone 3692 Cambridge

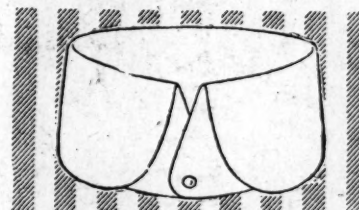
A Totally New WINTON SIX

At a New Price
\$2285

Absolutely the first genuinely high-grade car ever marketed at less than \$3000.

Six Cylinders, 3 1/2 x 5 1/4.
Wheel base, 128 inches.
American Beauty Body.

SEE IT AT THE SHOW



MANDEN 2 1/2 IN.
TIE SLIDES EASILY

Oldest Brand in America
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Milburn
Light Weight Electric
\$1485
E. Y. STIMPSON
650 Beacon St.
Back Bay 3230
At the Show—in Basement

THE AUBURN CAR

We welcome all who are interested in 1915 cars to call at our salesroom or Show Exhibit space during the coming week.

If our basis for judging an automobile is correct, our selection is worthy your confidence. Our selection of the Auburn line is based upon a careful investigation of the car, the factory and its facilities, and we have found these to be all that human skill can devise and execute, with the assistance of abundant financial stability. The Auburn company is composed of men of honor and ability, supported by intelligent, truthful action—qualities which have been reflected in the Auburn car during the fifteen years of its successful existence.

The Auburn car today is one of phenomenal performance and stability, the result of constant effort to produce a good, medium priced, modestly constructed automobile. The machine is constructed with all modern mechanical improvements, worth while, void of sensational features, and possessing a reputation for supporting the investment of the dealer and purchaser by its continuous record of satisfaction rendered to all. The personal and financial standing of the Auburn Company is above question and reproach.

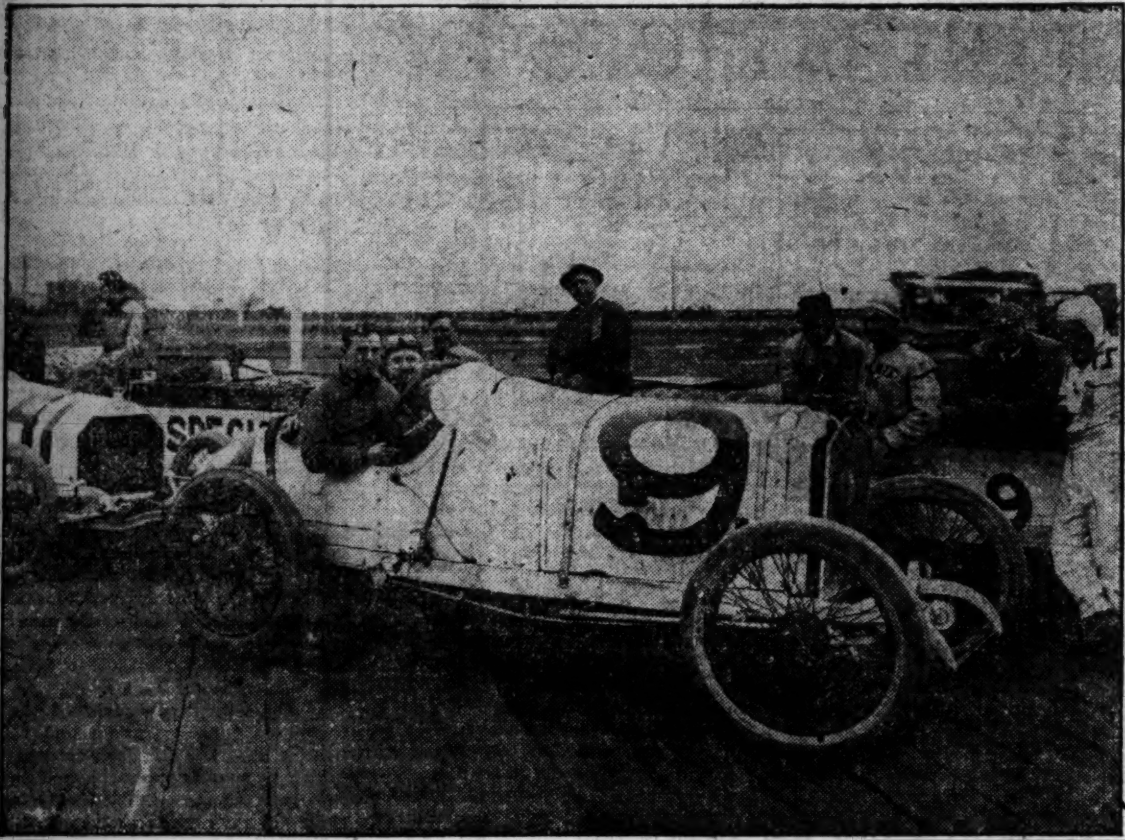
We stand ready to demonstrate to you a car of exceptional easy-riding and driving qualities, a snappy, speedy automobile with sufficient power to meet any reasonable demand of the purchaser.

We are in position to make a profitable Dealer's proposition for each locality in our territory, and ask that you take advantage of this opportunity by calling on us for the purpose of inspecting the line.

From a Distributor's standpoint, there is no safer plan by which to select a car, for by the exercise of such discretion we believe our product will merit your confidence and win your decision.

If you are unable to come to our salesroom or the Show, our representative will call on you, upon request. We invite your further inquiry regarding the car, the Auburn Company, and ourselves.

MASSACHUSETTS MOTOR SALES CO.
157 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Distributors of AUBURN AUTOMOBILES in the New England States
AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Manufacturers AUBURN, INDIANA
Makers of Cars for 15 Years
SHOW SPACE 148-149, MECHANICS BUILDING



D. Resta, winner of the grand prize automobile race at San Francisco last Saturday in winning car

AUTO OWES MUCH OF ITS SUCCESS TO ANNUAL SHOW

Purpose at First to Show an Innovation Now It Puts the Various Cars on Their Merits

"Much of the wonderful success of the automobile industry in New England at least, may be attributed to the annual Boston automobile show under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association and the Commercial Motor Vehicle Association," says J. H. MacAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, Inc. "The automobile show in its inception was held primarily to give the general public an opportunity to see in action the horseless vehicles which were then an innovation and a great luxury."

"The high cost of the cars put them far beyond the reach of the person of average means and consequently few except the wealthy men invested in such a costly novelty. Today, however, the entire aspect of the show is changed. Now the average man either owns a car or hopes eventually to become an owner. In fact, it has even gone beyond that stage for the average man has quite an intimate knowledge on automobiles."

"The automobile show is a good thing because it allows those interested in buying cars to get different points of view. No one man knows all about automobiles, no buyer of a car knows enough about all the different cars so that without inquiry he can use the best judgment in selecting cars. The automobile show gives him an opportunity to inquire, to find out, to increase his fund of knowledge in order that he may better describe what is the best car for his service. The show helps to build up the industries because it puts all the cars on their own merit and shows them side by side. In fact, the year's progress in the industry is revealed at the annual show."

MOTORISMS

Competition which has been in progress between the Lincoln highway counties of Illinois for the allotment of 2000 barrels of cement, has been concluded by Whiteside county winning the allotment. Twenty thousand dollars was raised for use in permanently improving the section of the Lincoln highway in the county and the engineering department of the state, having completed the plans for the improvement.

Some 150 members of the Wentworth Electrical Association of Wentworth Institute listened to a talk on "How Electric Motors Have Superseded Other Forms of Motive Power" by E. E. Peasley at the institute last night. A set of stereopticon slides illustrated the new methods prevailing in the use of motors and gave the latest applications.

At their quarterly meeting the manufacturers in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce selected, May 5 and 6 as the dates and Detroit as the place for a convention of commercial vehicle interests, to be preceded by the regular monthly meetings of the directors. To this gathering will be invited all the leading commercial vehicle manufacturers including those not members of the N. A. C. C., so that the result may be thoroughly representative of the whole trade. The commercial vehicle committee, of which W. T. White is chairman, will arrange to have important papers presented by men who are authorities on the various subjects and problems in the business, to be followed by open discussions.

BROOKLYN FEDERAL LEAGUE MEN REPORT

HAZELHURST, Miss.—The Brooklyn Federals training squad, consisting of 20 players, is now mobilized here and will begin active training at once. The vanguard who came by boat were greeted on their arrival by Catcher Grover Land and James Bluejacket, who spent two weeks at Hot Springs. Manager Lee Magee and the detachment which entrained at Cincinnati were later arrivals. Charles Kuhn, the old club ground keeper, has been here two weeks laying out the playing field.

VANDERBILT CUP AUTO RACE WILL BE HELD TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO—The Vanderbilt cup automobile race which was to have been held Feb. 27, will take place today on the Panama-Pacific exposition race course over which the Grand Prize automobile race was held last Saturday.

With the leading drivers of the country as well as several star European drivers entered, the competition today should be much faster than a week ago provided conditions are favorable. The average time per mile in the Grand Prize race was far behind the best record, due to the unfavorable condition of the course, so that it is expected that the average time today will be much better.

The total number of entries is 33 and among the leading drivers are Dario Resta, who won the Grand Prize trophy last Saturday; De Palma, Oldfield, Pullen, Disbrow and Grant all winners of famous trophies in past years.

HOCKEY CLUB TO PLAY BOSTON IN SECOND CONTEST

Hockey Club of New York makes its first appearance in an Amateur Hockey League championship game in the Boston Arena this evening, when it plays the Boston Athletic Association in their second championship game. Both teams are in championship form and a battle royal is expected.

The first game was played between these two teams in St. Nicholas rink, New York, Feb. 13, and resulted in the biggest surprise of the championship season when Hockey Club won by a score of 4 to 1. Up to that time Hockey Club had lost to every team in the league, and the B. A. A. had defeated every team, so that the Unicorn were picked to win with ease.

Coach Winsor has been preparing his Unicorn players for tonight's game and the seven has been showing faster work during the past week than previously.

MOTORCYCLES

The Motorcycle Club of Philadelphia has just become affiliated with the F. A. M.

Motorcyclists of Houston, Tex., have arranged for an endurance run to Sabine Pass on April 21.

Motorcycle riders of the east end of Long island have organized the Hampton Motorcycle Club.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Motorcycle Club will hold its annual 300-mile endurance run on June 19, 20 and 21.

The Augusta (Ga.) Motorcycle Club will hold a big race meet on April 22. F. A. M. sanction has been received for the event.

F. A. M. sanction has been issued for the annual international 300-mile motorcycle race to be held at Dodge City, Kan., on July 3.

Col. Frank Wood is endeavoring to organize a corps of motorcycle scouts in Quincy, Ill. Already nine riders have agreed to become members.

Reports show that the motorcycle used last year by the police of Newark, N. J., averaged about 12,000 miles each. Seven additional machines have been ordered for use of the police department there.

The Rockford (Ill.) Motorcycle Club is planning three three-day sociability runs for this summer—one on Memorial day, one on the Fourth of July and one for Labor day. The routes for these tours have not yet been definitely decided. The club will also hold an endurance run either the first or second Sunday in May.

The Club Motorciclistas Nacional of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, has made application to become affiliated with the Federation of American Motorcyclists. President P. Durguett of the club says that the Buenos Aires organization desires to conduct its competitions under F. A. M. rules and sanctions.

HARD TO REALIZE BIG CHANGES IN MOTOR EXHIBITS

Models of Today Show How the Automobile, Both Pleasure and Commercial, Is Now Necessary

"Visitors to the thirteenth annual Boston automobile show will find it hard to realize if they are at all familiar with the brief history of the motor car, that this gathering of vehicles of all sizes and prices but of a general standard of splendid performance and of fine lines represents the descendants of the crude and unreliable horseless carriage of a decade and a half ago," says C. I. Campbell, manager of the show. "This wonderful vehicle—the motor car—of which some 550,000 were produced in this country last year, has long since passed from the sphere of luxury to that of necessity. Yet in this there is a paradox, for as it ceased to become a luxury the automobile has more steadily become more luxurious."

An important factor in its evolution has been its rapidly increasing convenience of manipulation, control and use. The 1915 automobile closely approaches the ideal in efficiency, comfort and beauty. Very little is left to be desired. Harmonious lines, practically complete immunity from mechanical difficulties or annoyances, and a wealth of provision for the small comforts of its perspective uses are its outstanding characteristics.

The 1915 Boston automobile show reveals to the public the very best there is in automobiles and commercial trucks. Practically all of the leading manufacturers of motor cars and their component parts are represented at the show. It is without a doubt the largest and greatest variety of automobiles and motor trucks that has ever been assembled under one roof. There is an automobile and a truck for every person. There is a fund of information about motor cars to be obtained and the prospective buyer has an opportunity to examine close up every representative make in America. In the accessory department every known device that tends towards comfort, ease of operation and economy is on display.

MANY GATHER AT BREAKFAST TO JOHN J. ENNEKING

Noted Landscape Painter Honored by Artists and Architects—Addresses Made

About 400 artists and architects of Boston and nearby places gathered this morning to honor John J. Enneking, landscape painter, with a breakfast at the Copley-Plaza hotel. The function began at 11:30. There was no formal reception, but the friends of Mr. Enneking gathered in the corridors of the hotel and greeted him warmly. A short

program of speeches was planned to follow the breakfast, with Mr. Enneking as the last on the list.

C. Howard Walker is the presiding officer. Theodore H. Tyndal is to speak for the Boston Art Club, Ralph Adams Cram for the architects, Cyrus Dallin for the St. Botolph Club. F. W. Coburn has written verses for the occasion.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is represented by Morris Gray, the president, and Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, the director.

JANE ADDAMS TO SPEAK

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, will speak to the Harvard students on the subject of peace at Harvard Union Monday night. She is to give her lecture under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

PIERCE-ARROW

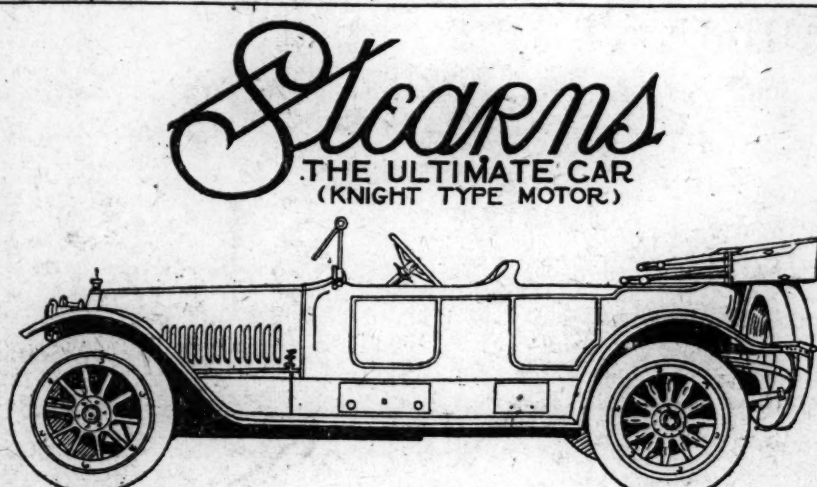
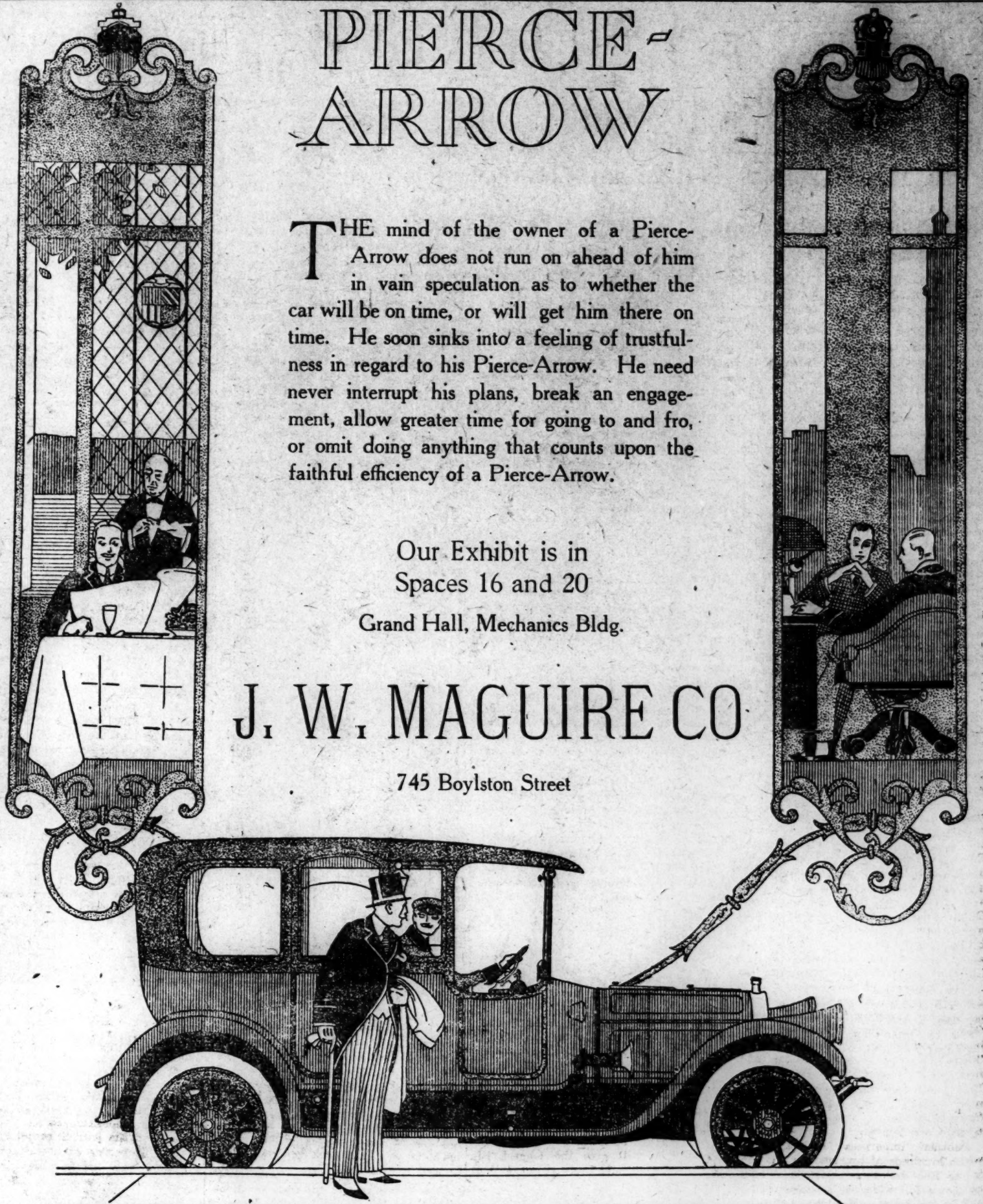
THE mind of the owner of a Pierce-Arrow does not run on ahead of him in vain speculation as to whether the car will be on time, or will get him there on time. He soon sinks into a feeling of trustfulness in regard to his Pierce-Arrow. He need never interrupt his plans, break an engagement, allow greater time for going to and fro, or omit doing anything that counts upon the faithful efficiency of a Pierce-Arrow.

Our Exhibit is in
Spaces 16 and 20

Grand Hall, Mechanics Bldg.

J. W. MAGUIRE CO.

745 Boylston Street



FAMOUS for nineteen years for quality and stability, and for the past five years equipped with the wonderful Silent Knight motor, the Stearns today stands supreme.

Following general practice among the best makers in Europe, the Stearns Knight is now manufactured in a variety of sizes in both four and six cylinder models.

The latest addition is a light four cylinder with small bore, long stroke, high speed Knight motor, developing wonderful power, and listing at \$1750.00.

See Exhibit at spaces fifteen and nineteen Automobile Show, and do not fail to carefully examine the sectional chassis of the new light-four Stearns.

J. H. MacALMAN

96 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Stearns

Six-Cylinder
Limousine
Price \$6100

Stearns

Six-Cylinder
Touring
Six and Seven
Passenger
Price \$5000

Stearns

Four-Cylinder
Limousine
Price \$5000

Stearns

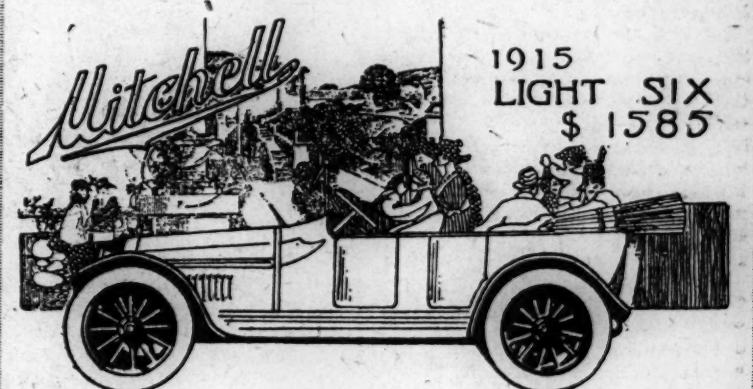
Four-Cylinder
Touring
Seven Passenger
Price \$3750

Stearns

Light Four
Limousine
Price \$2850 to \$3200

Stearns

Light Four
Touring \$1750
Runabout \$1750



CREDENTIALS—

The Mitchell factory, covering thirty-three acres, the high quality of its organization from Purchasing Agent to President; its financial standing—Bradstreet or Dun—its product, its individuality, finish and comfort, plus a physical demonstration in either the smart Light Four or the eager Light Six—these are our credentials.

THE MITCHELL LINE FOR 1915

Mitchell Light Six—two, five, or six passengers—6 cylinders—40 horse power—122-in. wheel base—30 x 4 tires.....\$1,585	Mitchell Special Six—5 passengers—6 cylinders—50 horse power—132-in. wheel base—30x4 1/2 tires.....\$1,995
Mitchell Light Four—two and five passengers—4 cylinders—35 horse power—116-in. wheel base—34 x 4 tires.....\$1,250	Mitchell Six De Luxe—7 passengers—6 cylinders—144-in. wheel base—60 horse power—37 x 5 tires.....\$3,350

(F. O. B. Racine)

Complete Line on Exhibition at Auto Show
SPACES 110-111

Pope-Hartford Company of Boston
DEMONSTRATORS

Copley Square, 501 Boylston Street
Phone Back Bay 6050-6051

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

News and Notes of Theatrical Affairs, Here and There

NEW PRODUCTION STANDARD IS GRANVILLE BARKER'S AIM. HE EXPLAINS IN INTERVIEW

His Effort Is to Establish the Art of the Theater on a Firm Footing—Success in New York Warrants Return Next Year and Playhouse of His Own Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Granville Barker will return to the United States next year and make other new productions, and it is by no means improbable that he will have a theater of his own in which to produce them. Moreover, the interests which were instrumental in bringing the English actor-manager to this country are so well satisfied with the results of the experiment that they have pledged themselves to see the plan thus illustrated carried further.

Mr. Barker feels that he has accomplished something more than the mere presentation of three or four plays in a manner never attempted here before. He feels that he has established something worth while in the American consciousness, and that the people of New York have not only been exceedingly kind to him but have shown an appreciation of his work that he did not believe he had any reason to expect; not that American hospitality was in any way at fault; not that American appreciation was being undervalued, but simply because any new thing has a rule to win its way in the face of orthodox opposition. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Barker talked freely of his work and his understanding thereof. Asked point-blank just what objective he had in view, what ultimate destination he was attempting to reach, he said:

New Production System

"That is a big and a little subject. I may say at the outset that I am not knight setting out to rescue anybody from the wiles of a theatrically financial ego. I have a basic idea, naturally, and I'm doing what I may to express it. I want to establish the art of the theater on a firm foundation, and I want to make it quite apparent that the theater has an art—an art as individual as any other art, and one that requires just as great definite care in its handling as does that which depends upon palette and brushes, or graving tool, or meter."

"Are you endeavoring to establish a new dramatic principle of expression?" he was asked.

"Hardly that," he replied. "I think that has already been done, but I am trying to establish on firm footing a theatrical system of production. I am trying to build up a method that will continue and serve as an economic system for the production of all kinds of plays, for any method of dramatic expression, or perhaps we had better say theatric expression."

"And this apart, from any financial consideration?"

"Oh, entirely," he replied. "The monetary consideration never can enter into any question of art, save as an afterthought. A thing is art or it isn't. It is good art, or a bad imitation; it has artistic merit, or it has none whatever. Then, if by chance the appreciation of that art expresses itself financially, well and good, but whether it does so or not, or whether it withholds that expression, has no possible bearing on whether or no the thing is art. If happily so, no one, least of all myself, will be found to complain of financial success, but I can't admit that the monetary angle has anything to do with the work of the theater devoted to artistic productions. I think we all know that many great works of art have lain fallow in public esteem for long years, in the end to come into their own."

Financial Viewpoint

"This should not be taken to imply that Mr. Barker is wholly and irrevocably opposed to dramatic exposition as conducted from the financial viewpoint, as it has been for some years in the United States and elsewhere. He is not at all opposed to it. On the contrary,

he thinks it a perfectly good and operative view point, but does not feel that it is one that is going to advance the cause of theatrical art to any extent, here or elsewhere. It was mentioned to him that some time since Mr. Charles Frohman referred to himself as a theatrical shopkeeper, endeavoring to gauge the public taste and to provide wares the public would buy.

"That is a straightforward and honest attitude," said Mr. Barker. "I can find no criticism of it at all, nor for the financial conduct of theatrical enterprises. I do not adopt it myself because it is not a plan that interests me; it is not a plan that can possibly do other than gratify a public taste rather incompletely and inchoately expressed. It involves much experiment in order to discover just what the public does want, and then, having discovered it, offers no guarantee whatever that within a month the public won't want something entirely different. I can conceive that with the facilities for making, say, six or a dozen productions in the course of a season, it is quite possible, by working within established lines, to produce a measure of financial success, but I can't allow that this has any bearing whatever on the work of the theater proper. Mark you, I have no quarrel with any one wishing to conduct a commercial business in the name of the theater, and I am quite ready to admit that it may have its value. I only say that it is not the thing I believe I want to use the theater for. Moreover, I don't believe you will ever get a real drama that way."

Repertoire Theater

"You believe that a repertoire theater offers sufficient room for such artistic work as is necessary to forward the cause of the theater art?" he was asked.

"One of your producers might do a dozen plays in a season in the endeavor to discover a success, and perhaps his object would be to find an artistic success. Now, that could be done much better in a single theater devoted to a repertoire of plays in my opinion. To begin with, you would have the constant, consistent purpose in view at all times; your company of players would have become imbued with your purpose, your ideals would have been established, and your system would be operative."

"Shall you have such a theater in New York next year?" was the direct question.

"I cannot truthfully answer that," replied Mr. Barker. "Let us skate gracefully over such a very thin surface. I hope to return to New York next season; I feel reasonably sure that I shall do so, but how, or under what circumstances, it is impossible for me to say definitely. The experiment I have been conducting here at Wallack's theater has proved successful beyond my most enthusiastic expectation, and when you welcome a man as splendidly as New York has welcomed me, when you patronize a man's work as enthusiastically as New York has indulged my work, you may expect to see more of that man and his work, unless something intervenes."

The "something" Mr. Barker referred to may be guessed at when are considered his remarks to the gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing him to New York on the occasion of the dinner given him by them a few evenings before. On that occasion Mr. Barker said: "I think you know that there is not a native of my country in the world today who does not lie down at night wondering what tomorrow's news will tell him his duty to his country is. Well, that future is still dark, but I do know that if the call comes we shall have to put by our personal cares and our hopes and our belief in our work, and we shall have to go."

An American Drama

The question as to whether or not there was an American drama, and in what it consisted, came next.

"Of course there is a specific American drama," said Mr. Barker. "It is obvious to any one familiar with world theatrical affairs. It is already existent; it deals with phases of your national life, and it will grow in strength and artistic expression as time goes on. A nation that is as vital as America is will naturally tend to give its feelings, its emotions, its future imaginings vent, and then you have the national drama. Now I can well understand that the question of an American music is quite another thing. There you are getting closer to the indefinable abstract factors, and it may be years before any music that is distinctly national will appear, but not with the drama. You have it now."

Mr. Barker was then questioned as to his own distinctive purpose in establishing a theatrical economic system, before referred to; to furnishing a set of rails, as it were, on which a new theatrical venture might be artistically launched.

Authors' Qualifications

"Am I aiming to create a school for theatrical producers? No, I am not. I do not believe much in 'producers.' The author himself should be the producer; he should have sufficient intimate knowl-

edge of his work, such definite concepts as would enable him to take a competent company and put his work on the stage in accordance with a plan established by a well-devised system. There are exceptions of course. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and so on. They are no longer with us, and must have intelligent interpreters of their concepts and ideals."

"Is it your belief that the picture as a whole should be dealt with irre-

fortuitously. They have no common purpose, save as their different lines coincide, and that coincidence can be but a brief one."

Mr. Barker's Success

That Mr. Barker's ideas as he expresses them upon the stage are pleasing to the New York theater-going public is amply attested by the patronage accorded them, and, despite his disbe-



Granville Barker

spective of the individual actors who may interpret that picture?" he was asked.

"By no means," he replied. "I could not conscientiously attempt to sink individuality. It would be contrary to everything natural in the realm of art; and let us not forget that we are talking of an artistic subject. Now each man, be he painter or actor or poet or writer, has definite ideals to express; he feels this or that stirring within him, and he must be allowed to express it. I will always let an actor give his own interpretation of a part. Naturally, should it lie so far outside the concept of the whole purpose as to mar the effect, he would have to modify it."

The question that has been cropping up at odd intervals during the last two seasons, whether or not the public is tired of what may be termed the orthodox theatrical method, and is calling for a new expression of dramatic art, came next. On this Mr. Barker has views at variance with many of his calling now engaged in similar work.

"I do not believe that the public mind is ever calling for any concrete idea," he said. "I do not believe that, considered as a whole, the public voice has an insistent demand for any one thing. I do not believe that the public is actuated, in matters of art, by a united purpose. In a word, I do not believe that the theater-going public is calling for reform in theatrical affairs, and such changes as are occurring in new methods of presentation are the result, not of changes from within the body politic, or demanded by it, but entirely from without; they are personal conceptions, externalized, and being such they attract the attention of the public which attends the theater as much because of novelty as because of merit. Briefly, it is individual need for expression, and not general popular demand for reform."

Theater Not a Pulpit

It was mentioned to Mr. Barker then that Eugene Brieux had stated that in his opinion the theater was a twin exponent of an ethical purpose with the church. To this he demurred.

"I cannot agree with such a statement," he said emphatically. "The theater expresses an art, a thing by itself, and it has no similar motive to any pulpit, save by coincidence. I can understand a man of Brieux's temperament saying that, and I have no doubt he believes it. It would be extraordinary, perhaps, if he did not. All art has a moral purpose. That is a function of art, but when you ally this moral purpose with preaching, then I draw away. A thing may be good or bad art, but it is always moral; there is no such thing as unmoral art. Now Brieux is essentially a propagandist, but his propaganda is always artistic. It could hardly be otherwise, and I see how he would view his work. On the other hand, Shaw is always an artist, but it would be an extraordinary thing did not everything he wrote contain propaganda. You have two men, working from different angles, accomplishing a somewhat similar result in radically opposite ways. A finely artistic play may fortuitously contain excellent propaganda, and thus preach a wonderful sermon; but if it does, it is a simple accident, and nothing more; and by the same token, a fine bit of propaganda may conceivably contain much fine art."

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Repertory company in "Midsummer Night's Dream," Monday and Tuesday; "Twelfth Night," the rest of the week.

COLONIAL—Dark, except for one performance.

COURT—"Nearly Married," comedy; fourth week.

HOLLIS—Ann Murdock in "A Girl of Today," comedy; second week.

MAJESTIC—"The Little Domino," operetta; second week.

PLYMOUTH—"The Third Party," farce comedy; second week.

SHUBERT—"Dancing Around," song and dance spectacle.

TOY—"Great Catherine," "Overruled," "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," beginning Wednesday evening.

WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," farce; eleventh week.

Malinses daily at Kelt's, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth and Toy; Wednesday and Saturday at the others.

TICKET SCALPING CAUSES STIR IN CHICAGO COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Ticket scalping has become so aggravated in this city that the matter has gone into the city council, and unavailing steps have been taken looking toward revocation of the licenses of certain theaters. The council's judiciary committee recently received an opinion from the corporation counsel that if tangible evidence could be produced showing collusion between the scalpers and the theaters the mayor had the power to revoke the theaters' licenses. The superintendent of police was instructed to submit evidence of collusion, if there were such, and did turn in a report. On the basis of this, a subcommittee of the judiciary committee waited on the mayor asking him to revoke licenses. This the mayor declined to do, holding that if the matter were taken into court and his action was not upheld, he would be personally liable for acting without authority. And at present there the matter rests.

For the information of the council relative to the practices of other cities, Municipal Librarian Rex has prepared a detailed report gathered from a list of 125 cities to which he directed inquiries. Twenty of these cities have ordinances regulating or prohibiting scalping. The New York ordinance requiring theater owners to pledge themselves not to sell tickets to speculators is regarded here with some favor. An attempt to meet the abuse half way was made several years ago in putting up the theater license at \$1000, but this attempt has palpably failed.

THEATER NOTES

The third Newman Traveltalk is to be given in Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. With "War Capitals" as his subject Mr. Newman will take his audience through the streets of London, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Vienna, Petrograd, Belgrade and Constantinople. He is also to show in motion pictures many glimpses of the army camps and battle fields in the war zone.

On Tuesday at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Irvin S. Cobb whose descriptions of the European war have been running in the Saturday Evening Post, is to give a war lecture illustrated with motion pictures in Tremont Temple.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon Herbert W. Gleason's illustrated lecture will be on "The Old Spanish Missions of California."

To the Boston theater next week come the submarine motion pictures which have been shown in New York for nearly a year. The pictures were taken in southern waters by an expedition equipped with special apparatus which permitted the use of motion picture cameras at great depths under the water. The pictures show most interesting views of sunken wrecks, sharks, native divers, and schools of strangely marked fish.

Following a week in which the house will be dark, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her English company come to the Colonial theater in G. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." This new play from the pen of the gifted writer is a five-act comedy of sentiment based on a Cinderella-like theme. It tells the story of a professor of phonetics, who, on an interesting wager, agrees to take a flower girl from the London streets and in six months teach her the speech and manners of the aristocracy.

(Continued on page twenty-three)

"TROJAN WOMEN" BY EURIPIDES TO MAKE TOUR AS PEACE PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—As a peace play "The Trojan Women" by Euripides is to go on a national tour for the benefit of the Women's peace party. The itinerary is now waiting to be made out. Presentations will be made by the Little Theater Company of Chicago. The company hopes to start in a month, and to cover the biggest cities in the country and many of the smaller ones.

The entire net profits of the tour will be devoted to the Women's peace party, of which Jane Addams of Hull House is president. The players and staff will receive no salary apart from their living expenses, and they will remain anonymous, no names appearing on the program. The Little theater several years ago produced the tragedy with marked success.

In explanation of the selection, the announcement says: "The Trojan Women" of Euripides,

first acted in 415 B. C. at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, has, in view of the present war, been chosen from the world's entire dramatic literature by the Women's peace party, as still the most vivid, the most poignant and the most beautiful illustration of war's utter futility and unmitigated evil, particularly as war effects women and children.

The Women's peace party send it, not as an archaic curiosity, but as a direct message, inspiration and appeal, here and now, to the men and women of America.

The story of the play tells the end of the siege of Troy. For 10 years the Greeks besieged Troy, and in the tenth year they captured it; they put the Trojan men to the sword, and led the Trojan women into captivity. The scene of the play describes a battlefield outside the walls of Troy; the action, which represents the fate of the Trojan women and children, opens after the fall of the city and occupies a day from sunrise to sunset.

MISS HEDWIG REICHER TALKS TO DRAMA LEAGUE OF BOSTON

The story of the movement in Germany which has recently culminated in the plan of the Modern Stage Society to present an international repertoire in New York city was told to the Drama League yesterday afternoon by Miss Hedwig Reicher, daughter of Emmanuel Reicher, who has long been closely identified with the German movement. It is Mr. Reicher who is now devoting himself to the New York project, which first went on test before the public in a presentation of Hauptmann's "Elga" on Feb. 23 at the Garrick theater. In this Miss Reicher played the leading role.

It was after the war of 1870, the speaker stated, that the movement toward realism in the drama began in Germany. There arose a demand that the problems of the masses should be introduced into German plays. The attempt to meet this demand by the presentation of plays by Ibsen met with deep approval from some quarters and strong opposition from others. But despite opposition the movement went on, taking concrete expression in the Residenz theater in Berlin, the independent stage or "Freie Buehne," as it was termed, of Otto Brahm.

By the establishment of the independent stage new channels of development were opened up, making possible the truthful expression of life and character. Problems which came home to the people were presented with vividness and vigor.

Then came the period of exaggeration, when the pictures came, as it were, too close to the camera. Realism was made too real. Nothing was left to the imagination, but daily life was presented as it actually is. People came to the theater only to witness the tragedy of daily existence relived, and this did not satisfy them. They wanted relief, not repetition of their own experiences.

A new period of romanticism sprang

up, which found expression in the Kleines Theater of Max Reinhardt. The plays here went to the other extreme. Marvelous effects were secured by new use of scenery. The audiences were introduced to a world utterly unlike that of their common experience. They were overwhelmed with colors, with liveliness of action, with unexpected and gigantic scenic effects.

The aim of the realistic school had been to lead everything back to perfect simplicity, to appeal to the spiritual imagination, to present pictures in black and white. The romantic school leaned toward complexity, appealed to the emotions and senses, and presented pictures in a Rubens-like way, which stirred the feelings with their brilliancy and riot of color.

A composite development of the two tendencies toward realism and romanticism, Miss Reicher said, is what her father is now trying to introduce into America. At the Garrick theater opportunity is to be given to see plays which hitherto have not been in the American repertoire, and to see them realistically presented by actors who do not think of acting as acting, but of acting as living; who wish to play not theatricals but life. The primary object of this undertaking, Miss Reicher stated, is to encourage playwrights to depart from the beaten highway of popular taste and write plays which would be permitted no try-out on the ordinary stage. Such plays will be tried out on the independent stage, which aims first of all to be truly artistic regardless of the demands of precedent and popular taste.

"We believe that the time is ripe for such an undertaking," the speaker concluded, "and we confidently await the support of the American public. We believe that the American people being in such intimate touch with nature will readily encourage a movement which attempts to give to dramatic art its truest expression."

NEW OFFERINGS IN BOSTON THEATERS FOR COMING WEEK

But few changes take place in the bills of the Boston playhouses next week. On Wednesday a new production is to be staged at the Boston Opera house, the same evening another Shaw play is to be presented at the Toy, while the Modern Drama Players are to give during the week a series of special matinees at the Plymouth.

To the Shubert comes a new musical spectacle, which has been running at the Winter Garden, New York.

For the third time this season the Jewett Players are to extend one of their offerings for more than a week, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," will be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. Commencing with the matinee on Wednesday, "Twelfth Night" is to be given in response to a general demand. An unusually attractive mounting is promised by the management.

Henry Crocker is to play Sir Toby Belch, Leonard Mudie will appear as Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and Mr. Monteleone as Malvolio. Olivia is to be played by

Miss Irby Marshal, Viola by Miss Comp-ton and Orsino by Mr. Relph.

At the Toy on Wednesday evening Miss Gertrude Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Miss Kingston will take the part of Lady Cecily, which she originated in London.

The special matinees of the Modern Drama Players at the Plymouth are to be given on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. The three short plays enacted by the Players in their recent engagement in this city, Tagore's "Chitra," "Lonesome-like," by Harold Brighouse and "The Bear," by Teckelof and a fourth playlet entitled "The Troth" will make up the program.

"Dancing Around," the Winter Garden show in which Al Jolson is starring, comes to the Shubert for two weeks. It offers the usual assemblage of songs and dances presented with elaborate scenic settings and sartorial displays. The cast includes a number of people well known on the musical comedy stage, among them Lucy Weston, Frank Carter, May Robson, Harry Clarke, Helen Lee, Kitty Doner and Fred Leslie.

EUROPEAN THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, Feb. 18—Early in March Frank Curzon will produce at the Prince of Wales' theater a new three-act farce of the domestic order entitled "He Didn't Want To Do It," by George Broadhurst and Walter Hackett. Among the members of the company engaged are Frederick Kerr, Lyall Swete, Fred Lewis, and Miss Lydia Bilbrooke.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore have put into rehearsal for production at one of their two theaters, the New, or the Criterion, a farce, described by the authors, M. R. Rinehart and Avery Hopwood, as a "comedy of terrors" and called "Seven Days." Lennox Pawle, who will "produce" it, will also play the leading part.

The Belgian players present on Monday next at the Criterion "Zoueslag et Cie" by M. Libeau, manager of the "Théâtre du Bois Sacré" in Brussels, where the play ran for 10 months.

Miss Gaby Deslys starts rehearsing today in Sir James M. Barrie's new piece, which Charles Frohman presents shortly at the Duke of York's theater. At the Aldwych on Feb. 28 J. Bannister Howard will, by arrangement with Arthur Collins, present the famous Drury Lane drama "The Whip."

Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton will be seen next week at the Palace in Edward Knoblauch's new sketch, "Haji." This will be their first appearance on the London variety stage.

Miss Nancy Price and Rutland Barrington appear at the London Pavilion next week in a new sketch "Not a Bad Judge."

Sir Charles Wyndham, in presiding at the annual general meeting of the Actor's Benevolent fund, on Tuesday, at the New theater, stated that the inauguration of the Actor's Emergency fund by Sir Herbert Tree had been an unqualified success. By the revival of "Drake" Sir Herbert had handed £1034 to the fund, also the National Relief fund had given material assistance in dealing with distress caused by the war. Receipts on account of the war emergency fund were £4802, and relief payments £2630.

Sir George Alexander is making a collection of theatrical souvenirs, for a

sale at Messrs. Christie Manson and Wood's in aid of the British Red Cross Society, and the St. John's Ambulance Association. He will be glad to receive any articles having intimate association with eminent playwrights, actors or actresses, past and present, at the St. James' theater, where they will be on exhibition.

Mme. Réjane is coming with her own company from Paris to play for a three-week's season at the Coliseum.

Notes From Germany

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Recent productions at the Koenigliches Schauspielhaus included "Frend Fritz" and "Peer Gynt" with Herr Clewing in the title role of both. Franziska Ellmenreich, who is leaving the stage, played the part of Isabella in Schiller's "Braut von Messina," at her farewell performance. Edward von Bauernfeld's comedy "Der kategorische Imperativ," which was first performed in Berlin 62 years ago, has been successfully revived at the Kleines theater.

A series of patriotic plays has just been given at the Theater am Nollendorplatz, and a new cycle has been introduced with the performance of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise."

The Volksbuehne has given its first performance of Gustav Frensen's four act tragedy "Sonnen Eriksen." Owing to the difficulties of the present time the management have been compelled to announce the discharge of the entire theatrical staff after June next. The theater was, it will be recalled, only opened recently, having been erected by the members of the Peoples Stage Society, the number of whom, it is stated, has fallen during the past year from 70,000 to 40,000. The management hopes, however, to continue performances again in the autumn, and intimates that some of the company may be again employed.

It is stated that at the instigation of the Crown Prince of Bavaria arrangements have been made for the performance of German plays in the municipal theater at Lille, with Herr Pennarini as manager. Soldiers only will be admitted and no entrance money will be charged. Wounded soldiers are also to be allowed to enjoy the performances.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:15.

COLONIAL—"Phantom Rival," 8:15.

COURT—"Nearly Married," 8:20.

HOLLIS—Ann Murdock, 8:15.

MAJESTIC—"The Little Domino," 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"The Third Party," 8:15.

TOY—Gertrude Kingston, 8:30.

WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.

BOTH—"The Trap," 8:20.

CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.

COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.

COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.

COURT—"Under Cover," 8:20.

FORTY-FOURTH—Emma Trentini, 8:15.

GAIETY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.

GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8:15.

HIPPODROME—Circus, 8:15.

HUXON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.

IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8:15.

LIBERTY—Ods Skinner, 8:15.

LONCHACHE—"Inside the Lines," 8:30.

LITTLE—"Silk Stockings," 8:15.

LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.

MANHATTAN—"Lips," 8:15.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—Phyllis Nelson, 8:15.

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.

PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.

REPUBLIC—"Kick In," 8:20.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—French repertoire, 8:20.

WALLACK'S—Granville Barker's Company, 8:15.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Diplomacy," 8:15.

COURT—"The New Henrietta," 8:15.

PRINCE—"The White Feather," 8:15.

GARRICK—"Marie Tenebre," 8:15.

GRAND—"On Trial," 8:15.

ILLINOIS—John Drew, 8:15.

LA SALLE—"What's Going On?" 8:15.

LITTLE—"The Philanderer," 8:15.

OLYMPIC—Italian Glines, 8:15.

POWERS—"The Dummy," 8:15.

PRINCESS—"Our Children," 8:15.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915

BOSTON OPENS THIRTEENTH ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN MECHANICS BUILDING

Many Models of the Latest Types of Motor Car Construction Arranged in Splendid Setting of the Grecian Style of Decorations Are Now Open to the Inspection of the Motoring Public of New England

Another 12 months have rolled around and this afternoon the thirteenth annual Boston automobile show, held under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, threw open its doors at Mechanics building to the waiting public and gave to the automobilists of Greater Boston their first chance to view, under one roof, the latest models of pleasure cars together with all of the accessories that go to make up such an important feature of modern automobilism.

Long have the Boston automobile shows been famous not only for the large display of cars and accessories but also for the decorative schemes which have been worked out by the management. Last year it was the Roman type of decoration; another year it was the English Garden, and so on until this year it is the Grecian type.

The interior of a Grecian court, a deep blue of the Mediterranean sky overhead, clothed with many twinkling stars, the upper sides enclosed in white marble arches and columns, entwined with foliage, while below in bas-relief encircling the hall a complete reproduction of the noted frieze of the Parthenon is the decorative effect of Grand hall.

Exhibition hall is made over into a great Grecian grove. The large columns in this hall have been rendered as white marble. Over 100 trees have been transplanted bodily and their branches blended to form arches over all the aisles and crossways. Thousands of Greek clematis blossoms cover the branches and twigs and birds welcome the visitors with song from among the tree tops. Azaleas are in full bloom on fluted columns and green hedges and budded plants form artistic dividing lines.

From an automobile point of view the visitor will find all of the leading models. There are almost 500 models of automobiles, commercial motor trucks, fire apparatus and other types of motor vehicles now used by the various departments in municipalities. In the accessory department about every conceivable kind of device that eliminates mechanical trouble, that cuts down the cost of operation, greater comfort and more power in the motor is on exhibition. It is the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of component parts of automobiles and motor trucks that has ever been displayed in Boston.

One of the outstanding features will be the price. The show is sure to prove that one may buy an automobile of quality at a price that three years ago would not purchase a second-hand car that the trade would look at. There are two six-cylinder cars sold considerably under \$1000 while several four cylinder, water-cooled motor cars can be purchased well under \$500. There are several types of six-cylinder cars of proven merit that range from \$1000 to \$1600. The great reduction in the price is sure to be noted on every side yet this does not mean that the higher priced cars have gone out of business for there are cars on exhibition that cost as high as \$7000.

There are a number of mechanical innovations that have an absorbing interest to the motorists. The eight-cylinder motor however, will in all probabilities be the greatest mechanical attraction at the show. There will be at least five different manufacturers showing the eight-cylinder V shaped type of motor. This type is new in America but has been tried out satisfactorily in Europe. The makers of this type of car are particularly enthusiastic because of the great range of speeds and the flexibility.

Great indeed has been the development of the automobile in years past and the work it has done along the lines of better and cheaper transportation, more enjoyable tours and the bringing of rural and city life into closer touch one with the other cannot by any possibility, be overestimated. That in the future still more can be accomplished along these very same lines is freely predicted by all those deeply interested in this wonderful industry and the manufacturers are ever busy trying to develop cars and accessories along the new lines, lines that will bring to the general public a fuller realization of the possibilities which the motor car, both pleasure and commercial, seems to promise.

While there are no really startling new features in the 1915 models, it must be admitted that this season's product is a much more finished car in many ways than any of the models brought out for 1914. From an engineering point of view, the only really marked innovation has been the bringing out of an eight-cylinder motor. Several makers are using this type in place of the four or six and the success or failure of this type is being closely studied by automobile manufacturers in general. Should it prove to be all that its originators claim for it, there is no question but many more cars will be equipped with it in 1916 than in 1915. Some motorists are predicting that next year's models will find a 12-cylinder motor on the market.

One of the most striking features of motor design for 1915 is the marked tendency toward lightness. Whereas previous models have been of a heavy type, the pendulum is rapidly swinging toward the lighter type which is character-

istic of the flying machine and no doubt the designers of the automobile power plant have been greatly influenced by the successful development of the airship motor and are now making use of it in their motor car development. The motor is also being made with a smaller bore and a longer stroke.

Probably there is no greater evidence of improvement in automobile construction than in the one most important, but most overlooked, feature of lubrication of the inaccessible portions of the chassis. Car makers all publish very minute and stringent directions as to daily, weekly and monthly applications of various kinds of lubricants and what seems to the owner at myriad spots. Important as the lubrication of these points is, it is neglected as a rule, particularly by the owner-driver, simply because the portions most in need of lubrication often are hidden underneath the car, where they cannot be reached without a series of gymnastics. Manufacturers are endeavoring to simplify this problem and insure better lubrication simply by making it easier.

Another notable feature of the 1915 cars is the development of the body design along stream lines. It takes only a hasty glance at the various models exhibited in this city to convince one that the designers have chosen wisely in selecting their 1915 body patterns as the car of this year is not only much more artistic than any of its predecessors, but the design which has been so generally adopted meets with less resistance from the elements and therefore runs along more smoothly as well as more economically, two very important features in the operating of pleasure cars.

The flat and, as now considered, unsightly radiator, with a projecting dash, has almost entirely disappeared in favor of the curved or pointed radiator, backed up by a hood which in a great majority of cases slopes outward and upward with graceful lines until it blends into and becomes part of the cowl.

A marked improvement is also to be found in the design of the windshield. Some of them are slightly inclined, so that they will not furnish so much resistance to the air and they are not as prominent as was the case a few years ago.

The sides of the body have been designed with a view to securing smoothness as well as beauty, and both of these have been accomplished to a marked degree. The same care has also been used with regard to the tops, and everything consistent with good service has been done to furnish tops and sides that will cause as little resistance to the wind as possible.

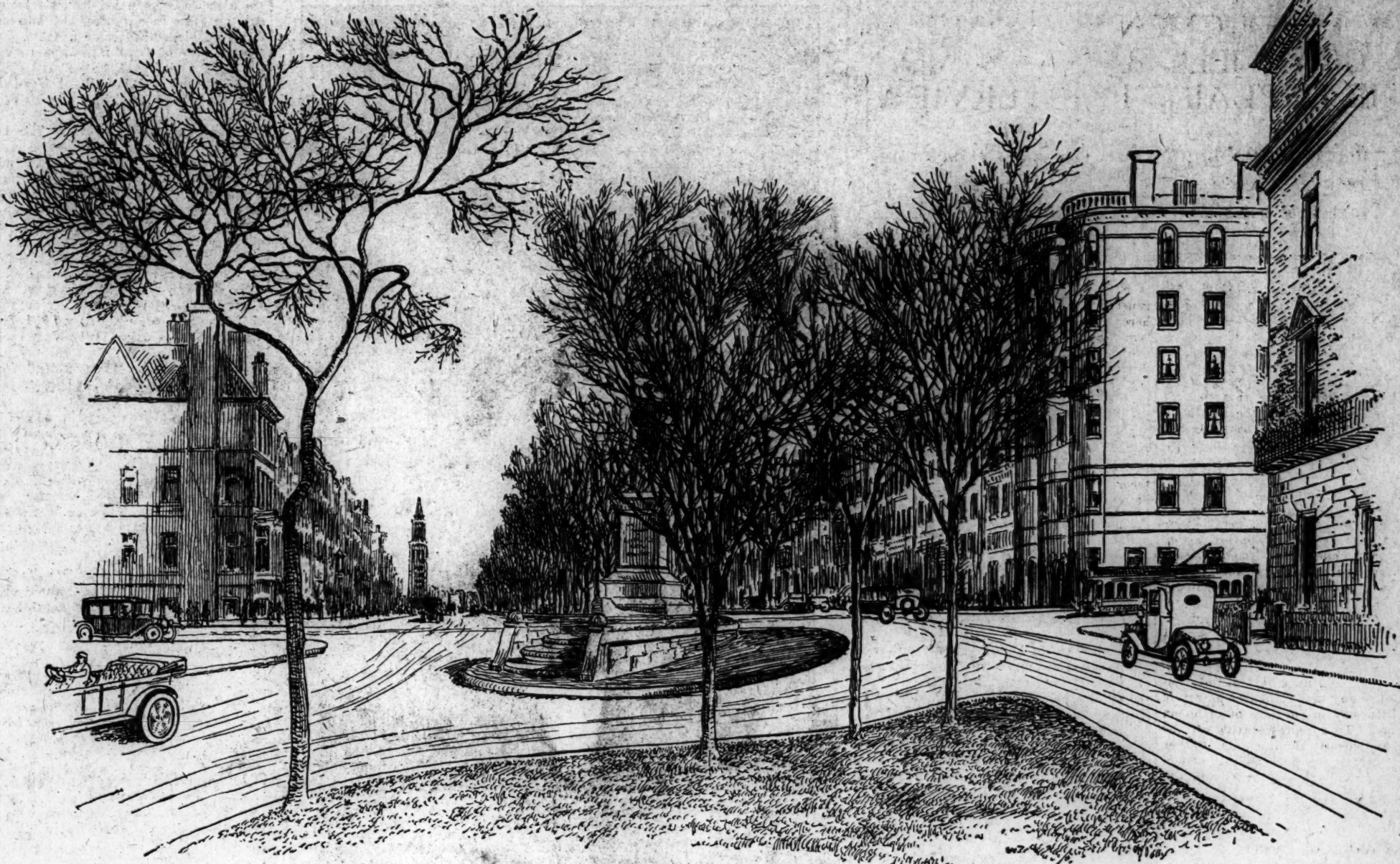
In this connection there has been a considerable change in the design of mud guards, especially in connection with the front wheels. It is not very long ago that the mud guard was allowed to project up into the air. Indeed, one often got the impression that the guards over the front wheels were designed for the purpose of tending to lift some of the weight off the wheels. This has been almost entirely done away with in the new models, and the latest is to have the oiled or crowned fender.

As this style is rounded on top, it does not make a place for the accumulation of dirt and mud. It is also not suited for use as a place for resting tools, and is therefore not nearly as apt to be soiled. As it turns down in front of the wheel, it not only tends to reduce the resistance to the air, but also catches any mud that might be thrown forward when driving at considerable speed.

Not only have the sides of the car been made as smooth as possible; but a step has been taken along this line in the design of the underbody or drip pans. These are a further factor in speed, one which is not very often considered by the buyer because they are not easily seen. All of these, however, are important in lessening the vacuum and thus saving much power.

There has been a decided advance in the lighting system during the past 12 months. Great indeed has been the improvement in this branch of automobile design during the past few seasons. It is only a short time since the kerosene light was considered serviceable and satisfactory. Then came the acetylene light with its greater range of service at less expense and with much more satisfaction.

Hardly had this style of lighting come into popular use than illumination by storage battery current for side and tail lamps was introduced. Soon came the car fitted with an electric head lamp driven by the ignition generator, a system which has been constantly improved until now it is practically universal in use.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Where the tide of automobile traffic passes the corner of Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues into the center of Boston

MANY CARS USE AUTO WAY TO BOSTON CENTER

Route Through Commonwealth Avenue Forms Popular Road for Motorists From Many Points to Heart of the City

From north, south, west, automobiles, in an ever-increasing tide, come sweeping past the corner of Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues into the heart of Boston. Indeed the place might well be called the automobile gateway.

With no trolley cars or heavy traffic to block the path the last run beside the mall to the Public Garden is found to be the familiar "longest way round," but shortest way home. People who seek the downtown hotels and shops and theaters from north or south find the suburban boulevards a quicker route than the direct entry by way of Washington street or Charlestown bridge.

People from Providence, who run up for a day at the New England capital, may come past Franklin park, through Jamaica way and the Fens, and while they sometimes debar at Westland avenue, where there is literally a gate, they more often run on to Commonwealth avenue and avoid delays. This corner is not far from Harvard bridge, which the automobiles cross to find a devious path not only to Cambridge homes, but to Somerville, Watertown, Belmont, Waltham, Winchester, the Medfords, Malden, Everett, Melrose, and even on around through Charlestown and Chelsea to the Winthrops.

The Commonwealth avenue entrance is of course the direct path for the many automobiles from Brookline, Brighton, Allston, the Newtons, and all the country on the west and southwest, and by Cottage Farm bridge from the northern places. The broad channel of the park system brings in the motoring folk from Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Milton, Hyde Park—all the encircling towns. Thus it is largely to the splendid park system of Boston that the vast advantage of the automobile to Boston is due.

Peculiar topography of Shawmut, or Trimountaine, as it was named in the beginning, has directed the routes by which the splendid parkways surround the city; and these are all, like a handful of ribbons, drawn into a single strand at the sudden widening of Commonwealth avenue, just beyond Massachusetts. It is a centralizing point for the far-flung traffic of the pleasure car. Upon it faces the new Harvard Club building, while across the way a row of stately old-fashioned Commonwealth avenue homes are already somewhat encroached upon by modern structures. From this point down to the Public Garden, nearly a mile away, the avenue is a broad double way, only the east-going cars using the right hand side, the west-going the left.

Just in front of the Harvard Club stands the statue of Leif Erickson. Its island eminence has become a post of much wider publicity than was dreamed of when it was set here in 1886 at the distant, rural end of Commonwealth

avenue! Now busy hostilities face on this carefully grass-plotted space, and Massachusetts avenue is in both directions almost wholly inundated with the increasing volume of business.

Two blocks west of this point is what used to be called the Four Corners and was a point "way out" on the Beacon and Commonwealth thoroughfares. The name has a rural sound today, when it is a spot of signal and signaling—fame. Here Commonwealth avenue, so proudly named, crosses the illustrious Beacon street, in the latter's undeviating course from the State House on the hill, a mile and a half to the east. Brookline avenue also comes in at the Fens Corners, emerging from the pleasant path across the Fens from Brookline Village. The river is over yonder and Bay State road, and just below the great bridge in a sweep of nearly half a mile, all told, crosses to Charles River road, that borders historic Cambridge.

So from nearly every point of the compass the cars come whirling in, an almost unbroken line. Down the noble vista of the avenue rises the huge tower, symbolic of the commerce that built up the financial power of Boston. But long before the automobiles come within its shadow, statues of Boston's famous men under the trees of the mall are a reminder that this city set on a hill is not great through mere wealth. As the cars come within sight of the figure of George Washington on horseback at the entrance of the garden—for the mighty Virginian came to Boston to take command of his army—they wheel to the right, into Boylston street and the shops, or left to Beacon street, past the clubhouses and the Common to the State House. By either route they are soon engulfed in the traffic of old Boston's tortuous and narrow streets, where a bluecoat at every turn reminds travelers that man afoot has the right of way.

Another interesting fact in connection with the use of Commonwealth avenue by automobiles is that because of the mall in the center, this part of the great avenue is under the jurisdiction of the park commissioners, not of the street commissioners. The park commission put up the signs that direct the traffic, inward to the right hand road and outward to the right hand road, thus making each half of the avenue a "one way" street. The rule originally established allowed automobiles to use either side in either direction, but required them to keep to the inner curb, that is, to drive next the mall, not the sidewalk. This made so much confusion in meeting or passing other vehicles, and especially in crossing Massachusetts avenue, that a protest was made in 1911 and the present rules adopted, of "one way" for each half of the avenue, so far as automobiles are concerned.

In 1912 a new plan for the part of Commonwealth avenue that adjoins the Fens was worked out. It was thought that the curving lines in the block above Massachusetts avenue, in front of the Leif Erickson statue, were confusing to motorists. It was thought to be better to separate the avenue here into the two formal streets, just as is the case from Arlington street out to Massachusetts. This would provide for a mall with trees to include the Leif Erickson statue. Opposite the Fenway entrance, where the two Charlesgates cross, would also be the central mall, with walk, and that would go to the Four Corners and include the new subway entrance. Part of the plan was the improvement of the Muddy river, which flows under the av-

enue here to the Charles river basin. It seemed possible to make a clear way through here from the Charles into the waters of the Fens, not only for canoes but for small launches, as well. But whether these plans will ever be carried out is still a question. They included a fountain in the mall at either side of Massachusetts avenue, placing one directly behind the Leif Erickson statue.

Automobilists who visit Boston often find themselves bewildered by the figure eight that includes the Erickson statue and are over and over again stopped by the alert policeman whose duties at this point are exacting enough. The car that hesitates is likely to lose its right of way. The Harvard Club and the hotels bring an enormous amount of travel to this part of the avenue, quite aside from the great stream that is

flowing cityward. Thus it would seem quite worth while for the city to rearrange the topography of the streets through these two or three blocks in such a way as to make the right path so plain that he who speeds may read.

The position of the statue of Erickson is frequently commented upon. Why was it put with its back to Boston, and eager gaze set westward? The statues farther down the mall face townward. The statue faces the distant Norumbega Tower, not far from the suburban park of the same name. It was built to commemorate the site of the Norsemen's fort, supposed to have been planted here about the year 1000 by Leif Erickson. Professor Eben H. Horsford built the tower and traced in several places the occupancy by the Norsemen. He identified Watertown

with the Vinland of the old Norse legends, and thought he could locate their wharves and canals and docks along the river. The moat and a dam which he attributed to them are still pointed out at Watertown. Between Mount Auburn street and the river in Cambridge, not far from Elmwood, is the site, which Professor Horsford chose as the location of Leif Erickson's own house. The statue itself is the work of Anne Whitney. On the pedestals are two bas-reliefs, one of which shows Leif Erickson landing on the shore of America, the other his return home to tell of his discoveries to his friends, who are met in a Norse banquet hall. The figure holds in its right hand the curving horn by which the Northmen sounded their approach which is echoed today by the whirling cars.

TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES IN 1915

Pacific Coast Sure to Prove Popular Destination for Automobilists of the East, While New York State Is Expected to Draw Many Westerners to the East

That the American road traveler who has been lured to Europe by the connected main road systems of the old countries intends to "see America" in 1915 is indicated by the growing volume of inquiries made to the national touring bureaus of the American Automobile Association in both New York city and Washington, D. C.

While the western and Pacific coast sections appeal strongly to the easterner the wonderful highway development in New York will command processions of motor-car tourists in all parts of the diversified Empire state. Many a one who years ago successfully took Horace Greeley's advice of "Go West, young man" is now an automobile owner, and the possession causes him to yearn for a look at the old town and old farm on the hill.

"There'll be much for this man and his family to see," says G. C. Diehl, chairman of the A. A. A. good roads board, who as engineer of the county which contains the city of Buffalo has been prominent in New York state road progress. "The Empire commonwealth is now ready to supply a surprising number of highways homecoming to its former sons and daughters. Go where you will and there will be found evidence of road building to meet the internal needs of the state, from agricultural and scenic standpoints, for in these days it is recognized that all sections must be given attention because all contribute to the sum total."

"In its automobile reciprocity New York sets an example that has been entirely followed by only one other state, Vermont. An exchange of courtesies is offered for a single day or for the whole year. It is the general feeling that the amount of wear which a visitor may exact from the highways in the use of his rubber-shod wheels is more than offset by his daily expenditures, in addition to which he frequently becomes a permanent investor. Farm values on main market roads have advanced markedly, and bargains are no longer numerous."

"New York's attractions include Niagara Falls at the western end, as well as Watkins Glen and the Genesee valley; the central New York lake region, the inspiring Adirondack moun-

tains country, Lakes George and Champlain, and the famed Hudson river, with its astounding Storm King road, now under construction. New York city is a magnet which causes the metropolis to be included in the itinerary of any prolonged tour in the eastern country. Near at hand the ocean front supplies innumerable seashore resorts, and all around the Empire state ranks second to none in appealing to those who study their country in the way only possible through motor-car tours."

"One fact stands out in the propaganda urged by the American Automobile Association in reference to federal aid in road building. While New York has either built or has now under way many miles of state and county and community roads, its national legislators favor federal help to the several states which, except in few instances, are only started on a comprehensive roads betterment."

"The action of the good roads congress in seeking federal aid for highway construction is declared by John N. Willys to be a big step toward putting the country population of America on a firmer reconstructive basis. As president of a large automobile company and a vice-president of the Lincoln Highway Association, Mr. Willys takes an active interest in furthering road improvement."

"Of the 2,225,000 miles of highways within the United States less than one tenth are improved," he said recently. "This condition will never be remedied until the United States digs down into the national pocketbook and appropriates funds for permanent roads where they are most needed. Long ago this was done in England, France and Germany, with the result that these countries have roads that put the majority of America's best highways to shame."

"The investment in agriculture in the United States totals, approximately, \$40,991,000,000, or 2 1/2 times as much as the sum invested in manufacturing, which amounts to \$16,800,000,000. There is invested in railroads and equipment in this country \$16,400,000,000, and in publishing \$738,000,000, a total in all three of \$33,938,000,000. In other words, agriculture exceeds all of these industries from the standpoint of investment."

"Tilling of the soil is the largest single industry in the United States; and when it is considered that the people engaged in agriculture constitute more than one third of all the people in this country engaged in any business occupation, it will be readily understood of what prime importance is the furthering of good roads that will open up our rural districts."

"It has been argued that a country highway should be built by the people whose farms stand on it; as municipal streets are improved by taxing the property holders. But the makers of this argument fail to realize that there can be no division of interest between the city and country as far as good roads are concerned."

"Accessibility is the criterion on which the value of city property is based. Farm value depends entirely on adequate means of transporting products from the farms to the markets. Then, too, with the farming population forming such a large proportion of the entire American people, the prosperity of the farmer is always reflected directly in the prosperity of the cities."

SACRAMENTO IS BIDDER FOR F. A. M. 1915 CONVENTION

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Among the strongest bidders for the 1915 convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists is the Capital Motor Club of this city, which lays great stress on the fact that large numbers of motorcyclists will be going to the coast this summer anyway, and will be glad to combine the two trips in one.

In presenting the matter to the board of directors of the F. A. M., the secretary of the Capital City Club says: "Under ordinary circumstances, it would be impracticable to hold this assembly on the Pacific coast but in the year 1915 so many F. A. M. members will grasp the opportunity to combine a trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition with their attendance at the convention that it would be only fair to California, itself an important state in the motorcycling world, to take advantage of this favorable opportunity to hold the meet within her borders."

Sacramento is a city amply large to accommodate such an assembly, but not so large as to offer distractions which would mar the success of the convention.

Reviews of Books and News From the Literary World

A NEAR VIEW OF TOLSTOY

"Reminiscences of Tolstoy," by Count Ilya Tolstoy. Translated by George Calderon. Chapman & Hall. 10s. 6d. net.

LONDON.—A good deal has been said in criticism of the writing of biographies by near relations—those monuments of affectionate zeal which are wholly innocent of discriminate selection and impartial judgment. For what, after all, do any seeming advantages of intimate first-hand knowledge of the subject weigh, in comparison with the skill and analytical discernment of the critic and student of men? What is required is by no means the indulgence of sentimental memories and the parade of facts, the faithful record of details, the repetition of conversations, so significant doubtless to the chronicler who possesses background and context to support them—but for the most part so little profitable to the general reader.

Robert Louis Stevenson has said words to the effect that the art of literature lies in knowing what to leave unwritten. Any one turning over the early pages of Count Ilya's reminiscences of his father will find himself more and more amazed at the inconsequence and triviality of so many of these childish memoirs. Moreover, the translator cannot be wholly responsible for their style, which is as naive as the initial literary efforts of the small boy or girl, writing of their experiences to the children's page of a pictorial magazine.

One can conceive the joy that this chronicle would be to the members of the Tolstoy circle, recalling time-honored jokes, boyish escapades, those wonderful games, the outcome of remarkable ingenuity and imagination; their minute joys and sorrows, their favorite dishes, all those things which spell life to the child and are accepted without analysis, without profound questioning, as it accepts the sunshine and the shadow. And while it is true that amidst all this the reader catches occasional glimpses of Tolstoy, as playmate, teacher, the companion in their excursions and their sports, yet the record is no more valuable than that of any small boy might be, living in the same house with some one whom he sees as a possible factor in his pleasures, or, on more solemn occasions, as a final court of appeal.

Fortunately the book cannot be dismissed on that which makes up the bulk of its reading. In the lapses from autobiography, Count Ilya has some interesting things to record about his father's friendships, more especially with Turgenev, and also of the gradual change which came over him when the writer was 10 years old, turning him for some time from a genial host and delightful companion into a bitter, unhappy rebel against every social law and tradition. In his reminiscences, the son recalls a period of religious zeal, inaugurated by Tolstoy and enthusiastically adopted by his family, which generally showed itself ready to follow him, whatever the direction might be. Tolstoy's religious ardor lasted only for a short time; he then determined, in his son's words, "to search for God in the beliefs of the common people." In them he found the key which afterwards unlocked the door for him to the study and new interpretation of the Gospel. Once he had set out on this path he gave himself up entirely to his new search and made a sudden and complete breach with his former life." Tolstoy gave up his old pursuits, riding, shooting and coursing, and took to walking along the highroad from their house, Yasnaya Polyana, "picking up all manner of tramps and pilgrims with whom he delighted to converse." The result was that he grew more and more discontented with his old life of luxury and ease, and more and more intolerant of the barriers which wealth and birth had placed between him and his daily companions upon the highroad. The effect of the change was felt hardly less by the members of his family than by Tolstoy himself. Of this period, his son writes with admirable restraint,

FRENCH LITERARY NOTES

PARIS, France.—The story of the provenance of Alfred de Musset's little poem "Le Rhin Allemand," told by M. Adolphe Brissot in the Temps literary supplement, is also that of the "Marseillaise de la Paix" of Lamartine. In the year 1840 Europe was threatened with war. The military spirit was uppermost in France, and its manifestation in Prussia found poetic expression in the "Rheinlied," a poem written by a clerk of the name of Nicolas Becker, of the village of Hunsbuchen near Cologne. The verses were published by the Gazette Treves in August, 1840. Becker, stimulated by his success, issued a few months later a small book of poems and conceived the extraordinary idea of dedicating it to Lamartine. May 16, 1841, Lamartine first read the "Rheinlied," and on the following day he had written his reply "La Marseillaise de la Paix." On June 1, the Revue des Deux Mondes published both Becker's poem and the verses of Lamartine. The great French poet's patriotism was beyond doubt, but this did not make him an upholder of war. "I am not," he said, "a votary of that Napoleonic tradition, of that cult of force which it has been endeavoring to substitute in the mind of the nation for the true religion of liberty. I do not think that it is advisable to exalt war incessantly, to excite the already over-impetuous French temperament, which is represented as eager for war after a truce of 25 years duration; as if peace, which is the blessing and glory of this earth, could possibly be a shameful thing for nations. If," he continues, "war is more active, more revolutionary, than peace, let me say that peace is a hundred times more patriotic. . . . I am a man before being

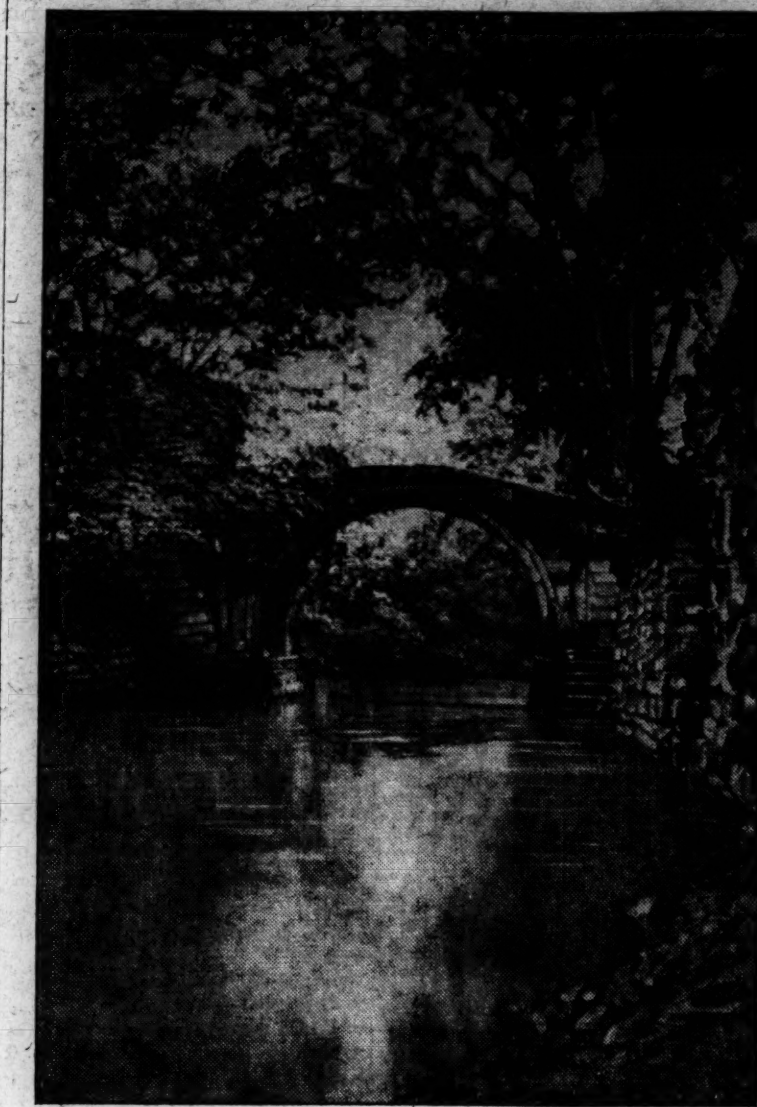
simplicity and understanding. The young people had not only lost a delightful companion; they had, in his place, some one who regarded their pursuits and their pleasures with gloomy disapproval, and who, while he said little, never failed to make them feel that their gaieties and their luxuries were abhorrent to him. While chiefly concerned with the general sense of chill and boredom they experienced at this change of attitude in their father, Count Ilya considers at some length also what Tolstoy must have gone through at this time, "having started with repudiation, and not yet having found those positive principles of love with which the study of the Gospels afterwards provided him, and which were the foundation of all his philosophy of life. . . ."

It was at the beginning of the eighties that the idea of labor as a religious duty came to Tolstoy. When the family moved into Moscow for the sake of education, he would go out into the country and spend hours with the peasants sawing wood. He learnt how to make boots, fitting up the room next to his study as a workshop, and insisting on mastering every detail of the trade, however intricate. He proved himself equally efficient and persevering as a laborer, reaping and plowing, with the exalted conviction that this, no less than his writings, must stand to the world both as a protest and an inspiration.

The general idea that the strained relations between Tolstoy and Turgenev were due to rivalry, is wholly repudiated by the present writer. It would seem that their gradual estrangement, with occasional efforts on both sides to re-establish a friendship which neither ceased to desire, owed itself to something more subtle than rivalry. In reading the correspondence between these two men, both so sincerely admiring of the other, both generous hearted, one seems to get a hint of what actually stood between them and friendship. Turgenev was many years older than Tolstoy and at one time undoubtedly hoped to influence and guide the young man, in whom he recognized a talent far greater than his own, though as then lacking in experience. Turgenev attempted patronage in the early days of their acquaintance, which Tolstoy resented; he had very definite ideas as to the way Tolstoy should marshal his genius, but was quickly shown that the young man would brook no interference. It is also to be suspected that Turgenev, in spite of his great admiration for Tolstoy, detected the zeal in him, who might develop into the fanatic, and distrusted the result it would have upon his career. "I have often thought," he wrote, "if you will excuse the expression, that you were wanting in common sense."

To one who prided himself on the qualities of restraint and detachment, Tolstoy's vehemence and impulsiveness must have been baffling and irritating, and the elder man's criticism doubtless made itself felt. Thus the only foundation which can insure a lasting and satisfactory friendship, mutual comprehension, was lacking. But if they failed to understand each other, they were both great enough to be deeply admiring of the one of the other, and never ceased to regret that happier relations were denied them. The translator while he has performed his task with evident faithfulness, is not always fortunate in his English. Though "obligingness" is admittedly a dictionary word, that is certainly all that can be said in its favor. Mr. Calderon could surely have found a more graceful equivalent in his translation. Every excuse is, however, due the translator. When the wholly amateurish and colloquial nature of the book is taken into consideration, it will be recognized how difficult it must have been to retain in dealing with it, any sense of form or literary style.

French, English or Russian, and if there were opposition between the narrow interests of nationalism and the immense interests of humanity, I would say like Barnave, 'rather my country perish and humanity triumph.' Over and above material interests, it is necessary to consider ideas and those great men who owe their strength to a higher Power. The agreement between ideas and between great men is indestructible." Lamartine's "La Marseillaise de la Paix" which embodied these sentiments in magnificent verse, did not become popular. "What faith, what nobility, what serenity, what goodness fill these lines; they are full of the milk of human kindness," exclaims M. Brissot, but it was not at that time what the French people wanted. The unpopularity of Lamartine's reply led to the writing of De Musset's poem. The occasion was described by Madame de Girardin under the pseudonym of Vicomte de Launay in her weekly paper La Presse. Several "ouvriers en poésie," she says, were gathered at her house, discussing the "Marseillaise de la Paix." Theophile Gautier and M. de Balzac had pointed out the lines which won their particular admiration, when Madame de Girardin, after reading four lines aloud from the poem, declared that however beautiful they were she wished that the reply to the German poem had been more on a level with its bellicose spirit. Alfred de Musset agreed and was asked immediately to write a reply in accord with Madame de Girardin's idea. In a quarter of an hour he produced the "Rhin Allemand," which was printed in the Revue de Paris and had an immense vogue. It is this poem, to Felicien David's music, which is being sung at the present time at nearly every concert given in Paris.



(From "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard" by Elizabeth Cooper, copyright by Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

"When all the hills are white with blossom"

AS SEEN BY A CHINESE LADY

"The Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by Elizabeth Cooper. With thirty-one illustrations. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

"A writer on things Chinese," says Mrs. Cooper, in the preface to her book, "The Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," "was asked why one found so little writing upon the subject of the women of China. He stopped, looked puzzled for a moment, then said, 'The women of China! One never hears about them. I believe no one ever thinks about them, except perhaps that they are the mothers of the Chinese men.'"

In the truly delightful volume which follows, Mrs. Cooper goes a long way towards lessening the reproach. She takes a bundle of letters, written by a certain Kwei-li, when a girl of eighteen, to her husband, a very great official, during his journey with Prince Chung round the world, adds to them a second bundle written, twenty-five years later, by the same lady, from the seat of her husband's government, to her mother-in-law, and produces a picture of a Chinese household every page of which is fascinating.

The letters themselves must be read to be appreciated. The beauty, the humor, the pathos of the originals cannot be reproduced in a review: "Such a long letter I am writing thee," she declares in the very first, after her husband's departure. "I am so glad that thou madest me promise to write thee every seventh day, and to tell thee all that passes within my household and my heart. Thine Honorable Mother says it is not seemly to send communications from my hand to thine. She says it was a thing unheard of in her girlhood, and that we younger generations have passed the limits of all modesty and womanliness. She wishes me to have the writer or thy brother send thee the news of thine household; but that I will not permit. It must come from me, thy wife. Each of these strokes will come to thee bearing my message. Thou wilt not tear the covering roughly as thou didst thy great official letters; nor wilt thou crush the papers quickly in thy hand, because it is the written word of Kwei-li, who sends with each stroke of her brush a part of her heart."

The honorable mother was a Chinese lady of the old school, one of those innate conservatives who see change rolling in irresistibly, as Canute watched the sea. An implacable foe to progress, she opposed, above all, any alteration in the status of women, and watched over the household which she administered with untiring care. Her eighteen-year-old daughter-in-law was in some ways her consolation, her younger son's fifteen-year-old wife being simply a butterfly. The butterfly was always in trouble, and one of the most charming features of the letters is the delicious humor with which Kwei-li recounts the unequal struggle between the conservative dragon and the elusive butterfly. One of Li-ti's, the younger daughter-in-law, serving women had been dismissed, and the full terrors of the occasion are revealed.

"The servant went away, but she claimed her servant's right of reviling us within our gate. She lay beneath our outer archway for three long hours and called down curses upon the Liu family. One could not get away from the sound of the enumeration of the faults and vices of thy illustrious ancestors even behind closed doors. But thine Honorable Mother! Thine Honorable Mother! Art thou not glad that thou art in a far-off country? She went from courtyard to courtyard, and for a time I fully expected she would send to the Yamen for the soldiers;

then she realized the woman was within her right, and so restrained herself. "As thou knowest," the letter continues, "thine Honorable Mother has not long practised the virtue of restraint, especially of the tongue." In an effort, consequently, "to make her forget the great humiliation," she was enticed to her chamber. "As she became no better, we sent for the man of medicine from the Eastern gate, and he wished to burn her shoulders with a heated cash to remove the heat within her. To this she objected so strongly that he hastily gathered his utensils and departed, looking fearfully over his shoulder from time to time as he passed quickly down the hillside."

In the morning the august Mother "wished to talk to Li-ti, but I feared for her, and I said, 'You cannot speak of the ocean to a well-frog, nor sing of ice to a summer insect. She will not understand.' She said Li-ti was without brains, a senseless thing of paint and powder. I said 'We will form her, we will make of her a wise woman in good time.' She replied with bitterness, 'Rotten wood cannot be carved nor walls of dirt be plastered.' I could not answer, but I sent Li-ti to pass the day with Chih-pen at the Goldfish Temple, and when she returned the time was not so stormy."

A wonderfully wise little lady of eighteen summers with no philosophy to support her but that of the women's courtyard. Partially sympathetic, but always entirely amused with her august Mother-in-law, over whose idiosyncrasies she and her husband obviously shared a common delight. "Thy mother and her friends," she bursts out in another letter, "discussed the earth, the moon, the sun and the stars, as well as smaller matters, such as children, husbands, servants, schools—and upon the last thy mother waxed most eloquent, as thou knowest, it is a sore subject with her, this matter of the new education. I heard her say: 'All my sons have book knowledge. Of what use is it in the end? The cock crows and the dog barks. We know that, but the wisest of my sons cannot say why one crows and the other barks, nor why they crow or bark at all.' Canst thou hear her, and see her shake her head dolefully over the dismal fact that thou hast left the narrow way of Confucius and the classics?"

Later on there came a moment of great sorrow in the experience of Kwei-li. Then, when all hope seemed fled, one of her servants brought her a copy of St. John's gospel, obtained from an itinerant colporteur, in the market place. Kwei-li read the book, and found the peace she sought. She never openly announced herself a Christian. Mrs. Cooper says, "I think because of family influence, but her life and deeds showed plainly that on that lone night upon the mountain-side when in her despair she called for help, she did not call in vain. She found the 'unknown God.' It is in the last letter, in the first part of the book that she tells her husband of this new discovery:

"They have brought to me from the market-place a book of a new God. I would not read it. I said, 'There are too many Gods—why add a new one? I have no candles, no incense to lay before an image. But I read and saw within its pages that He gave rest and love and peace. Peace—what the holy man desired, the end of all things—peace. . . . A voice speaks to me from out these pages, a voice that says, 'Come unto Me all ye weary and heavy-laden, and I will give thee rest.' My longing soul cries out, 'Oh great and unknown God, give me this rest! I

am alone, a woman helpless, stretching out my arms in darkness, but into my world of gloom has come a faint, dim star, a star of hope that says to me, 'There is a God.'"

The second part of the book deals with the life of Kwei-li, a quarter of a century later, when Yuan, the President, had sent her husband to rule the great province of Kiang-su. Here, in the midst of the cyclone of the new China, Kwei-li has become the conservative, and writes letter after letter to her Honorable Mother-in-law, panting with fear and incertitude of the changes about her. The second part of the book tells the story of the struggle of the innate conservatism of the human consciousness. In the great foreign world Kwei-li's thoughts turn to the courtyard of her girlhood. To her the Celestial empire is turning turtle under her eyes. Her own children are of the new order. Far away from storm-tossed Shanghai, is the courtyard on the hillside, at Su-chau. There still is the terrace from which, a girl of eighteen, she watched her husband's figure fading down the hillside on that long absence in Europe, the terrace overlooking "the valley where the sun sinks a golden red ball, casting long purple shadows on the plain." The last letter in the book is one to the August One rejoicing over the coming return:

"We are coming home to thee, Mother of my husband, and I have learned in life's great, bitter school—that the joy of my Chinese womanhood is to stand within the sheltered courtyard, with my family close about me, and my son's son in my arms."

Mrs. Cooper has produced a fascinating book, but one question remains. Is Kwei-li a pure Chinese woman, or has the author borrowed that idea from Chuang Tzu himself which proved so disastrous to a company of early Chinese book pirates? Is that terrace at Su-chau a real terrace from which an unconscious philosopher looked into the world, or is it another attic window, and the little watcher on it a Teufelsdröckh in a silk kimono?

LITERARY SALES MADE IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Ger.—An interesting sale at Lepke's recently was that of the libraries of Prof. Karl Frenzel and of Paul Hentschel, the architect, which included a number of valuable old editions, manuscripts and works on the history of art. The prices offered were good, in view of the present situation, and the majority of the volumes were acquired by well-known Berlin antiquarians. Among the works sold on the first day were Kugler's history of Frederick the Great, with illustrations by Menzel, a 400-page book with illuminated capitals by Hans Holbein the younger, a manuscript of the chronicle of the latter part of the sixteenth century, and a title deed of the Emperor Charles V. The bidding rose highest on the last day for the edition de luxe of Molière's complete works, presented to Professor Frenzel by the editorial staff of the Nationalzeitung, and high prices were given for the Sophien edition of Goethe's works, and for 28 volumes of the writing of the Goethe Society.

HANDBOOK ON THE INDIANS

"Handbook of American Indians—North or Mexico." Two volumes. Edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

In the technical and official terms of a formal letter from the chief of the bureau which derives honor from this compilation, this handbook "contains a descriptive list of the stocks, confederacies, tribes, tribal divisions" of Indians living in settlements north of Mexico, "together with the various names by which these have been known, together with biographies of Indians of note, sketches of their history, archeology, manners, art, customs and institutions, and the aboriginal words incorporated into the English language." In short, the two volumes are an encyclopedia, limited in scope, but complete within that field, and a credit to the large staff of experts who aided the editor in its making. Mason, Mallery, Mooney, Henshaw, Dorsey, Hoffman, Curtin, Gatschet, Thomas and Hodge, all had worked more or less independently in accumulating data for this indispensable handbook prior to 1902, when the project of editing and publishing such an authoritative work was decided upon by the Smithsonian Institution, and a corps of specialists outside the government service were invited to collaborate. A complete list of these contributors it is not feasible to give here; but those conversant with the matter will understand how much the work has gained in breadth, accuracy and popular serviceability by the inclusion of writers like Alice Fletcher, Anna L. Daves, Elaine Goodale Eastman, Franz Boaz, George Bird Grinnell, Washington Matthews, U. S. A. Alexander F. Chamberlain, Charles E. Lummis, Francis La Flesche, Wilberforce Ames; also the heads of the leading ethnological museums of the great universities, and high officials of societies promoting the welfare of the Indians. As all the important articles of the handbook are signed it is easy for the reader to determine what personal equation stands back of any given statement.

Of course this book falls within the class of works of reference, and as such makes no popular appeal. To the ethnologist and linguist it will be most serviceable, as also to students of the first three centuries of the history of European contact with the North American aborigines. By its text and its bibliographical references it puts at the hand of historians precisely the working tool needed in any survey of or comment

AMERICAN LITERARY NOTES

The Princeton University Press stands sponsor for Prof. H. J. Ford's "The Scotch-Irish in America."

James Russell Lowell's permanent rank as a critic is to be challenged by Joseph J. Reilly in a forthcoming book.

Hudson Maxim, appropriately writes the introduction to "War's New Weapons," by Baron Hroff von Dewitz.

Readers of "Pollyanna" are looking forward to publication of "Pollyanna Grows Up," March 27.

George Wharton James is seeing Arizona preparatory to writing about it for the "See America First" series of handbooks.

Emile Durkheim's "Contributions to Sociological Theory," by Prof. Charles Elmer Gehlke of Western Reserve University, is a valuable monograph, just published.

Discussion and criticism of the national judiciary system continues. The latest volume is "The Judicial Veto," by Horace A. Davis.

"Who Built the Panama Canal," by Leon Pepperman, has the additional merit of being illustrated with 22 photographs from drawings by Joseph Pennell.

A new approach to Biblical literature is found in Laura H. Wild's "Geographical Influences in Old Testament Masterpieces."

A biography of Tagore, the poet and dramatist of India, by Basanta Kumar Roy, who writes on Tagore in the March Bookman, is to appear soon.

Harvard undergraduate life is to be pictured anew, this time by Holworthy Hall (Harold E. Porter) in a story called "Pepper."

Montague Glass, of "Potash and Perlmutter" fame, is to turn more of his experiences as a lawyer with clients in the clothing business, into a story having the title, "The Competitive Nephew."

Will Irwin and Irvin S. Cobb are returning to Europe for more "copy" as special war correspondents of the New York Tribune and the Saturday Evening Post.

President Woodrow Wilson reappears on the publishers' lists with an authorized version, in booklet form, of his address, "When a Man Comes to Himself."

Henry Johnson, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Bowdoin College, has made another English translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," which the Yale University Press will publish.

In some respects the greatest caricaturist the United States has yet produced, Thomas Nast, need not be forgotten, since his life and works have been worthily interpreted by Albert

Bigelow Paine. A new and cheaper edition of the interpretation is being published.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World are vouching for the up-to-dateness and reliability of Harry Tipper's book on "The New Business," and John Lee Mahin's book "Advertising—Selling the Consumer."

Thomas Nixon Carver, David A. Wells, professor of political economy in Harvard University, is bringing out through the Harvard University Press a collection of essays dealing with problems of social justice and the standards by which they are to be solved.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, has found in William Elliot Griffis a latter-day biographer who makes the New York politician out to have been a considerable statesman to whom historians have been unjust.

Owen Johnson, whose first works of fiction had to do with school and college life, and whose last story, "The Salamander," dealt with New York city's seamy life, turns to the South for the setting of his new story "Arrows of the Almighty."

Victor Hugo wrote one of his best odes in praise of Admiral Constantine Kanaris of the Greek navy. A grandniece of his, Belle Kanaris Maniatis, author of "Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley" is winning recognition as a shrewd humoristic writer.

Alfred Noyes will be Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa poet next June. If he draws his theme from contemporary history it may be a memorable utterance recalling the commemoration ode of Lowell at the dedication of Memorial hall, where Noyes' poem will be read.

James Oppenheim, who alternates verse and fiction as his output, and whose experience as a scenario writer and motion picture director has given him the requisite "color," makes his next novel, "The Beloved," depict some of the problems that go with being a heroine for cinema audiences.

Frank T. Bullen, English author of sea tales, notably, "The Cruise of the Cachalot," passed away March 1. Some of his first experiences at sea brought him in touch with skippers and craft from New Bedford, Mass.; and when good fortune turned his way after a long period of privation he left London for a season and sought out the old whaling town. Boston paid tribute to him while he was on this visit; but his American tour as a lecturer was far from successful.

John Jay Chapman, in "Memories and Milestones," will give his reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe, Charles W. Eliot, Martin Brimmer and other worthies of Boston and Cambridge, known to him as teachers and as friends during his sojourns in Boston. He, it will be recalled, was one of the few critics of Mr. Eliot and the corporation of Harvard University who dared openly criticize their connection with the book-making and the book publishing scheme in which the university's name was capitalized for the benefit of the publishers and the editor of the series of books issued.

AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK The seventh official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia has been issued under the authority of the minister of state for home affairs by G. H. Knibbs, C. M. G., the commonwealth statistician. Besides statistics for the whole period of Australian settlement, 1788 to 1913, this, the 1914 issue of the year book, contains an expanded section dealing with labor and industrial statistics. There is also a special article on the geological history of Australia with special reference to changes of climate.

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Music News and Notes Here and There

CLOSER CONTROL OF SCHOOL MUSIC BY THE UNIVERSITIES IS A FORECAST FOR BOSTON

School Committee's Advisory Board, Made Up of Academicians, Expected to Recommend Closer Supervision of Grade Music, With More Systematizing of Effort

Whether universities shall have a direct share in shaping the courses of music study in common schools, and whether they shall permanently guide school music policy, is an issue involved in the advisory board's report, recently submitted to the Boston school committee. All the members of the board are either teachers of music in colleges in Boston and the neighborhood, or are musicians of strong academic affiliations. The report may be regarded, then, as a university product, and it may be said to propound to the public whether or not it wishes to have university participation in a branch which hitherto has been left to normal schools, teachers' conventions and book companies.

Viewed in one light, the movement which the board stands for is new. Viewed in another, it is resurgence of a movement which began about 17 years ago and which reached its culmination a little less than 10 years ago, resulting in the acceptance in certain colleges of musical theory as an entrance examination subject. The original movement turned the interest of university authorities to music as a high school study. The present movement turns it to the elementary schools as well as the high schools. In the earlier movement, teachers of school music were leaders in reform. In the present one, university teachers are the leaders. Then university authorities condescended to recognize the right of music to a place among the disciplines. Now they are hastening to seize on it as one of their pedagogic opportunities.

The action is tardy, but there is no uncertainty about it, now that it has been taken. The universities are not yielding to the appeals of the school music teacher to be counted among the academically respectable. They are claiming him as one of their necessary agents. They are not only acknowledging his pedagogic existence; they are endeavoring to steer his professional course for him.

Purpose National

Thus a familiar drama is being re-staged. The fact that its scene is laid in Boston does not confine its influence to that city. The new movement has a national purpose, just as did the one that preceded it a decade and more ago. Indeed, it will not make much difference whether the Boston school committee pays any attention to the recommendations of its advisory board or not. For the recommendations are applicable in their chief points to all cities of the United States. While they are based on a criticism of the conditions of school music in Boston, they would probably not be essentially different if they were based on a criticism of the school music of many other places. Boston is important in the case, because its schools are well known and because they are in charge of teachers of proved abilities. If conditions are not right in a city where there is every reason why they should be, they must, logically, be far from right elsewhere.

The new movement can be expected to fare better than the old one, which, originating with the teachers themselves, was sternly opposed in many communities. A body of citizens does not as a rule care to know what teachers want. It looks to them for work and to university experts for advice. According to public habit, then, there can be little doubt that the recommendations of the advisory board will in the main be favorably considered. If the popular voice is heard, as it doubtless will be before the school committee lays out any program of reform, that voice is likely to respond to the academic leaders.

Question of Control

A movement, such as the one now set going, to bring the teaching of school music under university guidance, should justify itself on a more substantial argument than that present conditions are unsatisfactory. It should justify itself on the ground of the inherent unity of the national educational system, to say the least. It should by no means justify itself on expediency. For example, if the advisory board maintains that the control of school music teaching by book-publishing companies is commercial and undesirable, and that therefore the control ought to be given to the universities, the argument is weak; because the influence of the book companies has existed for years, and university authorities have paid no attention to it whatever. On the other hand, if the board holds that control ought to be reclaimed from the publishers by the school authorities and be administered directly by them, the argument is unanswerable. Reclamation of control is the first necessity. A contest for it between the book companies and the universities should not be precipitated. The idea may occur to some that the situation would adjust itself automatically, if a state university were instituted in Massachusetts. But there is no certainty of that. For some conditions which the advisory board deprecates in Boston, are found where state universities flourish.

Academic Standards

One thing inevitable in a review of school music conditions by a board of

university experts, was that judgment would be passed as to whether academic standards were attained. And there could be no doubt as to what that judgment would be. Of course there were not academic standards where they were never tried for. Now one of the highest regarded academic ideals is that of study of the classics. Well, study of the classics in any form has not been the object of those who have guided school music in Boston or in any other locality in the United States that has been reported in recent school conventions. So the apologists for Boston school music have not much to offer on that point. Another academic ideal, not so venerable by any means, and not so defensible either, is the ideal of systematization. Here the advisory board again has the Boston apologists in a corner, but not the apologists for school music in the country at large.

As to System

Boston school music teaching is not systematized. That, on the contrary, of many other large cities in the United States, small and large, is carried on under one or another thoroughgoing system. The tendency of normal school training in the country in general is toward system. The whole scheme of the book companies is to install efficient teaching machinery. Speakers at teachers' conventions discuss methods in minute detail. In Boston there is normal teaching, but no all-embracing method. In the schools, three or four series of graded singing-books are used, but their mechanical aspect is not, as a rule, made much of. Teachers' conventions are held in Boston, but the methods exploited in them do not find acceptance by Boston teachers.

It is on the point of training in classic taste and appreciation that the advisory board's report will be of the widest interest. If this important academic standard can be made effective in Boston, it will doubtless become effective in many other cities. But when it does, music teaching will have to include more than chorus singing. For the choral product of the classic masters is a small part of all they did. A larger range of study is implied in this recommendation for training in taste. The question of academic guidance enters here particularly. Necessarily university music professors would indicate what would be studied. And very likely they would have to train the teachers.

Individual Judgment

On the point of method, it seems probable that the recommendations of the board will need revision and restatement. For a plan that will meet all the problems can only be evolved when the board or some representative of its ideas is given power to act. As things are now in Boston and as they may remain, great latitude is given to teachers for the exercise of individual judgment. Music has been treated with the widest freedom, according to special talent or inclination. In some schools results have been one-sided and against accepted rule, but they have had some vital qualities that music-teaching under official method seldom has. A teacher may be found in a grade school who has ability for conducting a singing class that would qualify her to take charge of a choral society. Under systematization, this talent would in no probability ever develop. Another grade teacher may be found with a talent for training small children in singing the chromatic scale which chorus masters would give much to possess.

Talents of Teachers

Among the supervisors of music, of whom there are nine women handling elementary school singing, and three men taking care of the high school singing classes, the same diversity exists. One of the women has secured systematization. She has methodized her classes in the manner of an efficiency engineer. One of the men can accomplish remarkable results in tone production. Another can get a class to sing a cantata with extraordinary understanding of harmonic and structural values. There are many small cities where teachers of light talents secure more brilliant general results than the Boston teachers attain; but there are probably few cities where so many individual feats in music teaching are done. Probably, too, there are few cities where well-intentioned efforts in decidedly unusual directions are allowed to the same extent to go uncorrected.

In all likelihood, the result of the advisory board's report will be a certain amount of systematizing in the schools. And it is probable that this will be better effected on a sectional than on a uniform plan. For in civic temperament, the people of Boston are a collection of communities rather than a single community. One attitude to life characterizes the dwellers on the hillslope that leads up from the steamship piers of East Boston; another characterizes those on the hill that overlooks Dorchester Bay; still another those on a hill three miles up-stream from the harbor. Pedagogic technique somehow has to regard such differences. A second report of the advisory board, or a detailed report by a board of musical surveyors working for a period on this problem alone, may be required.



Miss Elena Gerhardt

Miss Elena Gerhardt made her first appearance in this country in New York, Jan. 9, 1912, coming to Boston for a song recital three days later, and a month after that being the soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra. Her popularity was immediate and she was recognized as a singer of the first artistic rank. Her voice is rich and powerful, and under excellent control. She has a certain dramatic feeling that stands her in good stead by adding a side to her art that many singers of Lieders cannot attain. Miss Gerhardt did not appear in Boston last season, and her first recital this year will be given in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 14. With her will appear Miss Beatrice Harrison, an English cellist, whose playing was liked last year when she gave a recital here.

MUSIC NOTES FROM CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Henry K. Hadley's fourth symphony, "North, East, South and West," played for the first time by the Chicago Symphony orchestra, brought much commendation for its author, a critic, uniting in generous praise and several pronouncing it among the best American compositions of the kind. Mr. Hadley showed himself a musician of ideas and technical skill with which to express them. The unconventional nature of a portion of the symphony, the scherzo "South," in which the composer sought to portray the melody of the southland, surprised many said concert-goers. Here Mr. Hadley came close to ragtime, but not to his disadvantage, for the jollity of the easy-flowing melodies proved most fetching.

The same broad scale of past years will prevail in the seventh North Shore music festival to be given in the Northwestern University gymnasium the evenings of May 24 to 29, with a matinee on Saturday. The festival chorus will number 600 voices, the young ladies' chorus 300 voices, the children's chorus 1500 voices, and the entire Chicago Symphony orchestra will take part.

Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will open the festival, sung by a chorus of 1000. Soloists will be Florence Hinkle, soprano, Margaret Keyes, contralto, Paul Althouse, tenor, and Clarence Whitehill, bass. A young people's chorus of 300 voices from the Evanston high school and New Trier high school will assist at this concert. "Artists' Night" will follow on Tuesday. The Chicago symphony orchestra and Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan opera, will furnish the program. Wednesday is omitted and Thursday Sir Edward Elgar's choral work "The Dream of Gerontius" will be given. For this the soloists will be Mildred Potter, contralto, Evan Williams, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass. The festival chorus of 600 voices will sing. On Saturday afternoon the children's chorus of 1500 voices from the Evanston public schools will take part, one of their appearances being in Percy Fletcher's cantata "The Walrus and the Carpenter." The soloist of the afternoon will be Sophie Breslau, contralto of the Metropolitan opera. Saturday evening is "operatic night," with Frieda Hempel, coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan opera, giving two arias and a group of songs. Operatic choruses will be sung by the festival chorus, and the orchestra will play excerpts from operas. The orchestra, it might be added, will play at every performance, Frederick Stock conducting. Dean Peter C. Lutkin of the music school of Northwestern University and musical director of the festival association will conduct the choral works.

The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra making its sixth Chicago appearance, under the direction of Emil Oberhofer, won great applause at Orchestra hall Sunday. It is an orchestra of young musicians playing with the fire of enthusiasm which gained encore after encore from the crowded auditorium. Katherine Goodson playing the Tchaikovsky concerto in B-flat minor for pianoforte met with equal favor, the ensemble being remarkably balanced and brilliant.

The Mendelssohn Club sang with Miss Florence Hinkle as soloist this week. Under the direction of Harrison Wild the well-trained chorus sang a program of attractive songs with grace and Miss Hinkle more than filled her share with credit. "Omnipotence," dedicated to Mr. Wild and the Chicago Mendelssohn Club by Frederick Stevenson, a setting to music of Isaiah lii. 9 and xxvii. 4 with verses 5 to 18 of the Psalm cxvii, for soloist, organ and chorus, was well received.

Though little is actually known about the music in the Greeks clothed their famous tragedies, an attempt to reproduce the setting of Sophocles' "Electra" was made at the University of Chicago under the direction of J. Beach Cragan, conductor of the University orchestra. In this Mr. Cragan followed Granville Bantock, who several years ago composed the incidental music for "Electra" for Bedford College of London, the piece being put on at Queen's theater. Bantock did his best imaginatively to reconstruct the Greek music with the instruments of that primitive period.

Because of the war, Conductor Cragan could not get his music from the German publishers and so had to do the orchestration himself, using cymbals, tambourines, oboe, flute and harp. "No body does know just what the Greeks did have in the way of instruments," said Mr. Cragan, "or how they put on their tragedies. What has been done here is simply to put a musical accompaniment to readings and dances."

Not wishing to consume the entire evening with the one piece, Mr. Cragan cut down the tragedy to 40 minutes, preserving enough for the story. The reading was handled by Prof. Frederic Blanchard of the university's public speaking department. Fifteen of the Women's Glee Club appeared as chorus dressed in costumes correct as to period. The university audience found the performance unique and gave it a cordial reception. The rest of the evening was occupied by a cantata by Henry Hadley, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony orchestra.

LOS ANGELES CLUB TO HELP COMPOSERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Matinee Musical Club of this city has established a department the object of which is to secure a hearing for local compositions. Prizes will be awarded for the best offerings, and for compositions of merit a publisher will be secured. One of the aims of the club is the founding of a western publishing house.

WASHINGTON REDUCES BUDGET—OLYMPIA, Wash.—Reductions totaling \$1,524,283, as compared with the appropriations of two years ago for general state purposes, are contained in the general budget bill completed and introduced recently in both houses of the Washington Legislature, says a special to the Portland Oregonian. The committee total the bill at \$13,500,403.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK

Sunday—Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra.
Monday—Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Boston quartet, Heinrich Gebhard assisting.
Tuesday—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., "Farewell" reading, Havrah Hubbard.
Wednesday—Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., violin recital by Emanuel Ondrick and Ella Kalove Ondrick, Alfred De Voto at the piano.
Thursday—Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., third and last concert by the Flonzaley quartet.
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., seventeenth rehearsal of Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., seventeenth concert of Boston Symphony orchestra.

PABLO CASALS, 'CELLIST, WITH THE SYMPHONY

Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, Mr. Converse's Symphonic Poem "Ormazd" and G Minor of Mozart

SYMPHONY HALL—Sixteenth rehearsal Boston Symphony orchestra, afternoon of March 5, Pablo Casals, soloist. The program: Tchaikowsky, "Romeo and Juliet" overture fantasia after Shakespeare; Converse, "Ormazd," symphonic poem; Lalo, concerto for violoncello and orchestra; Mozart, symphony in G minor (K. 550).

Now and again Dr. Muck likes to put his audience through a course of mental gymnastics, and if he can do it without being found out till afterward, so much the greater is his pleasure. His sense of humor extends beyond the fun to be got from the reading of a phrase; it tingles also his programs. He likes to do the unexpected. Here is a 'cello soloist coming, he may have reasoned, who can be depended upon to stir up the feelings of his hearers; very well, I shall by way of contrast give them matter for thoughtful digestion, plain food full of nutrition. This time, however, the soloist of the day had his own little joke with the conductor. He elected to play his concerto with no least hint of twinking the heartstrings of his hearers but with scrupulous attention to technical detail and in a matter-of-fact mood. So the appeal of the concert this week is wholly intellectual rather than emotional.

In spite of this, however, the audience at the rehearsal yesterday afternoon used up nearly all its intermission applauding Mr. Casals. Until the first bell sounded the handclapping was kept up and the famous 'cellist was forced again and again to appear and bow his acknowledgments. The fervor of the audience started with the close of the first number, the "Romeo and Juliet" overture. Dr. Muck was obliged to call up his men to receive the plaudits with him. The approval manifested after the "Ormazd" must surely have gladdened the heart of the composer, who was in the audience. Even after the symphony, which was placed last, the crowd seemed loath to leave its feast. So, though Dr. Muck had chosen to demand the exercise of understanding, and Mr. Casals elected to make his bid for favor rather than to intelligence than the emotions of his hearers, this program will probably be regarded as one of the most successful from many standpoints of the entire season.

It was desire to hear Mr. Casals that caused a line as long as awaits a Kreisler performance to be formed before the doors were open. This desire was justified, for doubtless many in the audience had no idea that a man could draw such perfect tones from a violoncello. It is hard to keep from a pang of envy when speaking of Mr. Casals' playing. Superlatives are in order. Yet because true art is simple and rises above the human complications that would hamper it, Mr. Casals' playing takes on a directness that is the apotheosis of ingenious facility. His technique is so excellent that it is altogether unobtrusive. He pays little attention to his mechanical skill and to himself. The music is his sole concern. He forgets that he is a soloist and becomes for the time being

(Continued on page twenty-seven)

GLENN DILLARD GUNN MAKES PLEA FOR AMERICAN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The greatest musical need of America is the support of American music, Glenn Dillard Gunn told the Chicago Artists Association recently. Mr. Gunn set forth what he designated as some facts in regard to the musical life of the country, first, the enormous annual expenditure for music, which amounts to \$600,000,000; the predominance of foreign musicians in all conspicuous positions; the hopeless outlook for the native musician, whether trained at home or abroad, and, finally, the service which the American musician will be able to perform for his country.

Mr. Gunn then pointed out that nations very often have been ruled by a song, citing Germany's national hymn "Deutschland ueber Alles" as an expression of self-confidence. "It is the special and particular function of music to express the spiritual essence of nationality," said the musician and critic, "and the greatest need of the American musician is the support of his fellow-countrymen. The greatest need in turn of this cosmopolitan nation is some expression of Americanism that shall be

equally comprehensible to people of all races."

Occasion for hopefulness was noted by the speaker in the already changing attitude of the public. He said that the influence of the foreign musician was much less felt than 15 years ago and that Americans were beginning to realize that at home they possess the "musical atmosphere" without having to go abroad for it. As a proof of musical atmosphere in Chicago Mr. Gunn called attention to four concerts given here within a few days, three by the symphony orchestra and another by Fritz Kreisler, which brought out 12,000 people.

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BOSTON NEW YORK

ABORIGINAL MUSIC INSTRUMENTS GIFT TO ART INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Two insatiable travelers were H. H. Getty, a prominent business man of the days of Marshall Field, and his daughter, Alice E. Getty. They sought out the hidden corners of the globe and in the course of their wanderings picked up a remarkable collection of musical instruments, of unusual shape and beauty, and mostly of the aboriginal tribes of China, Japan and Africa. India, New Caledonia, the Malay peninsula, Madagascar, Mexico, Java and Europe also contributed examples.

When the Gettys went to live in Paris a number of years ago they lent the collection to the Art Institute, and now it has been given outright to the institution by Miss Getty. The gift is highly prized by the institution, for though no estimate can be set on its value through lack of standards it is certain that many of the pieces could not be duplicated. The donor is the same Miss Getty who recently brought out the most authoritative book yet published on idols, based in large measure on her father's world-famous collection in Paris.

Among the pieces, totaling 111, are a boat-shaped harp belonging to a Burmese princess, two p'p'a or balloon guitars, three Japanese kotos, a Chinese moon guitar and three styles of nan-hien or banjo, Japanese orchestra bells, Chinese and Japanese fiddles, an Indian trumpet used as a signal horn, a Chinese mouth organ said to be the forerunner of the modern pipe organ, a Tibetan tom-tom, lyres from New Caledonia, Madagascar and Africa, a drum from Borneo, an Ethiopian harp, a lama trumpet from Tibet, Indian tamboura, sitar, crocodile harp, violin and guitar, Mexican mandolin of armadillo shell and French hurdy-gurdy, the thousand-year ancestor of today's hand-organ.

MUSICAL NOTES FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—John Forsell, the Swedish singer who has been visiting Berlin, has sung in "Der Barbier von Sevilla" and "Der Fliegende Hollaender" at the Koenigliches Opernhaus, and also appeared at a concert given in the Philharmonie on behalf of the men of the Third army corps, in company with Franz von Vecsey, the violinist, and Dr. Leopold Schmidt, who conducted the orchestra.

At the Deutsches Opernhaus Julius Lieban recently sang the part of Scherensamin for the first time, in a performance of Weber's "Oberon."

Xaver Scharwenka played the pianoforte solos at a recent concert given by the Bluetheorchestra under the direction of Max Fiedler, and Lilli Lehmann and Bruno Tierschmann both gave their services at a concert held on behalf of the union for providing meals for the children of reservists.

The Dessau court theater has produced Alexander Ritter's "Der Faule Hans" for the first time, under the direction of Mikorey. Ritter, who belonged to the select Liszt and Wagner circle in Wiemar, was the son-in-law of the latter who is considered to have exercised considerable influence over his work.

MUSIC NOTES

Two of the most admired members of the Symphony orchestra will have a prominent part in the Symphony program to be played next Friday, March 12, and Saturday, March 13. These are Emile Ferir, the first viola of the orchestra, and Georges Longy, first oboe. The symphony will be Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," in which Mr. Ferir will play the violin obbligato. Mr. Longy will play Vincent d'Indy's fantasy for oboe and orchestra. The other members will be Sinigaglia's overture "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte" and Brahms' "Academic Festival" overture.

Pension Fund Concert

The concert in aid of the pension fund, which will be given in Symphony hall at half past 3 tomorrow afternoon, will be devoted exclusively to works by Tchaikowsky and Wagner. The first number will be Tchaikowsky's symphony in B minor No. 6, "Pathétique." The other numbers will be selections from "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," from "Siegfried" and "Goetterdaemmerung" and the "Tannhaeuser" overture. The "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikowsky has not appeared on the programs of the regular symphony concerts since Dr. Muck's return. It was played two years ago at the spring pension fund concert and was chosen again for this concert.

The selections from "The Mastersingers" are taken from the third act, and most of them from the final scene of that act. The selection begins with the introduction to the act which leads up, in the opera, to the monologue of Hans Sachs. In this selection after the introduction come in order the "Dance of

(Continued on page twenty-one)

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Col. W. E. Fell, C. S. B., Lectures on Christian Science

Col. William E. Fell, C. S. B., of Leeds, England, a member of the Christian Science board of lecturership, delivered a lecture Friday evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, at Palmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. H. Cornell Wilson, the first reader of The Mother Church, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Wilson said:

In extending to the public an invitation to hear a lecture on Christian Science it is the purpose of this church correctly to present the subject. The world today admits that Christian Science heals the sick and it is the intention that this lecture shall explain briefly how Christian Science healing is accomplished.

It is recorded that the well-known Phillips Brooks once said, "I can prove that the Bible is inspired, because it inspires me." Just so Christian Scientists can say that they prove that Christian Science is the spiritual revelation of Truth, inasmuch as it spiritualizes their thoughts and through intelligent recourse to the true God secures freedom from the bondage of disease, sin and limitation of every kind.

It is because, in the words of the Master, "the fields are white already to harvest," but "the laborers are few," that Christian Scientists feel profoundly moved to carry the message of this divine Science lovingly to all who are ready to hear.

Tonight Col. William E. Fell, C. S. B., of Leeds, England, will address you. Colonel Fell is a member of the board of lecturership of this church, and comes thoroughly prepared to present to you the subject of Christian Science. I am pleased, ladies and gentlemen, at having the privilege of introducing to you Colonel Fell.

The Lecture

Colonel Fell said:

Christian Science may appropriately be termed the science that brooketh of man, for its principle is Love, and its law, the ascertained will of God.

It must therefore at some time put an end to all war and strife. Not through fear of the consequences of war, but never stopped any war and it never will, for when "mad ambition" and the lust for power and possession seize upon the minds of men, or upon the passions of peoples are flung to the winds, but through the scientific understanding of the allness of the fatherhood of God and consequent oneness of the brotherhood of man.

If it is possible for two great nations to carry on international and mercantile affairs for a hundred years in peace, good fellowship and mutual esteem, it is possible for all nations to do likewise for all time.

It is a safe prediction to say that England and America, through their example, and recognition of the prosperity and enlightenment that has come to them through their patience and forbearance, when certain interests would seem to run counter, will demonstrate to the world at large that every time and throughout eternity right is might, for God, Love, is omnipotent.

For this purpose Christian Science exists "to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." To learn just how to do this is surely the Science of all sciences, the science by which Jesus performed his mighty works in confirmation, or demonstration, of his mighty words.

The Promise

Do you remember that he promised that we too should do these mighty works which we understood him. "He that believeth on me, and keepeth my words, I will give unto him the power that I have given unto the world, that he also may do the works that I do." (John 14:12)

Could Jesus have ever made such a promise, if it had not been intended, at some time and in some way, to reveal just how these works were done? Did he not with the promise state the method of its fulfillment, how that "the comforter" should come, and when he is come, he, the Spirit of Truth, will guide you into all truth.

This comforter then must be the Science or exact knowledge of God, the knowledge of the "All Truth" into which we are to be guided, and no one will be found to deny the fact that it was through this exact knowledge or science that Jesus performed his mighty works.

As to our part in this matter, are we not exhorted to "have that mind in you which also in Christ Jesus." To have "that mind" must mean to have that knowledge of God, or good which Jesus possessed, enabling him to cast out devils or evils of every description. We are encouraged therefore to assure ourselves that Jesus' mighty works were not merely miracles or wonderful works, substantiation or proof of his divinity, or for a special class or period, for the Bible tells us that God is no respecter of persons and is the same yesterday, today and forever, but were performed in obedience to spiritual law, which law must be, to the full, as operative now, as it was during the first three hundred years of the Christian era, when as history relates, these mighty works were done. It is our duty today to become acquainted with this spiritual law, in order that obedience may be rendered to Christ Jesus' commandment to not only "preach the gospel" but "heal the sick."

If the first half of that commandment is obligatory on Christians today, equally so must the second half to heal the sick be binding on Christians today, to attempt to separate them is to rend asunder "the seamless dress" of Christ, as the poet Whittier aptly expresses it.

A fair investigation of the science of Christianity, will reveal the fact that this science departs in nowise from statements made and accepted by our Christian brothers in the older churches, concerning God. The chief difference lies in the application. Let us see for a moment what this common ground is and wherein the difference lies.

God Defined

God is described in the Bible as Spirit, as Life, Truth, and Love and each of these terms whether taken collectively or individually stands for God. It is also universally accepted that God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent which if it means anything at all must mean that God is all the power there is, all the science or knowledge

there is, and all the presence there is. This must be so, for as you know the Latin word *omni* signifies all, and we cannot have more than all, so we come to the just conclusion that God, whom John declares to be Love, is all inclusive and can have no opposite called devil or evil, and as one scientific statement quite naturally leads to another we find that God being Life/Life is all the presence there is, and death becomes obsolete, real as it may appear to the physical senses. By the same course of reasoning we arrive at the fact that since God is Truth, Truth is the only legitimate knowledge activity there is or can be. However loudly error may cry out in justification of its presence and power, it has neither presence nor power; and grandest and most joyous conclusion of all, we find that there is no power, knowledge, or presence, in anything but in Love, and its manifestations, for "God is Love," and God is All.

When we speak of this allness is God, it can only be conceived of as Mind, or Principle. In what other way can we describe this infinite wisdom, this cause and creator of all things, this divine activity, than as Mind or Principle? To formulate in consciousness some personal form of God is to circumscribe, to belittle the Infinite, it is also to break the second commandment "thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image," and just here I would like to point out that it is this habit of the human mind to engrave in consciousness some image of God, that has led to idolatry; obviously the image of God must first be formed in the human mind, before it can be objectified in an image of stone, clay, base or precious metal. The image or idol is nothing, it is merely the outcome of the idolatrous thought that lies at the back of it, the mental image; that is the culprit. Christian Science therefore, teaches us to avoid this danger of mental images and to worship God in His allness, in His fullness, in His infinity, not as a grand looking human being on a cloud or throne, such an one cannot be omnipresent; only as divine Mind, infinite Principle, Life, Truth and Love can God be discerned. These terms refer to one absolute God and express the infinite.

From a discussion on God in quite natural sequence we come to consider what the real or scientific principle is, the ideal or Christ man, the man that God made and pronounced "very good," that God who is of "purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity."

The Bible tells us, in language quite unmistakable, "that God created man in his own image," to be still more emphatic the statement is repeated "in the image of God created he him." Stupendous thought, let us pause here for a moment to gain some faint perception of what this means: "The image and likeness of God," the image and likeness of Spirit, why, then the real man must be spiritual and not material, the image and likeness of Life, Truth, and Love, the image and likeness of Mind. Does that thought lift you up to feel that what God is you must resemble, that because God is eternal Life you are immortal, because God is Love you are Love's reflection, again because He is Love you the beloved are under His special care and protection? Because God is Love, that is the scientific intact reality of your being.

The Man Christ Jesus

Christ Jesus exemplified this perfect manhood here, on earth, and the Gospels teach us how to attain to this "fulness of the stature of Christ." "The fullness of the stature of perfect manhood." Surely that was his love-crowned mission was it not? To show us how to become conscious that we are the sons of God, to do this work for us, but forever to lead and show the way, until God, Spirit, Mind and His countless manifestations, shall be found to be All-in-All. How could poor humanity ever have found its way to the Christ, this perfect manhood, "Forever in the bosom of the Father" had not Jesus appeared in the flesh to show us the way, until God, Spirit, Mind and His countless manifestations, shall be found to be All-in-All. How could poor humanity ever have found its way to the Christ, this perfect manhood, "Forever in the bosom of the Father" had not Jesus appeared in the flesh to show us the way, until God, Spirit, Mind and His countless manifestations, shall be found to be All-in-All. How could poor humanity ever have found its way to the Christ, this perfect manhood, "Forever in the bosom of the Father" had not Jesus appeared in the flesh to show us the way, until God, Spirit, Mind and His countless manifestations, shall be found to be All-in-All.

Jesus and the Spiritual Law

Surely we can no longer have any desire to be governed by so-called material laws, for they are the procurers of all discord, lust, disease, hate, worry, despondency, death. It is the spiritual law that frees from what so-called material law claims to have imposed upon us, as it was never considered by Jesus, who lived his life on earth in continual violation of all material law? From first to last he disregarded it and annulled its decrees. Spiritual law was the law of his existence, and he recognised no other. His birth was contrary to material law. Every so-called miracle was in violation of this law, but in strict obedience to spiritual law. "Knowing that all in the infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," as Mrs. Eddy declares, he changed water into wine, healed the sick, raised the dead, and setting at defiance the law of gravitation he walked on the water, and unseen transferred himself from place to place; yet in doing so he broke no law, no law, no law, no law, no law, for we have his own word declaring, "I am come not to destroy, but to fulfill" the law and he fulfilled it.

We came to give us a practical Christianity governed by Principle and law, a religion that should unite all Christendom, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The complete unity of Christendom must appear when the followers are governed by fixed Principle and law, that is when it has been realized that Christianity is an exact or demonstrable science, and not merely a collection of human opinions and dogmatic statements. We do not look for varying views in the science of numbers, nor should we in the science of being.

Conflicting human opinions, obstinately

held, are as likely to amalgamate as water with oil, but under the Christly and unalterable rules of the science of Christianity there is no room for divergence of opinion. Jesus knew that all cause and effect were mental. He knew that the whole of material existence was something in the nature of a dream, from which we are awakened by the trumpet call of Truth, into the realization of the fact, that existence is based on Spirit not on matter. The ancient worthies understood these things, do you remember the words of the Psalmist "I shall be satisfied when I awake"—and how—"in thy likeness" in the likeness of Spirit, and that of matter. The waking comes, not through death, death does nothing for us, but through the understanding of Truth, and through the recognition of the eternal unbroken nature of Life.

Physical Sense Testimony

Now if material existence is in the nature of a dream, we are not going to gain anything by placing implicit reliance on the testimony of the physical senses which are they that testify to the existence of the dream. How often has it been said "do you mean to tell me I am not to believe the evidence of my senses?" Has it ever occurred to you that by far the greater part of your education is employed in the correction of the evidence of the senses. Let us investigate them for a moment, and see how much credence must be permitted them. Physical sense declares that the sun rises in the East traverses the heavens and sets in the West. Education comes to the rescue and declares this to be the reverse of the fact. "Suppose we stand on a railway crossing where the railroad runs straight, physical sense declares that at a certain distant point the lines meet. Your education corrects this and assures you that there is as much space between the lines out yonder as there is where you stand. The rising "harvest moon," as we call it in England, appears to be much larger than usual, whereas education informs you that the size of the moon is constant. Recently a great writer exclaimed "what are you going to believe the evidence of your senses, then you are going to believe that the street lamp is bigger than the largest star." You can multiply such instances for yourself quite indefinitely, they happen every day and all day long. No we do not trust our physical senses quite as much as we may think we do.

The crowning and conclusive proof of the unreliability of the physical senses, that is seeing, hearing, tasting, touching, smelling, lies in the fact that these senses can tell us nothing whatever concerning that which is highest, and greatest, and best.

The Real Testimony

We cannot see, hear, taste, touch or smell Spirit, the senses take no cognizance of the spiritual whatever, and so long as we are being guided and governed solely by physical sense we have the door completely closed upon Spirit and spiritual sense perception. The day will come, has already come, when education of the right kind will teach the people how to correct every testimony of physical sense, this sense that tells us that the sun rises and sets, and that at a certain point parallel lines meet, with the right apprehension of spiritual reality. Then the so-called law of heredity will be seen to be no law. As the Bible says "It shall no longer be said in Israel that the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." It shall no longer be said in Israel that nature is "red in tooth and claw," for nature will be found to be Love, and the animal of Love's creation is the lion that lies down with the lamb. The physical senses are the product of that which Paul describes as the "carnal mind." The carnal or mortal mind as Mrs. Eddy calls it, in contradistinction to divine Mind, is the spirit that desires "enmity against God" for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Obviously then, if the mind which contains these senses does not come under the law of God, neither can these physical senses come under His law, and that is why they can take no cognizance of God, or God of them. Now if the senses do not come under the law of God, except to be corrected by that law, He made them not, and they have no other than a dream or fictitious existence, and must go out with the realization of spiritual sense, that true sense of Spirit and the spiritual man, that enabled Jesus to do his mighty works, trampling upon the evidence of the physical senses, in the destruction of sin, disease and death.

Remember this, it is the same sense that tells you that parallel lines meet, and that the sun leaps across the heavens every 24 hours, that informs you that you have a cold in your head or a wound on your body.

The poet Longfellow in "A Psalm of Life" declares that "Things are not what they seem." And a great thinker, the Apostle Paul, declared that the physical sense cognized was not the reality of being "for" said he "now, we see through a glass darkly," and with prophetic insight he added "but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as I am known."

"Now we see through a glass darkly." There are those who do not realize that they are regarding a perfect universe through a distorting and reversing sense, called physical sense.

Understanding

Now that is a most important statement and one that to some extent must be understood before we can take up that dominion over all things that was promised man at the beginning. Let me try to make this a little plainer to you. Suppose you reside in a house whose windows are furnished with distorted, twisted, discolored glass. Would not every object seen through this glass partake of the nature of the glass? The objects would appear to be distorted and discolored. There would be but one way to get a clear vision and that would be to do away with the glass, shall we say, open the window? Your vision now unobstructed by this distorting medium enables you to see the objects in their right relationship to each other in form, outline and color. If the window should again be closed, you would not be deceived by appearances, you would know just what the objects on the other side of the glass were like, you would see them mentally, and correctly, for you would know the truth about them. Are you aware that Christian Science is today opening the window of your understanding? It has abolished that through

which you saw darkly, as St. Paul declares, and now when you imperatively need to see correctly, and when you do not need to see correctly, you no longer rely upon this bad glass, or physical sense, for information, but through the open window of soul you behold man and the universe as God made and ordained them "very good."

Just so does Christian Science refuse to regard man materially but sees in the physical man, so called, not the counterfeit, but the counterfeit of God's man. The Christian Scientist recognizes man as the perfect son of the perfect Father, and thus strives to know man even as he, man, is known. This spiritual and correct perception of man is the power of God that heals man.

There is but one way in which we can receive this power from on high, and Mrs. Eddy declares it to be through the purification of sense and self. "The pure in heart shall see God." Conscience must become a clear transparency, for the light of Truth and Love to shine through, in order that it may reach our brother and heal him of sin or sickness. If consciousness is beleaguered by error and impurity, how is Truth and purity to shine through?

Reflecting God

Now that is an absolute statement with regard to sense testimony, but let me run away with the idea, that Christian Science teaches, that man suddenly jump out of this false sense of existence into the true or spiritual. Much has to be done in every way, each human footstep must be taken right up to the throne of Spirit. Our first endeavor must be to strive to find man to be the image or likeness of the beautiful, the good and the true. When we know that man is the image and likeness of God, that the image and likeness of Life, Truth and Love he must proceed to free consciousness from all that is unlike Life, Truth, and Love. He must begin to reflect God as Life, in a good life, in righteous living, in all the virtues that go to make up a good husband or father, a good citizen and a good patriot. He must reflect God as Truth by being truthful and honest in all his dealings with himself and fellow man, an example of integrity to all, in his business, in the office, in the shop, the factory, the field, the market, or wherever his affairs take him amongst his fellow men. He must let his light so shine "that they may see his good works and glorify his Father." He must reflect God as Love, by manifesting pure affection patterns on divine Love, by love in the home, by unselfishness in his dealings with his family, by a true friendship that is not afraid to gently and lovingly tell a friend of a fault, by rejoicing with those that do rejoice, and weeping with those that weep. By a charity wide enough to cover all the world, that looks not for another's faults and failings, but magnifies good and minimizes evil, that helps the lame do over the stile as the saying goes, and bears himself lovingly alike to rich and poor. He who does these things is daily approaching to a realization of his sonship, he is attaining to the fullness of the stature of Christ.

Healing

The healing of disease in Christian Science, naturally attracts the attention of those becoming interested in the subject. Primarily, however, the Christian Science objective is the healing of sin. Why? Because sin, ignorance and fear are the primary cause of every discordant condition. The Christian Scientist knows that if he would heal the effect, the cause, the sin, the ignorance or the fear. He then knows that having destroyed the cause he has destroyed the effect. All people are ready enough to get rid of suffering or sickness, but all are not quite so ready to part with their sins. There is no pleasure in pain, but there are those who fancy there is pleasure in sin. Never was there a greater mistake, for sin claims its full award both here and hereafter. The healing of Christian Science is the healing of Truth and Love. The most pregnant sentence that perhaps Jesus ever uttered was the words, "ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," in that short sentence the Master set forth the whole science of healing, not only of sickness and disease, but of sin, poverty and every conceivable discordant condition.

Now what is the truth to be known? You will find numbers of people quite prepared to declare that disease and sin are real, that is true—how then is Truth going to heal, to destroy that which is true? The answer is, the truth is the absolute, the eternal, the immutable, in other words the spiritual. We have indeed to know what he knew, if we would cast out the devils of sickness, sin and lust as he cast them out. To know the spiritual fact concerning God and man, that God is spiritual perfection, and that man is the image and likeness of God, is the first step in the truth to be known in order to cast out any and every condition that is not of the Father.

The generality of people believe that God sends sickness, in some unexplained way, to do them good. That it is sent as a punishment, to teach us a lesson, or draw us nearer to Himself. If this be the case what then is the attitude of the Christian world at large? If sickness is sent as a punishment why do Christians promptly try to evade the punishment by sending for a doctor or taking drugs? If sent to teach a lesson, are people justified in refusing to learn the lesson, by getting rid of the sickness, not even a creed, but the precise exact, scientific knowledge that Jesus possessed, enabling him to cast out devils of sin, sickness, disease and death. You need not search about to try to find the origin of evil; it has not got an origin, and all it requires of you at your hands is to give it one, in order that it may claim to have some suppositional authority over you. Deny evil presence, power, personality, authority, deny it everything, and what have you done? You have established in consciousness the fact that God is All in All. You have entered the kingdom of Heaven. And that is just what Christian Science is doing, it is gradually but surely eliminating evil from the human consciousness; it is putting you on the road to the Kingdom of Heaven and will infallibly usher you into that kingdom.

That little allegory of the lamp recalls to mind Jesus' beautiful parable of the consequence of that ignorance. The spiritual law is there and available to all, saint and sinner alike. We know it to be perfect in its operation, for Jesus has for all time proved it to be so. If the saintly invalid will learn the law, his saintliness will remain, but his invalidism will go. Error and Truth cannot exist together.

The Christian Science text-book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" must be studied in conjunction with the Bible, for, as the title denotes, it is a commentary explaining and elucidating its pages, giving the spiritual sense, and making it an open book to point the way to man's perfect sonship.

Real and Unreal

This book teaches us how to distinguish between the real and unreal as these terms are understood in the science of Christianity. Christian Science boldly declares that all that is not of good, that is not of God, is unreal, because God, good, made all that was made, and without Him was not anything made that was made. Mrs. Eddy teaches that reality can alone be predicated of that which is indestructible, permanent, eternal, in fact the spiritual. To one sense, the human sense or carnal mind, sin, sickness, disease and death appear to be only too real; but if real in the sense of being God ordained, or God permitted, these evils must be unescapable, for they must then be a part of God, and the nearer man approached to God the more pronounced must the evils become, leaving man without one loophole of escape, a victim to despair, helpless floundering on a catarract of destruction. But this is not the case, for experience teaches the very reverse, it inconspicuously proves that the nearer we draw to God, to good, the nearer does good draw near to us to the utter destruction and elimination of evil.

The young man in the parable of the prodigal son need not have left his father's house. There was nothing but good there, and Jesus declared that the Kingdom of Heaven is within us. He might have remained in this house or consciousness of being governed by spiritual law, but no, he must turn deliberately to an opposite and false consciousness, the belief of being governed by material law, and mark the consequence, disaster at every step. Like a ship without a rudder, or a wanderer on a starless night he drifts into lust, rage, want, abject poverty, and length when his condition becomes so overwhelmingly bad that he feels something must be done or he will go under; behold, he suddenly remembers that the remedy lies in his own hands and he can apply it in a moment if he will: He has the wisdom to do so, and turning from the husks of matter and so called material law, the source of all his trouble, he meekly and obediently turns to Spirit and spiritual law, finding there his Father and his Father's house. He has awakened from the dream of life in matter with all its discordant conditions, to find all true being to be based on Spirit, and governed by spiritual law. This is the true Father and the true Kingdom of Heaven. As Jesus declared, "The Kingdom of God is within you, and now, through an understanding of the law, behold the Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

The Unreality of Evil

Now what is this unreality, this evil, and why should one fear what God has not made, for "God made all that was made," and that creation was pronounced "very good." No evil thing or condition could ever create, permit or countenance.

Jesus' description of evil explains its nature. In the gospel of St. John, devil or evil is described as that which "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him" and as "a liar, and the father of it." The lie.

I ask, can that be true, that is real, that has no truth in it? If God is infinite good, can he have no place found for good's opposite, evil. To find place for evil is to deny the infinity of good, that is of God. So we know that evil is merely a negation, a belief in the absence of good the Omnipresent. It has neither power, presence, nor personality. Jesus overcame this belief in evil, and it rests with us to realize that it is destroyed, and need be neither feared nor obeyed. Evil has just as much power as mortals give it, and no more, and just in proportion as we magnify good in our thoughts shall we minimize evil, until evil vanishes, and is thereby proven to be unreal.

The Bible says: "God is light and in him is no darkness at all." Then the light of God, light that God has no opposite, for the Bible declares "He is all in all"—we will then say the suppositional opposite of God, light, must be evil, darkness. Now, supposing you have been taught to fear the darkness because there were objects in the darkness that you had got to fear; and one night you are sitting with your lamp in front of you and you address the lamp and say, "Your light is indeed beautiful, but what about the darkness?" The lamp would reply, "I do not know darkness, I have never seen darkness." "What," you say, "you have never seen darkness? It is time you did!" You seize upon the lamp, convey it to the door of a deep cupboard and say, "Now you shall see what darkness is." You fling wide the door, throw the lamp and behold all is light, and that lamp softly whispers, "Yes, where I am there can be no darkness."

Truth

Now what is this lamp? Is it not the Truth? Not a human opinion, not a dogma, not even a creed, but the precise exact, scientific knowledge that Jesus possessed, enabling him to cast out devils of sin, sickness, disease and death. You need not search about to try to find the origin of evil; it has not got an origin, and all it requires of you at your hands is to give it one, in order that it may claim to have some suppositional authority over you. Deny evil presence, power, personality, authority, deny it everything, and what have you done? You have established in consciousness the fact that God is All in All. You have entered the kingdom of Heaven. And that is just what Christian Science is doing, it is gradually but surely eliminating evil from the human consciousness; it is putting you on the road to the Kingdom of Heaven and will infallibly usher you into that kingdom.

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Sickness Defined

Surely, if sickness is a good thing, the sinner would be the better. But although this may be the teaching of some today, it is not the teaching of Christ Jesus who called sickness and disease "devil" or evil, and cast them out. He never said they were sent by God to do good to humanity but he did say of the woman who was bowed together that Satan had bound her. Not God be it understood, the image of perfection, is the death, sickness and disease. "Then how do you account?" we are sometimes asked "for the fact that some of the most saintly people are the greatest sufferers?" Ignorance of law will not save

from the consequence of that ignorance. The spiritual law is there and available to all, saint and sinner alike. We know it to be perfect in its operation, for Jesus has for all time proved it to be so. If the saintly invalid will learn the law, his saintliness will remain, but his invalidism will go. Error and Truth cannot exist together.

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I ask, can that be true, that is real, that has no truth in it? If God is infinite good, can he have no place found for good's opposite, evil. To find place for evil is to deny the infinity of good, that is of God. So we know that evil is merely a negation, a belief in the absence of good the Omnipresent. It has neither power, presence, nor personality. Jesus overcame this belief in evil, and it rests with us to realize that it is destroyed, and need be neither feared nor obeyed. Evil has just as much power as mortals give it, and no more, and just in proportion as we magnify good in our thoughts shall we minimize evil, until evil vanishes, and is thereby proven to be unreal.

The Bible says: "God is light and in him is no darkness at all." Then the light of God, light that God has no opposite, for the Bible declares "He is all in all"—we will then say the suppositional opposite of God, light, must be evil, darkness. Now, supposing you have been taught to fear the darkness because there were objects in the darkness that you had got to fear; and one night you are sitting with your lamp in front of you and you address the lamp and say, "Your light is indeed beautiful, but what about the darkness?" The lamp would reply, "I do not know darkness, I have never seen darkness." "What," you say, "you have never seen darkness? It is time you did!" You seize upon the lamp, convey it to the door of a deep cupboard and say, "Now you shall see what darkness is." You fling wide the door, throw the lamp and behold all is light, and that lamp softly whispers, "Yes, where I am there can be no darkness."

Truth

Now what is this lamp? Is it not the Truth? Not a human opinion, not a dogma, not even a creed, but the precise exact, scientific knowledge that Jesus possessed, enabling him to cast out devils of sin, sickness, disease and death. You need not search about to try to find the origin of evil; it has not got an origin, and all it requires of you at your hands is to give it one, in order that it may claim to have some suppositional authority over you. Deny evil presence, power, personality, authority, deny it everything, and what have you done? You have established in consciousness the fact that God is All in All. You have entered the kingdom of Heaven. And that is just what Christian Science is doing, it is gradually but surely eliminating evil from the human consciousness; it is putting you on the road to the Kingdom of Heaven and will infallibly usher you into that kingdom.

That little allegory of the lamp recalls to mind Jesus' beautiful parable of the consequence of that ignorance. The spiritual law is there and available to all, saint and sinner alike. We know it to be perfect in its operation, for Jesus has for all time proved it to be so. If the saintly invalid will learn the law, his saintliness will remain, but his invalidism will go. Error and Truth cannot exist together.

Sickness Defined

Surely, if sickness is a good thing, the sinner would be the better. But although this may be the teaching of some today, it is not the teaching of Christ Jesus who called sickness and disease "devil" or evil, and cast them out. He never said they were sent by God to do good to humanity but he did say of the woman who was bowed together that Satan had bound her. Not God be it understood, the image of perfection, is the death, sickness and disease. "Then how do you account?" we are sometimes asked "for the fact that some of the most saintly people are the greatest sufferers?" Ignorance of law will not save

from the consequence of that ignorance. The spiritual law is there and available to all, saint and sinner alike. We know it to be perfect in its operation, for Jesus has for all time proved it to be so. If the saintly invalid will learn the law, his saintliness will remain, but his invalidism will go. Error and Truth cannot exist together.

The Christian Science text-book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" must be studied in conjunction with the Bible, for, as the title denotes, it is a commentary explaining and elucidating its pages, giving the spiritual sense, and making it an open book to point the way to man's perfect sonship.

Real and Unreal

This book teaches us how to distinguish between the real and unreal as these terms are understood in the science of Christianity. Christian Science boldly declares that all that is not of good, that is not of God, is unreal, because God, good, made all that was made, and without Him was not anything made that was made. Mrs. Eddy teaches that reality can alone be predicated of that which is indestructible, permanent, eternal, in fact the spiritual. To one sense, the human sense or carnal mind, sin, sickness, disease and death appear to be only too real; but if real in the sense of being God ordained, or God permitted, these evils must be unescapable, for they must then be a part of God, and the nearer man approached to God the more pronounced must the evils become, leaving man without one loophole of escape, a victim to despair, helpless floundering on a catarract of destruction. But this is not the case, for experience teaches the very reverse, it inconspicuously proves that the nearer we draw to God, to good, the nearer does good draw near to us to the utter destruction and elimination of evil.

The young man in the parable of the prodigal son need not have left his father's house. There was nothing but good there, and Jesus declared that the Kingdom of Heaven is within us. He might have remained in this house or consciousness of being governed by spiritual law, but no, he must turn deliberately to an opposite and false consciousness, the belief of being governed by material law, and mark the consequence, disaster at every step. Like a ship without a rudder, or a wanderer on a starless night he drifts into lust, rage, want, abject poverty, and length when his condition becomes so overwhelmingly bad that he feels something must be done or he will go under; behold, he suddenly remembers that the remedy lies in his own hands and he can apply it in a moment if he will: He has the wisdom to do so, and turning from the husks of matter and so called material law, the source of all his trouble, he meekly and obediently turns to Spirit and spiritual law, finding there his Father and his Father's house. He has awakened from the dream of life in matter with all its discordant conditions, to find all true being to be based on Spirit, and governed by spiritual law. This is the true Father and the true Kingdom of Heaven. As Jesus declared, "The Kingdom of God is within you, and now, through an understanding of the law, behold the Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

The Unreality of Evil

Now what is this unreality, this evil, and why should one fear what God has not made, for "God made all that was made," and that creation was pronounced "very good." No evil thing or condition could ever create, permit or countenance.

Jesus' description of evil explains its nature. In the gospel of St. John, devil or evil is described as that which "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him" and as "a liar, and the father of it." The lie.

Review of American Events

At noon on Thursday, March 4, in accordance with law, the Sixty-Third Congress of the United States of America was adjourned sine die, all regular business of the session, practically, having been transacted, some of it, however, toward the close, with great haste. Aside from the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills, all regular supply measures were passed. Under the operation of a joint emergency resolution designed to meet such exigencies, the allowance for expenditures of the Indian and postal services made at the last session will be continued until the Sixty-Fourth Congress convenes. Among the last enactments to receive approval of the President, who was present at the Capitol, was the seamen's bill, concerning the disposition of which there had been considerable doubt. Both houses of Congress had been in almost continuous session from Tuesday morning. Notwithstanding the long session and some disappointments, especially in administration ranks, the proceedings of the last all-night session, although enlivened for a short interval in the House by song, were on the whole calm and dignified, while the closing minutes in both houses were marked to an unusual degree by harmony and good-fellowship. Cheers arose from floors and galleries when the gavel of the presiding officers signaled final adjournment.

Up to Wednesday night there were still a number of apparently insuperable obstacles in the way of clearing the tables of measures actually necessary so that no special session need be called. Late the evening before Senator Fletcher, who had championed the government ship purchase bill, announced surrender to the opposition, thus putting an end to what Senator Lodge has pronounced "the greatest fight in the history of the Senate." The surrender came after Senator Weeks had given notice that the opposition would talk it down, regardless of all other business, if it should be again brought up for consideration. As soon as Senator Fletcher had concluded his remarks withdrawing the shipping bill completely, those senators who had formed the opposing group retired to the rear of the chamber and indulged in mutual congratulations.

Some of Closing Acts of Session

Aside from the supply measures and numerous private bills, some interesting legislation of a general nature received finishing touches in the last hours of the session. The Senate receded from amendments to the war claims bill relating to travel pay and objected to by the House. As the bill went to the President it retained the Crawford amendment making this the last of such measures arising from the civil war. Both houses finally adopted the agricultural bill stripped of the rural credits rider. A joint committee was arranged to further investigate the subject of rural credits and report not later than Jan. 1, 1916. The rivers and harbors bill, carrying appropriations approximating \$30,000,000, was passed, as was also the measure providing aid for the Alaskan Agricultural College.

Administration Program Is Upset

The administration program of the session looked to the enactment of three principal measures, namely, the government ship purchase bill, the Philippines autonomy bill and the conservation bill. As the session advanced the Philippines and conservation bills were dropped, in the presence of determined opposition or equally determined evasion of the issues involved, and all efforts of the White House and its adherents in Congress were concentrated upon the task of putting through the shipping bill. This, as has been seen, was ultimately abandoned also. It is not unlikely that measures of the same general import as the three mentioned will come before the second Congress of the Wilson term, but in the meantime events are crowding upon each other at such a rate that in matters of detail the new bills may differ very widely from the originals. A point of interest in this connection is the fact that the Democratic margin in the next House will be only 27 votes, 16 of which will be controlled, it is claimed, by Tammany Hall, an organization which has by no means appeared friendly to the administration.

Notable Enactments of the Congress

The Sixty-third Congress will be judged in history more by its achievements than by its failures. While it has failed to restore the merchant marine, to establish a rural credits system, to pave the way for Philippine independence, to strengthen the policy of federal conservation—while it has dropped a number of measures designed to advance the public welfare along educational, labor, economic and social lines—it has on the other hand given the country the Underwood tariff law, an income tax law, a federal reserve act, a federal trade commission law and some important anti-trust enactments. Not one of these has been tested as yet under normal conditions. It is impossible to say how any or all of them would have operated had there been no European war. In other words, the European war has so affected all activities in the United States that it is impossible to determine where to draw the line in blaming or praising recent legislation in the light of existing industrial conditions.

There is, however, one common cause for complaint against the Congress that has just expired. It has, by exceeding the extravagances of its Republican predecessors in the matter of expenditures, transformed in two years a treasury surplus into a deficit. The Demo-

cratic Congress that has just gone out came in with a pledge to practise rigid economy in the administration of the government. Its departure from an obligation, rather than the falling off in customs duties because of the European disturbance, has, in the opinion of many, made a "war tax" necessary.

Question of an Extra Session

No extraordinary session of the Sixty-Fourth Congress seems probable at this time, although there are some lurking indications pointing in that direction. The President, it is reasonable to assume, is not pleased with the disposition of the three administration measures mentioned. He has been particularly desirous of taking a step toward the rehabilitation of the merchant marine. Some turn in European affairs may lead him to make another attempt through a special session in the spring or early fall, to obtain the passage of a shipping bill that will lead to the end almost universally desired.

The American public is almost as one with regard to the desirability of restoring the stars and stripes to eminence on the sea. Differences have arisen only with regard to methods. President Wilson doubtless sees plainly that a measure which would harmonize the views of all parties in this respect would justify the calling of a special session. Aside from this, the failure of the Senate to confirm certain nominations made by the executive may influence him to call an extra session of that body. A late report has it, however, that the President will use his privilege, in the case of George Rublee and others, of making recess appointments.

Honor to Col. Goethals and His Associates

One of the very last acts of the Senate before adjournment was the confirmation in open session of Col. George W. Goethals as major-general of the United States army, of Lieut.-Col. William L. Siebert to be brigadier-general, and of Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas to be surgeon-general. The thanks of Congress is extended to these officers for distinguished service to the country as members of the Panama canal commission, and they are granted the unusual privilege of retiring, each at his own pleasure, on three-fourths pay.

President Wilson Pays a Tribute to Congress

After his return from the Capitol to the White House, upon the adjournment of Congress Thursday afternoon, President Wilson issued a statement in which he spoke of the first Congress of his term in very complimentary terms. He called it great, and predicted that its work would prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more the longer it was tested. The circumstances created by the war, he said, put the nation to a special test—a test of its character and honest self-control. Business has now, save for the European war, a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it. The constant thought of every patriotic man should be for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of all perplexing difficulties. The closing sentence is particularly striking in its international bearing. "Its (the American nation's) dignity and its strength alike," says the statement, "will appear not only in the revival of its business, despite abnormal conditions, but also in its power to think, to purpose and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which will firmly establish its influence throughout the world."

Return of Many to Private Life

With the adjournment sine die of the Sixty-Third Congress many men who have been prominent in public affairs for a considerable time have retired either temporarily or permanently to the quieter walks of private life. The list of retirements includes some of the best known men in the Senate and a few who have been distinguished in the House. Nine senators retire. Of these only three sought reelection—Crawford of South Dakota, Bristow of Kansas and Thornton of Louisiana. These failed, in fact, in the direct primaries. The six others—Root of New York, Burton of Ohio, Camden of Kentucky, Perkins of California, Stephenson of Wisconsin and White of West Virginia—did not seek reelection. Two of the ablest men of the United States Senate has known in recent years—Root of New York and Burton of Ohio—retire practically for no other reason than that they have had enough of public life. Among the well known representatives who are not members of the Sixty-Fourth Congress are Barthold of Missouri and Bartlett of Georgia, each of whom had served 20 years, McGuire of Oklahoma, Stevens of Missouri and Burke of Pennsylvania, who have served long terms. Victor Murdock of Progressive, and George A. Neely, both of Kansas, abandoned their seats in the House in order to make the race for the Senate, and were defeated. Representatives Underwood of Alabama and Robert F. Broussard of Alabama will be found in the Senate for the next six years. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania is another who lost a seat in the House by striving for one in the Senate.

Recent International Developments

The announced determination of Great Britain and France to prohibit all commercial intercourse by sea with Germany, even by ships of neutral nations, in retaliation for Germany's declaration of a war zone embracing all the waters surrounding the United Kingdom, including the English Channel, in so far as the move is calculated to affect American trade, has been the subject this week of much controversy, speculation and assertion. It has been published repeatedly that the notification from the Allies in this connection has been displeasing to Washington. The President has been represented as saying that while the conditions of war may have changed in these latter days, no nation has a right to change the rules of war. It is inferred from this that the United States will insist upon a position, frequently expressed by its officials, that whatever might be the customs of war as between belligerents this could not affect the status of international law as between the United States and countries with which it is at peace. The possibility that the reply of the Allies to the informal proposals of the United States may introduce a basis for further negotiation along lines that would make unnecessary the embargo on neutral commerce proclaimed by Great Britain and France, is recognized by officials in Washington generally. It is said, as an important factor in the future course of the American government. In certain contingencies, however, it is admitted that a formal protest may be sent to Great Britain and France in the next few days.

Great Britain, meanwhile, is striving to make it clear that the reprisals to which it claims to be driven, are resorted to with the greatest reluctance, and that by every means possible and compatible with British interests, the interests of the United States will be respected while the embargo upon Germany is in force. The chief difficulty in the way of the raising of existing embargoes upon neutral commerce, or to the removal completely of the menaces thereto, according to opinion expressed in Washington, lies in the German demand that British vessels abstain absolutely from the use of neutral flags and that they be not armed. This is said to expose the weakness of the program of submarine operations, in that a submarine is so vulnerable that it would risk destruction if it showed itself near a merchant ship only slightly armed. The theory is advanced that Germany is now ready to admit its inability to keep shipping away from Great Britain, and to cease attempting to do so if it can obtain supplies for itself.

In such circumstances the task the United States has entered upon of persuading the warring countries, is not only an extremely difficult but a delicate one. It has been called that exports from Germany of such goods as Great Britain desires and is able to obtain from that country will be permitted by the British government, notwithstanding the declaration of Premier Asquith that Great Britain and her allies would prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. This has interest for the United States, since if England may draw upon Germany for her dyes and so forth, the United States may, even under an embargo upon German commerce, draw upon Great Britain for the same commodities.

Power to Hold Up War Supplies

On Wednesday a resolution drafted by the department of justice for the department of state was adopted by the House and Senate, the purpose of it being to prevent infringements of American neutrality by vessels leaving ports of the United States, with men or supplies for belligerent warships. On Thursday the resolution was signed by the President. It authorizes him to direct collectors of customs to withhold clearance papers from any vessel that is reasonably suspected of carrying cargoes of munitions or supplies to belligerent warships. It is admitted that vessels have cleared from both the eastern and western ports of the United States for destinations that they were never expected to reach, and that they have transferred coal, provisions and other supplies to warships and auxiliary cruisers of both Germany and England on the high seas.

Reserve Army Agitation and American Legion

Announcement was made recently in New York of the intention to form an organization of first reserves to be known as the American Legion, and to be composed of former army, navy and militia men, with the purpose of insuring the nation's preparedness in case of war. The announcement was made by Capt. Gordon Johnston, aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the East, in behalf, it was said, of a group of army and navy men who, in an unofficial capacity, are acting with civilians in promoting the movement. It was said that Maj.-Gen. Wood had already given the plan his unofficial endorsement, and that former President Roosevelt had written a letter approving the project, and stating that he and his four sons would join the legion. An effort to involve Major-General Wood in official responsibility for the projection of this scheme of national defense has been sharply rebuffed by that officer.

Intimations also have been made of a political purpose in the organization of the legion. Writing to Brigadier-General Scott, chief of staff, Major-General Wood says: "I have no doubt that some effort will be made to twist this into a political move, but I don't believe there is even a tinge of politics connected with it. Certainly no indications of such a tendency have reached me here," and he added, "No one at these headquarters has, or has had, any official connection with the American Legion,

so-called. Mr. Roosevelt has never communicated with me concerning it, directly or indirectly. My connection is limited wholly to an interview, two or three weeks ago, with two gentlemen who were the founders of the movement." On Thursday the American Legion, or first line reserve, was regularly incorporated in New York.

Foreign Exports and State of Trade

According to an analysis of the foreign trade of the United States for January, issued by the department of commerce, there has been a tremendous increase in exports to many European countries and a decrease in the exports to South America. No American products reached Austria during the month, but shipments to Germany showed increases as compared with the first months of the war. The total trade balance in favor of the United States for the month was \$145,500,996, most of which was created by products of American granaries and farms. The value of American horses exported was \$7,865,795 and that of mules \$1,312,195.

Cotton exports for February were 1,544,512 bales, a larger amount than was shipped any month of this or last season. The season's exports thus far amount to 5,283,789 bales, compared with 8,883,000 during last year's season.

A despatch from Liverpool says that never in the history of the port has the congestion of shipping been so great, nor have the Liverpool warehouses ever been so crammed with foodstuffs as at present. Owners of merchant vessels are reaping a golden harvest.

Advices from New York say that curtailment of steamship departures abroad, due to the taking off of vessels for transport service and the congested condition of the principal ports in Great Britain and France, has reacted upon the westward freight is piling up with considerable rapidity in New York. The White Star liner Baltic, sailing from that port this week, took out the largest cargo in her history.

No Commensurate Canal Celebration

An appropriation asked of Congress by Secretary of War Garrison to defray the traveling expenses of the President, members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives from foreign governments and other special guests, including former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, to and from San Francisco, was refused by Congress. It is not certain as yet whether the President will attend the formal opening of the Panama canal, which is set for July. The navy department has an appropriation to cover the cost of sending the fleet to the canal. There will be an opening celebration of some kind, but not on the scale that the country has been led to anticipate. Later advices say Vice-President Marshall will represent the President at the formal opening of the canal.

Another Postoffice Surplus Found

The treasury department is in receipt of a check from Postmaster General Burleson for \$3,500,000, representing the surplus in the revenues of his department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The previous year's surplus of \$3,800,000 was also turned in. In acknowledging the receipt of the check, Secretary McAdoo said these payments were the first representing actual surpluses made by the postoffice department since 1898.

Seizure of the American Ship Dacia

The steamship Dacia, reported in British waters in last week's review, was seized as soon as she appeared in the English channel by a French cruiser and was taken to Brest, France. On Thursday the vessel was scheduled to sail for Havre. No positive action of any kind has been taken as yet by the Washington government with reference to the seizure. It is understood that it was made by France under arrangement with Great Britain because the former country always has pursued a consistent attitude in dealing with such cases. International law, as interpreted in that country does not recognize the purchase by neutrals of ships belonging to belligerents with the object of evading the consequences of a state of war. Notwithstanding, the test case to be submitted at Brest, where the captain of the Dacia remains, will command very wide and serious attention.

Progress of the Prohibition Fight

Prohibition gained four cities of Vermont in this week's local elections. The Gaunt local option bill was carried in the New Jersey Senate. Legislation proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature provides for local option in Boston. A state-wide prohibition bill passed first by the House in Idaho has been passed by the Senate also. Governor Alexander has announced that he will sign the measure. A state-wide prohibition bill has passed the Utah Legislature.

Progress of Equal Suffrage Movement

A large number of congressmen, it is announced, will speak throughout the summer and autumn in favor of votes for women. Among the more prominent of those mentioned are Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Senator Sheppard of Texas, and Congressman Bryan of Washington. Mondell of Wyoming and Stevens of New Hampshire,

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The Opening Display of Women's Suits and Gowns, Coats, Wraps and Hats

showing the correct fashions for Spring will be held in the spacious Salons on the Third Floor.

Inspection is cordially invited.

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NOTES ON MUSIC TOPICS HERE AND THERE

(Continued from page nineteen)

the Apprentices," "The Entrance of the Mastersingers" and "The Homage of Hans Sachs."

The selection from "The Ring" is that which was arranged by Hans Richter for concert use. It opens with the transition music between scenes 1 and 2 to Act III of "Siegfried," where Siegfried, having overcome Wotan, passes through the ring of fire to Brünnhilde's rock. To this are joined excerpts from the prologue to the final part of "The Ring," "Götterdämmerung." This comprises the "Dawn" music from the prologue which follows the scene of the Norns, and omitting the duo between Siegfried and Brünnhilde passes on to Siegfried's Rhine journey, with which it closes. As already announced, the final number will be the "Tannhäuser" overture.

Miss Gerhardt, Miss Harrison

Miss Elena Gerhardt is sure of a welcome when she appears at her concert in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 14. This singer of Lieder, who gained immediate popularity when she first came to this country, did not appear in Boston last year. Associated with her at this concert will be Miss Beatrice Harrison, a young English cellist, who played at a recital in Jordan hall last year, winning much commendation for her ability.

Miss Gerhardt will sing three groups of songs. Her first group will be five songs by Schubert, "Heiss mich nicht reden," "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," "Im Abendrot," "Gretchen am Spinnrad" and "Der Mühselknecht." Her second group will be four songs in English, two by Rummel, "The Bitterness of Love" and "Ecstasy," Haendel's "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me," and a pastorate by Carey. The third group will comprise five songs by Hugo Wolff. Wolff has been rather neglected at song recitals here this winter. The songs she will sing are: "Gesang Weylas," "Die Zigeunerin" and "Er ist's."

Miss Harrison will play Haendel's sonata in G minor and Bach's prelude in C major as her first group, and for her second group will play Hugo Becker's transcription of the Preludium from "Die Meistersinger" and two pieces by Kreisler, "Liebeslied" and "Liebesfreud."

Julia Culp Again

Julia Culp will make her last appearance of the season in Boston in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, March 21. Associated with her in the program will be Percy Grainger, the English pianist. Details of the concert will be announced later.

Boston Quartet

The program of the concert to be given in Jordan hall Monday evening by the newly formed Boston quartet is as follows: Beethoven, quartet, op. 18, No. 6, B-flat major; Franck, quintet (in E minor), for piano and strings; Haydn, quartet, D major, op. 64, No. 5. Heinrich Gebhard will be the assisting pianist.

Ondricek Recital

At Jordan hall next Wednesday evening Emanuel Ondricek and Mrs. Ella Kalova Ondricek will give their postponed recital. Both of these artists are favorites in Boston. The program is as follows:

Serenade for two violins and piano, Sinding; sonata in A major for violin, Benda; "Idylle," "Conte mystérieux," "Musette miniature," P. Joun; concerto, A minor, for violin, Tor Aulin. Alfred de Voto will assist at the piano.

Flonzaley Quartet

The last concert of the season by the Flonzaley quartet will be given in Jordan hall Thursday evening, March 11. The program will include Brahms, quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1; Emanuel Moor, three preludes for violin alone, op. 100, Alfred Pochon; Beethoven, quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131.

Tina Lerner May Not Come

The recital of Miss Tina Lerner which was to have been given in Jordan hall on Saturday afternoon, March 13, has been indefinitely postponed, and it is considered doubtful if Miss Lerner will be heard in Boston this season. Money

will be refunded to those having purchased tickets upon application at the box office, Symphony hall.

Kneisel Quartet

The last concert of the season by the Kneisel quartet will be given in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, March 16. The program will include works by Brahms, Arnold Schoenberg, Zoltan Kodaly and Boccherini. The Schoenberg piece is a sextet that has been highly praised by New York and Chicago reviewers. It is an early work and is said to possess great beauty of harmony and melody.

From Steinert Hall

The Kneisel quartet will give its last chamber concert of the season on Tuesday evening, March 16, in Steinert hall. Miss Nina Fletcher, a violinist, repeatedly heard previously, will give a recital in Steinert hall on Monday afternoon, March 22. John Craig Kelley will be the accompanist.

The Belcher string quartet, composed of four young women, will have the assistance of Albert Sand, the first clarinetist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, at their concert in Steinert hall on Monday evening, March 22. Mrs. Elizabeth T. Freeman, soprano, announces a song recital in Steinert hall Wednesday evening, March 24. The combined musical clubs of Bowdoin College will give their annual concert in Steinert hall on Saturday evening, March 27.

The subject of Havah Hubbard's last opera talk in Steinert hall next Tuesday evening will be Wagner's "Parsifal."

Matzenauer-Gabrilowitch

What is announced as the only appearance in Boston this season of Mme. Margarete Matzenauer will befall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 28, when she, together with Ossip Gabrilowitch, the famous Russian pianist, will give a concert in Symphony hall. Mme. Matzenauer has been a valued member of the Metropolitan Opera forces this year.

B. Y. M. C. U. Concerts

The series of orchestral concerts with educational music talks at the B. Y. M. C. U. on 48 Boylston street, is to be continued all the Tuesday evenings in March. This decision was made after the successful experimental concert last Tuesday evening. The second concert will be Tuesday evening, March 9, with standard music well played by an orchestra of experienced musicians under the direction of William Howard; an informal talk on the music of the evening's program by Louis C. Elson; solos by Mrs. Gertrude Holt, soprano, and by Carl Webster, solo cellist.

These orchestral concerts have been arranged by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union for men and women of the city who are interested to hear standard music well played and sung by artists of ability and reputation. The concerts are first of all enjoyable musical entertainments. But they are also educational aids to help understand music. The Union hall is one of the most satisfactory concert halls in the city. The present concerts directed by Mr. Howard and talks by Mr. Elson are the direct results of a dozen years' experience in the same field by the municipal concerts that were conducted by the city of Boston previous to this year, but now in charge of the civic department of the Union. This series of concerts is not promoted by the Union for profit; tickets are sold at prices just covering expenses.

Bethlehem Bach Festival

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The tenth Bach Festival will be given at Lehigh University on May 28 and 29 by the Bach choir of the Bethlehems. The program, as announced by Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, conductor, will be the St. John's Passion on Friday, May 28, at 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. and the Mass in B minor on Saturday, May 29, at 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. The Bethlehem Bach Festivals have become an institution of choral singing in America. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is one of the leading guarantors. Dr. H. S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, is president of the choir.

Ann Arbor May Festival

Preliminary announcements have been sent out from Ann Arbor telling of the University of Michigan's twenty-second annual May festival, which will be held May 19-22. This is the combined work of the University Choral Union, the Chicago Symphony orchestra and a special children's chorus, the singers being drilled by Albert A. Stanley, director of music at the university. There will be six concerts this year, and the works to be sung include Bossi, "Paradise," Wolf-Ferrari, "The New Life," Piersi, "The Children's Crusade." The artists who will assist are John McCormack, Mme. Margarete Ober, Harold Bauer, Leonora Allen, Ada Grace Johnson, Margaret Keyes, Lambert Murphy, Theodore Harrison, Clarence Whitehill, Earl V. Moore and L. L. Renwick.

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Pulse Club March 27

At a meeting of the Pulse Club, the members of which are directors of public school music, to be held in Steinert hall, March 27, Ralph L. Baldwin, supervisor of music in the schools of Hartford, Conn., will be the principal speaker. The sessions will open in the morning at 10 o'clock.

From the Conservatory

So successful was a Wagner concert given by the New England Conservatory orchestra with chorus in Jordan hall last evening that the program will be repeated in the same place next Tuesday afternoon. The demand for tickets was large.

Charles Wakefield Cadman's music had a pretty exemplification at the New England Conservatory in a performance yesterday afternoon of "Sayonara," a little Japanese romance, the words by Belle Richmond Eberhart, given as part of the program of a recital by the pantomime and rehearsal class. The only speaking part which this piece calls for was taken by Julia Leneen, a student from Little Rock, Ark. The program also contained an interesting revival of the eighteenth century French comedy "Astruc's Briqueville" by Melhiac and Halevy. The four characters were impersonated by Margaret Gulesian, Lee Estabrook, Ray Holmes and Grace French. An original two scene pantomime, "The Under One," was by Edith Hawes of Kansas City.

The Orchestras

Programs announced by symphony orchestras in cities of the United States this week, include the following: Chicago Symphony orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor: Chadiwick, dramatic overture; "Melpomene"; Scriabine, tone poem, "Prometheus" (new); Bruch, violin concerto in G minor (Alexander Zukowsky, soloist); Stock, symphonic variations on an original theme; Berlioz, selections from "Damnation of Faust." Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, E. A. Spill, conductor: Berlioz, overture, "Benvenuto Cellini"; Dvorak, "New World" symphony; Rubinstein, piano concerto in D minor (Arthur Shattuck, soloist); Oldberg, overture, "Paolo and Francesca." Philharmonic Society of New York, Josef Stransky, conductor: Brahms, "Tragic" overture; Dvorak, fourth symphony in G major; Schumann, piano concerto in A minor (Harold Bauer, soloist); Weber, overture to "Freischuetz." Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor: Beethoven, overture to "King Stephen"; first three movements of ninth symphony and songs (Miss Elena Gerhardt, soloist).

FLOUR GOES DOWN TO LOWER PRICE

Patent flour for bread making was quoted in the Boston retail market today at 25 cents lower. The best patents were reduced to \$9.25 a barrel and to \$12.00 a bag. Other grades of bread flour fell off two days ago, but the better grade remained at its former level.

The declining wheat and flour markets are being felt among the retail trade, and prices are dropping at corresponding rates. Local wholesale flour dealers were selling last at \$6.90 to \$7.35 a barrel on spring patents. This was a maximum drop of 25 cents a barrel from the quotations of March 2. Demand has held nominal for several days.

MORE SUGAR ARRIVES

Nearly 7,000,000 pounds of sugar, packed in 21,550 bags, was brought in today by the British steamer Santa Theresa, Captain Trachy, from Calibien, Cuba. The vessel went up to the South Boston refinery to discharge, after a seven-day trip. Value of the sugar is estimated at about \$400,000. Officers of the steamer reported reasonable conditions at sea.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TRAVEL BOX PLEASES THE CHILDREN

When children travel they like something to look forward to, says the New York Tribune. A box or package of gifts for the children of the party may be easily arranged.

A "travel box" can have outside wrappings far from indicative of the contents. One may have surrounding each gift different sized boxes, which have to be unwrapped and untied before the gift is finally disclosed. Last summer two boys, bound for Europe, had great fun with their "while away" box, which was ingeniously covered with sailcloth and tied with soft rope in numerous nautical knots, with instructions on the package saying the knots were to be untied, not cut.

The small packages making up the whole can be labeled in detail as to just what part of the day they should be opened. Anticipation does wonders. A woman who has just completed an attractive box for a nephew, starting soon for Bermuda, has encased each gift in what looks to be a bonbon wrapper. These little cylindrical packages are covered with gay paper, and there is a personal motto in each. The gifts, a fountain pen, silver lead pencil, compass, knife and a long box of chocolates, fit in easily.

A more elaborate box, fitted up last summer for a girl, contained an assortment of square and flat packages, including a little camera, a leather sewing kit, an art game, a package of drinking cups, all packed into an attractive dark blue leather traveling case. The instructions for opening the several boxes were in quaint rhyme.

In planning a "surprise travel box,"

the gift for the first day or hour might be a box of nuts, for the second an amusing game. Another package might reveal a notebook and set of sharpened pencils. So small a thing as a pair of blue linen bean bags, monogrammed in white, would help afford some fun on the deck of a steamer.

For the single gift, one can think up no end of things sure to be a source of entertainment to a child. The folding animals, which fit into a bag resembling a Noah's ark, are worth while. An assortment of colored beads, and a few coarse threaded needles amused a little girl all the way to California, while a fancy sewing bag, a spool of crocheted silk and a crocheted hook was another happy inspiration. Now that knitting is so much in vogue, any little girl traveler might delight in a "wonder ball," which is a large ball of colored yarn. As it is being knitted up it reveals favors which of course cannot be obtained until the yarn is wound off.

There are all sorts of books which are instructive as well as amusing. Those with all the colored horse furnishings, to be copied on the opposite pages from the original, are good. With this book is a box of crayons. Then there are similar bird, flower and animal books, which would make suitable travel gifts.

When starting on a trip the far-seeing mother or nurse can take along some of the Japanese flower seeds, which, when put into water, spring into blossom. A pair of blunt scissors, an assortment of pictures, a blankbook and a tube of glue make an inexpensive remembrance. It is most often not the costly toy or trinket that gives the most enjoyment.



Camera Glimpses: Kansas Pig's Dinner Time

This picture shows Teck Orth Baker feeding a pet pig from a bottle. Last fall Teck and her parents visited at her grandpa's farm. One day her grandpa said that at the barn was a very small pig which had not enough to eat because its seven brothers and sisters were so much larger and so greedy. The tiny pig was then placed in a box near the house and fed from the bottle. It drank eagerly many times a day. At the end of three weeks it was taught to drink from a pan like other pigs. Teck named her pet Pequenita. Pequenita Thermo. These are Spanish words, meaning tiny, little and pig. Pequenita Pequena Thermo weighed less than a pound when first fed from the bottle, but gained 75 per cent in two weeks. She was a very interesting pet and would follow Teck about the yard until she was put into a pen.

With her parents Teck spent nearly two years in Spain, and hence many calves, colts and other pets on her grandpa's farm have Spanish names. Teck's home is now in Ithaca, N. Y. The photo was sent in by Fannie V. Baker of Independence, Kan.

In the camera department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture, it will be published. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

Sketch of Man Whom Americans Love to Read About

It was in the month of March, 170 years ago, that a boy of 16, with a companion some five years older, set out on horseback upon a surveying expedition in the woods and wild lands of Virginia.

To this youth, Lord Fairfax, a wealthy gentleman and large landowner in that region, had entrusted the responsible and important business of exploring his vast domain. The land lay between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, and extended toward the Alleghany mountains. It was to be surveyed—laid out in lots—and the characteristics of the various sections noted.

But how was it that one so young had such matters entrusted to him? He had not wasted his time while at school. He enjoyed play as well as any boy, and engaged heartily at proper times, but in the hours for study he devoted himself as earnestly to that. He became deeply interested in surveying, and laid out parcels of land in the neighborhood of his home, and kept his "field books" as carefully as if his work were an important transaction, instead of a mere school exercise. He did nothing by halves or in a slovenly way, and thus he established a habit which continued with him through a long and eventful career.

During this surveying expedition he gained his first experience of camping in the wilderness. The work occupied them several weeks. Sometimes he and his companions found a lodging for the night in the hut of a settler, though even in these cases, instead of occupying a bed, they usually lay down at night upon blankets, bearskins or straw. The party depended for food chiefly on wild turkeys and other birds. Provided with supplies of such foods as this, they gathered around their camp fire at

night and prepared their suppers, each one cooking for himself his own portion by means of a forked stick with which the strip of meat was held before the glowing embers of the fire. At one time their tent was blown down.

It was a hard experience, but it was a good lesson to the young surveyor. It taught him judgment and self-reliance, it made him exact, and more than all else he acquired then the lore of the forest—how to find his way and how to care for himself in the wild wood. This knowledge was to be of great use to him in future years, says the Christian Intelligence.

Almost we can look back through all these years and see the boy surveyor at his work. There he is looking through the surveying instrument used in "sighting," as it is called, before running out the lines which will bound the lots of land. You can see his assistants with the measuring chain and marking sticks following his directions. You can see them pitching their camp at night under the forest trees, and the light of their watchfires shining through the greenwood. Almost you can smell the fragrance of the roasting turkey which was partaken of with such gusto by the campers on plates of birch bark and pine chips.

His task was faithfully accomplished at last, and it was probably through the influence of Lord Fairfax that he was afterward appointed public surveyor. So correct have his surveys always proved that even to this day, whenever one of them is found on record, all parties are satisfied that it is right.

Have any of you guessed who this young surveyor was? We see him first a boy with a character already established for faithfulness, energy and truthfulness. A few years later he is called to

perform a brilliant part in his country's service during the various wars. Whatever he sets his hands to do he accomplishes. Steadily he rises.

At last peace broods over the land, and all eyes look to him for the highest position in the land. He is placed in the presidential chair, and for two terms serves his country as chief magistrate. And then George Washington, the patriot, the Christian, retires to private life, with the proud consciousness of being first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Cancel the Unkind Words

Some of the older boys and girls have doubtless studied cancellation in school. But there is another kind of cancellation that can be used by boys and girls of all ages. For example, two boys were speaking of another boy:

"He is so slow in games," said one.

"Yes," replied the other, "but he always plays fair."

"He is so stupid in school," said the first boy.

"But he always studied hard," answered the second.

Thus, you see every unkind word spoken by the first boy was canceled by a kind word from the second. Suppose that the next time we hear an unkind word we try to cancel it by putting a kind one in its place.—Apples of Gold.

Boy's Training

The training of a boy to do some kind of work successfully and profitably is the most important part of his education.—Progressive Teacher.

DAIRY WORK IN BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS

The growing rolls of the young people's clubs promise to pass from the thousands to the millions this year, since new clubs are being started in nearly every state. There are clubs to suit the needs of every community and every class of young people: corn clubs, potato clubs, calf clubs, poultry clubs, apple clubs, canning clubs, baking clubs, garden clubs—the list is almost endless. The schools, colleges, farmers' institutes, the department of agriculture and a wide variety of other organizations are behind the movement. Any boy or girl may join this movement. If there is no club in your immediate neighborhood, you may be the one to start it, says the Country Gentleman.

Eight hundred and fifty pounds of 3.8 per cent milk in a month is no more than should be expected from a profitable dairy cow. At 35 cents a pound for butter containing 82½ per cent fat, what are the gross returns from such a cow? Any one of the 26 Colorado boys and girls who were enrolled in the Douglas school county school contest in dairy-herd record keeping could tell, for each kept a record on the herd at home.

With this portion of the state naturally adapted to dairying, it was decided by the dairy field expert to attempt to popularize this industry in the county through the boys and girls. Accordingly the cooperation of the county superintendent was enlisted and visits were made to the school boards of the various districts to request their aid.

Rules to govern the contest were formulated, which allowed both boys and girls of the seventh grade or above to enter. Each was required to keep a record on 10 cows for one year, posting milk and feed weights three times each month at intervals of 10 days; to take samples of each cow's milk on the days for weighing and place them in a bottle with a preservative tablet; and after the last day's weighing to bring the samples to school for testing. Computations for the month were then made and posted in record books furnished to each contestant.

The awards were made on the basis

of individual effort on the part of the contestants, allowing 25 points for completeness of record; 25 for accuracy; 10 for neatness; and 40 for essay, the essay to be prepared at the completion of the year's record and upon some phase of the work.

During the winter, afternoon meetings were held at the schoolhouses, at which time cows were brought and desirable points shown, after which score cards were given out and each boy and girl scored an animal. The lesson was real.

Results at large began to be noticed and before six months had passed a county dairymen's association was organized with practically every man a member who was engaged in dairying.

Basis of Real Success Discussed on a Train

Four men, meeting on one of the fast trains between Chicago and St. Louis, fell to debating the question: "What contributes most to real success?"

Birth, social position, wealth and education were discussed. Said one member of the quartet: "I believe that the two things absolutely essential for the complete development of a young man are responsibility and religion."

The force of this opinion, expressed by an experienced business man, was not questioned. "It is responsibility," the speaker said, "which transforms boyish into manly qualities, which tests one's energy and grit and tact, and brings into play every resource. And it is the religious sense which coordinates all these activities and gives them their true meaning. It is religion which makes a man fit to bear responsibility."

"While you have been talking," said one of the party, "I have been thinking, and remembering. One thing I remember is a statement of Scripture to the effect that it is the spirit that quickeneth. I remember also that it is written that the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NEW ENGLAND BOY SWEET-PEA RAISER

Travelers on the old post road from New York to Boston, passing through a village near Hartford, Conn., last summer, noticed a sign, painted in green letters over a white background: "Sweet Peas for Sale—10c a Bunch, 25 Stems." Those who stopped, or even craned their necks, saw a rare sight for New England—sweet peas, and rows of them, grown by a 17-year old boy, writes Lafayette J. Robertson, Jr., in the Country Gentleman. In experience, at least, I am an amateur in sweet-pea growing. I had previously grown a few for pleasure, but last year 450 feet of rows were blooming for profit! I had 56 varieties.

The seeds, after being soaked for 24 hours, were planted in drills about six inches deep and a foot apart. Finely chopped street sweepings were placed in the bottoms of the furrows and slightly covered with soil, which was a sandy loam with a rock and yellow clay subsoil. Then with the handle of the rake, which had been used to widen the furrows, two rows were drilled about six inches apart, in which the seeds were sown, one every two or three inches. They were covered with a hoe, care being taken to remove all stones and turf from the surface. I firmly embedded the seeds in the soil by walking on the drills.

Owing to the excessive moisture, the first sprouts did not appear for two weeks. With the first appearance of weeds the horse cultivator was run through between the rows, which were four feet apart. Then the plants were hoed, plenty of soil being drawn up round them.

A scrub-birch pasture furnished the brush, five feet long, which was next

thrust into holes previously made with a crowbar. The spring rains caused the weeds to grow very rapidly, so that during the next week the peas had to be hoed again.

After that, at intervals of two weeks, the plants were cultivated, and more soil was carefully hoed round them. This drawing up of soil round the roots is very important if one wishes to keep sweet peas blooming during the whole summer.

Pin Pictures

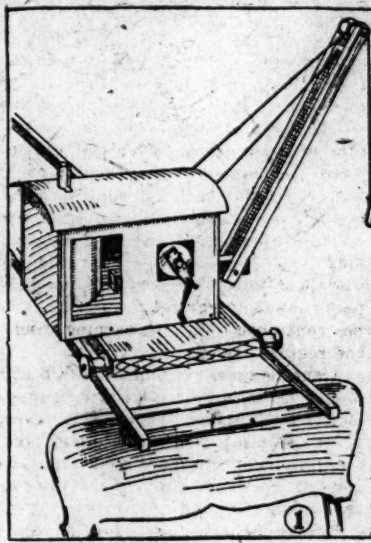
The next time the small boy (or girl) asks, "What can I do, mamma?" give him a pincushion covered with a dark cloth, a paper of pins and some outline pictures of animals, flowers, or letters. Show him how to lay the picture on the pincushion and stick the pins through the outline. When he tears the paper away great will be his delight to find the picture outlined in bright pins on the dark cushion, says Mother's Magazine. The pictures may be found in the advertising pages of many magazines.

Books Out of Reach

After the son of the house had asked his father the meaning of four different words the father asked why he had bought an unabridged dictionary in 10 volumes if he must still go on defining words. "But, father," the boy protested, "those big books are packed on the shelf so tight that I can scarcely drag one out." It may be that in other homes reference books are packed on the shelves too tightly or too high up to be of much service.—Good Housekeeping.

Toy Crane That Will Work Like One on Buildings

This little crane travels along an elevated track supported at its ends on the tops of chair backs (Fig. 1). It is more fun to have the track at an elevation than on the floor, because it pro-



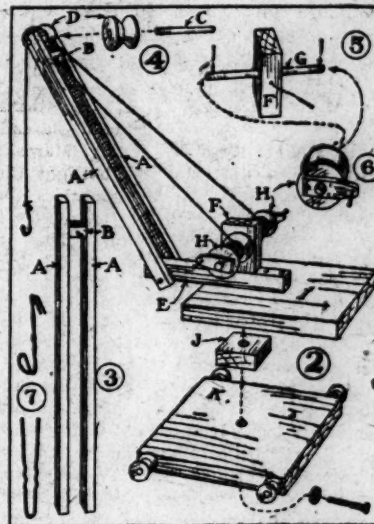
vides a greater distance for hoisting things.

Fig. 2 shows details of the crane, windlasses and turntable. The crane boom is made on two strips (A, Fig. 3) 14 inches long, with a short block (B) fastened between, one and one half inches from one end. Bore a one fourth-inch hole through each strip near the upper end for the axle C (Fig. 4) to fit in, and a one eighth-inch hole near the lower end through which to pivot the boom. Make the pulley of two spool ends nailed together (Fig. 4).

After completing the boom, cut beam E (Fig. 2) about eight inches long, to fit between strips A of the boom. Cut the windlass block F (Figs. 2 and 5), and bore a hole through it for a one fourth-inch stick shaft (G) to run

through. Make the windlass drums out of spools, with cranks tacked to their ends as shown in Fig. 6, and after slipping them upon the shaft drive brads through the shaft ends to hold them on. Nail beam E to the lower edge of block F, then nail it to the turntable (I), a block five by eight inches in size. Center the beam in the width of the turntable, and allow three or four inches to project over the end, as shown in Fig. 2.

The turntable I is pivoted upon the base K, a block eight inches square, with



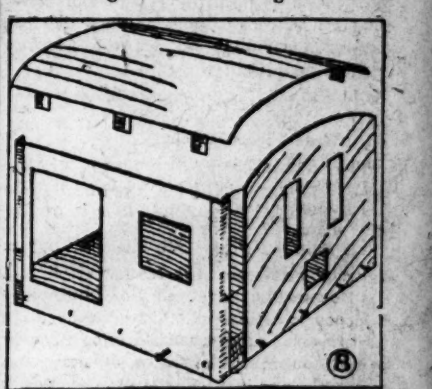
a small block (J) inserted between them. Bore a one fourth-inch hole through the center of base K (Fig. 4) to fit in, and the screw pivot will turn freely, and slip an iron washer over the screw to keep its head from pulling through the holes. Drive the screw into the under side of turntable I, three inches in back of its forward end. Fasten four spools to the side edges of the base with nails, for wheels.

Screw the lower end of the boom sticks A to the end of beam E. Drive

a nail into block B, attach one end of a three-foot piece of cord to it, and tie the other end to one windlass. This is the cable by which the boom is raised and lowered. Use a cord five or six feet long for the hoisting cable, tie one end to the second windlass spool, run the cord over pulley D, and tie the other end to a hook bent out of a hairpin (Fig. 7). Fig. 1 shows how the windlasses are locked by loops of string.

Build the cabin of cardboard. Fig. 8 shows the front and one side. Cut the two long openings in the front for the cables to run through, and the square opening for beam E to fit in; and cut the square opening in the side of the right size and in the right place for the windlass spools to pass through (Fig. 1). There need be but one doorway. Tack the walls to the edge of the turntable, then bind together the corners with paper, as shown.

The tin can in the rear portion of the cabin (Fig. 1) serves the double purpose of make-believe boiler, and counterweight for offsetting the effect



of loads hoisted by the boom. Fill the tin can with earth or sand.

Make the tracks of strips just wide enough for the spool wheels to run upon, and connect them with cross-pieces.

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FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW OF CHANGES AND PROGRESS IN POSTAGE STAMP WORLD

POSTAL ISSUES OF LAST YEAR

The United States figures in the list of stamp issues for 1914 with the five new values added to the current series on May 1. It has also been recorded, says The Postage Stamp, that the wonderful machine, designed and constructed by Benjamin Stieckney of the Washington bureau, has been brought into use for manufacturing stamps in endless rolls, by dry printing from recess-plates.

Cuba as a republic has followed its United States tutor in the matter of stamp manufacture and has produced a good set of regular values, and an express delivery stamp with an aeroplane design. In addition a special commemorative stamp issued during 1914 honors the memory of the Spanish poetess, Gertrudes Gomez de Avelandea.

Mexico has been to the fore with revolutionary provisionals and the Sonora stamps promise to provide a fairly wide field for the amateur specialist. Lately the Constitutionalists have become more ambitious in their stamp designs and the latest issue appears to be in a design apparently intended to be definitive, somewhat resembling the Cuban stamps produced in the States, but produced by lithography instead of steel engraving.

Hayti has overprinted its stamps (Gt. O. Z.) as the result of a change of President after a revolution in February, the initials representing the new President's name, Oreste Zamor.

Nicaragua has issued a new set in its Cordoba currency, and the Dominican Republic, one of the few commemorating countries of the year, gave us a year too late a set marking the centenary

of Juan Duarte which should have been ready in 1913.

GOVERNMENT STAMP COLLECTION

Some time ago, writes Arthur Malley in the Boys Magazine, I noted that the United States government was at last to have a governmental stamp collection worthy of comparison with the magnificent official collections maintained abroad, thanks to the appointment of a capable philatelist, James B. Leavy, of New York, to the post of philatelist to the United States National Museum. The United States government had for some time owned the nucleus of a fine collection, various attempts to form a representative official collection having been made under several postmaster-generals; and the facilities of the postoffice department for securing a great many fine stamps gratis, through exchange with foreign postal administrations, the regular Postal Union distribution of new issues, etc., being naturally of a high order. But the philatelic possessions of the government had never, up till Mr. Leavy's appointment, been given any more than the most casual and haphazard attention. Under Mr. Leavy's supervision, the collection has been arranged for exhibition in a highly satisfactory manner. The exhibit is installed in the northwest court of the "Old Building" of the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C., and is contained in cabinets, ingeniously arranged for ready inspection of any desired section. Unfortunately, the average young collector has too few opportunities to see great collections of this kind—unfortunately, because such collections are a philatelic education in

themselves and a potent inspiration and encouragement to every collector who views them. This collection at Washington is, I believe, the only one of any importance permanently on view in any public building in this country.

PAID CANCELLATIONS
"Paid" cancellations are quite rare, writes H. L. Wiley in Mekeels. Dated cancellations which are of great value in determining the approximate time of printing are scarce. The philatelist fortunate enough to own more than 10 dated copies of these stamps should use his accumulation as a basis for a larger collection of these things, adding to it as opportunity offers. The date on the stamp is of value in establishing the status of the specimen and as a contribution to the data applicable to the various issues of a similar kind.

Under date of Jan. 14, 1885, A. D. Hazen, then third assistant postmaster-general, in recommending the destruction of the existing stock of official stamps and other obsolete issues of the regular series, included in his letter the following paragraph:

"I have excepted from this recommendation the 3-cent stamps of the ordinary series of which there are 135,800 in the vault, for the reason that though their general use has been discontinued, occasional calls are made for them by some of the larger offices."

In compliance with another clause in the recommendations made by Mr. Hazen, the postmaster-general, under date of Jan. 14, 1885, ordered that plates for all obsolete ordinary and official stamps be canceled, "except one working plate of each." In the issue of 1870, as it was

officially known, which was then the current series, the plates for the 3c, 5c, 7c, 12c and 24c denominations were included among those ordered canceled. The intention of the department was to keep the original dies, one or more transfer rolls and one working-plate of each denomination.

On Feb. 24, 1885, the committee reported that the destruction of the various stamps had been accomplished as ordered, except for certain issues and denominations of the newspaper and periodical stamps.

BUYING STAMPS TO SELL

A careful watch of the wholesale stamp catalogues will often result in the purchase of many desirable items. Certain stamps common in other countries are scarce in the United States, and many times the dealer will find that he can import stamps he cannot secure in America, says a writer for Mekeels. It pays to keep an eye on the lists and on the philatelic press, to watch for stocks of remainders and stocks otherwise dumped on the market. Such a procedure usually foretells a slump in the price of the stamps in question.

The amateur should be very careful in buying mixtures, until he is sure of himself. Many of these mixtures contain a surplus of certain lines, resulting in over-stocking. Also, many contain a certain percentage of unsalable stamps. A good assortment, containing not too many of any one kind, offers a fine foundation for a stock.

One of the basic rules of stamp buying should be "quality first." Poor copies are hard to dispose of as a rule. Good stock is in demand. As in the case of

United States early issue, and others of like popularity, there is not enough stock to be had to supply the demand.

Don't be afraid to pay for good stamps, if you are sure that they are good. The better grade of stock you buy, the easier it will be to sell it. Sometimes a stamp bought at a half or a third of catalogue proves a far better investment than a stamp bought at a tenth. Insist on fine condition, and pay for it. When you sell, charge for it, according to your costs.

SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

The success of a specialized collection of stamps will hinge on the amount of study given it by the collector. In order to learn every detail about the postal organization and the stamps of a country, it is necessary to know something of the country itself, and especially necessary to know about the postal needs and regulations of the country, writes Bill Bloss. Many important and valuable data can be gleaned from the handbooks and texts on the various countries, most of which contain copies of the necessary documents and rulings of interest to the collector. Of prime importance, of course, is the catalogue. The serious collector will not content himself with one catalogue, but will use two or more.

As any specialist who cares anything at all about the postal history of his country will endeavor to learn the different rates required, no doubt it will be possible for the collector to gather a nice assortment of covers showing odd combinations of values used to make up the amounts required by the different rates.

Shades are usually caused by the dif-

ferent printings of the stamps. Many shades, particularly of first or last impressions, command quite high prices. These are collectible by the specialist, and often several shades can be gathered. This branch can be carried to extremes, and care should be used to gather the more distinct shades. As an example of the variety of shades, the collector will find that it is almost impossible to buy at the postoffice two stamps of the same denomination at different times without finding a slight shade difference. The authorities on stamp printing claim that it is practically impossible to mix two lots of ink exactly the same, and since impression has much to do with shade as well as the ink, it can readily be seen how difficult it would be to have all stamps of the same shade.

There are usually standard varieties of paper, and all specialized collections should include them. In many instances, the thick or thin paper classifies the different printings. In a few countries there are many kinds of paper used closely allied with each other, and it is sometimes advisable to cut out a few of these differences.

POSTAL CARD SOCIETY

The Postal Card Society of America is an international body of postal card collectors, organized in 1891, purely with an aim toward mutual helpfulness and profit; its membership is scattered over the civilized world (the largest list of members residing in the United States). The society is governed on democratic methods, each member having as much voice in the constitutional changes, election of officers and other matters which may be brought up, as

any other member, be he officer, founder or projector; thus it gives "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

S. M. Edwards, Argusville, N. D., U. S. A., is secretary. Only government issues of postal cards are collected by this society—not souvenir and picture cards. There have been issued by different countries, it is said, altogether about 4500 varieties of postal cards.

SPRINGFIELD'S TWENTIETH

The Springfield, Mass., Stamp Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a banquet, about 40 persons attending. Each club member found at his plate a handsome leather bound pocket stock book ("made in Springfield") inscribed "Twentieth Anniversary Souvenir Springfield Stamp Club 1895-1915," a representation of the club badge and his own name. For the ladies there were boxes of confections.

President B. A. Oppenheimer acted as toastmaster. William C. Stone, president three times, serving in all seven years, gave sketches of the early days of the club, told of an organization in existence in 1879-81 and showed copies of its by-laws and of the Philatelic News, the magazine published by the association of which but few copies are now probably in existence. After addresses, music and an exhibition dance followed.

HAWAIIAN SOLD FOR HIGH PRICE

Eugene Klein of Philadelphia recently sold a copy of the 13c Missionary of Hawaii for a sum in excess of \$1000.—Philadelphia Stamp News.

RHODE ISLAND CELEBRATES

The Rhode Island Philatelic Society, composed very largely of Providence philatelists, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, Feb. 16, says Mekeels.

STUDY OF CHINA AND POTTERY AIM OF DANVERS D. A. R. CLASS

Unique Collection of Pitchers Made by Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Founder of Chapter, Results in Formation of Group—Nearly Every Kind From Early Periods

General Israel Putnam chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Danvers, has formed a class for the study of china and pottery which might be said to result from a unique collection of pitchers made by Mrs. Charles H. Masury, founder of the chapter and a past state regent. It includes more than 125 pitchers of china and stoneware, with no two alike. The collection represents nearly every kind of pottery of English manufacture from the very early periods. It contains several examples of fine European pottery, as well as early colonial wares.

The variety of colors, shapes, sizes and ceramics used in the manufacture of these articles is enlightening as showing the possibilities of the potter's art. Every pitcher has a story and a romantic interest. Many of them have been handed down in the family from one generation to another, and are of special interest to persons familiar with the family traditions and history. Some of them were picked up for small sums in far away villages where the values of old china were unknown, and others were found by friends of the owner in out-of-the-way corners of the earth, who, knowing of the collection, made it an opportunity to present a gift.

It is not until one begins to study into the subject that the real value and place of the potter's work, in art, literature and history is discovered. Ancient writings and traditions are filled with allusions to the potter's wheel, which was used in shaping and polishing the jugs, ewers and pitchers, in the early days of the art. In Homer, in Egyptian poetry and picture writing, in the Bible, the numerous mentions give some idea of the importance of the industry in the period before dishes were turned out by the thousands from modern factories.

History shows that men became potters just as they became hunters, by the sheer force of necessity. Primitive pottery was all made on the same lines, but as the industry developed and its history began to be recorded, each nation evolved distinctive characteristics. The Egyptians produced schemes of glowing color, the Greeks made marvels of plastic form. The influence of Persian, Syrian and Damascus artists was distributed throughout Europe by the way of Rome, and it can be traced in all branches of European pottery down to the present time. It was during the Muhammadan conquests that the potter's art reached its highest expression in the Occident, and Saracen potters began to spread it through Spain, France and Italy. No primitive pottery reveals any trace of the knowledge of glaze, though much of it was highly polished, and in some cases a kind of varnish which may consider the first form of glaze was applied. It was for the French and Italian craftsmen to discover the first authentic glaze. The Italians also began the use of the potter's mark, by which students of china and pottery are now able to classify and estimate the value of pieces which come to light from time to time.

Crude attempts at portraying on pottery the peasant life of the countries, pictures of religious festivals, saints, or madonnas, sea scenes, mottoes and coats-of-arms or seals of the royal families or of towns and cities were made by all the early potters. The pitcher was probably evolved from the ancient water jar or vase, and its form is one of the most common in the craft of every country. Among the most artistic forms of the early pottery was that produced in Faenza, Italy, from which it received its name. Perhaps more than any other kind, the Faenza pottery influenced the products of other European countries. The earliest example in existence dates back to 1440 and is found in the pavement of the Caraccioli chapel of the church of San Giovanni a Carbonara in Naples. In design, the potters of Faenza adopted cable borders, zigzags, pyramid scrolls, bands of stiff radiating leaves and festoons of fruit and flowers which occupied nearly the entire surface of the plate or bowl, framing an armorial or emblematic central subject. French faience directly developed from Italian stock is represented by one of the pitchers in the Masury collection. The French faience departed with the importation of English goods on to the continent about 1786. As a rule the French pottery was over-elaborate and over-loaded with modeled ornament.

One of the most valued specimens of the collection is a Delft pitcher which came down through various branches of the Masury family, bearing the date of 1725. The Delft pottery was one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the art. It made its appearance about 1600 in the little town of Delft, Holland, in a highly developed state of manufacture of a tin-enamelled earthenware. The German faience, also exemplified in the collection, made in imitation of the Dutch, was occasioned by the exportation to Germany of Delft wares. Big, clumsy and for practical utility is the great German stoneware pitcher which holds a position of honor among the smaller and more delicate jugs of the collection. In no way beautiful, it is a perfect example of the ware made in the Rhine valley. The ware is usually white or gray, this particular one being of the gray variety and of intense hardness. It is glazed by the introduction of salt into the kiln when the highest temperature is reached.

In a small cabinet which contains five of the most valuable pitchers of the collection is a rare and beautiful bit of Wedgwood in delicate tinted gray and more than 100 years old. Like all Wedgwood china it is of purely English origin, having been discovered by Josiah

Wedgwood early in the seventeenth century, who also invented the jasper ware with white figures on grounds of unglazed blue, green and black. His pottery shows a great diversity in design and shape, and a variety of color. Later the printing press was applied to produce a similar pattern in harmony with the times and cheaper in price. The small pitcher of salt glaze in the collection is interesting to the china collector although not as artistic as many of the others. Mrs. Masury also lists among her pitchers one of Staffordshire ware dating to the middle of the seventeenth century. Most of the Staffordshire ware was fashioned by the villagers of the town and surrounding country, were rudely formed jugs and dishes, made of burning brick clay. Fine pieces of gold, silver, and copper luster ware, and of china from Bristol and Leeds, England, are other interesting pitchers.

THEATER NOTES

(Continued from page sixteen)

duchess so successfully that she will be received without question in society. To the Hollis on March 22, comes Otis Skinner in "The Silent Voice," a new play by Jules Eckert Goodman based on a story of Gouverneur Morris. Mr. Skinner comes to Boston for an engagement of two weeks after one of nearly three months at the Liberty theater, New York.

The management of the Aborn Opera company, which is to open in the Boston theater April 5, are making a postcard canvass for the purpose of discovering what operas will be most popular here. Up to the present time "Lohengrin" leads, with "Butterfly" a poor second, and "Aida," "Hansel and Gretel," "Il Trovatore" and "Faust" in the order named.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is to be head of the bill at Keith's theater during the week of March 22.

With the return of the two principal singers to the cast of "The Lila Domino" Miss Painter and Mr. Douthitt, after an absence during the first few performances in this city, the original cast is now playing. Mr. Douthitt possesses a pleasing baritone voice of good range and power and his work is artistically done. Miss Painter likewise a singer of very certain ability, and the entertaining operetta finds its full value with this their assumption of the stellar roles.

A performance of "Green Stockings" is to be given in Copley hall, Clarendon street, on Thursday evening, March 18, by the members of the Footlight Club, the Amateurs and the Cambridge Dramatic Club. The profits will go to the Ingleside Home Training School for Girls. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Daniel B. Ruggles, 4 Greenough place, Jamaica Plain, and at Herrick's after March 10.

"The Adventures of Don-Son," the Chinese play given a year ago in Copley hall, will be repeated there Friday evening, March 12, 8 p. m. The roles are to be taken by Chinese students at Harvard, Tech, Wellesley and Radcliffe, and it is expected that the performance will be artistically staged, as Livingston Platt has designed the scenery and will direct the lighting.

Miss Ethel Barrymore's engagement in "The Shadow" is to be extended at the Empire theater, New York, through the month of March. The spring season will be divided between Boston and Philadelphia, with Chicago reserved for the summer engagement.

Hazel Dawn, who has just finished her tour in "The Debutante," is to play before the motion picture camera in a film version of "Niobe," the comedy by Harry and Edward S. Paulton, in which the statue comes to life. Maude Odell, who supported Miss Dawn in "The Debutante," will also take part.

The recent production of "The Miser" by the Professional Women's League of New York has proven so profitable that it is encouraged to continue in its present presenting plays of social value at popular prices. The next attractions include Upton Sinclair's "The Second Story Man" a comedy by Maude Banks, and a play by the Italian dramatist, Giuseppe Gioacchino, entitled "The Rights of the Soul."

For the festival of Greek classics that Miss Margaret Anglin will stage in the Greek theater of the University of California during July and August at least three plays are planned: the "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Medea" of Euripides and the "Electra" of Sophocles. Walter Damrosch, who is announced as to have charge of the music will compose much of the incidental music. Livingston Platt will design costumes and scenery.

Beginning in Brooklyn next month, Robert Hilliard is to make a brief spring tour in a revival of "The Argyle Case," in which he has already appeared two seasons. The tour will include several important eastern cities.

Klaw & Erlanger have received a report of "Miss Rabbit's Foot," the new operetta by Emmerich Kalman, the composer of "Sari," stating that its premiere in Budapest has scored a brilliant success. It is planned by them to present this operetta in this country next season with Elsie Alder in the leading role.

Jane Cowl has been selected to play the stellar role in A. E. Thomas' adapted play which is to open next month at the Burbank theater in Los Angeles. Mme. Polaire interpreted the part in the original French production.

The Park theater in New York has decided to add to boxoffice receipts by

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presenting a series of special matinees which will involve the revival of certain pieces of high dramatic and literary value. The first to be produced is Ibsen's "Ghosts," in which Mrs. Alving is to be played by Mary Shaw and Oswald Alving by Forrest Wyant.

The play now running at the theater will be continued in the evening and at the regular matinees. A spring production of "The Rib of the Man," Charles Rann Kennedy's newest play, is planned. The piece revolves about a military aviator hero and a discussion of modern man. Mr. Kennedy is the author of "The Servant in the House."

Richard Carle is soon to appear for the first time in motion pictures in the production of Mark Twain's "The Dancing Beetle."

Louise Rutter has been engaged to act the leading role in the dramatization of Jack London's "The Sea Wolf," which Ben Stern is producing. Eva Simpson also has been added to the cast.

Edward Vroom's production of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," for the Belgian relief fund, will be given at the Colonial theater on the afternoon of March 11, instead of at the Hollis theater, as was first announced.

It will not be necessary for those holding Hollis Street theater tickets to exchange them, as they will be accepted for corresponding seats at the Colonial theater.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN EMPLOYMENT FIELD REPORTED

State Bureau Announces Feeling of Improvement in Metal Trades, Barometer for Action

Improvement in the unemployment situation is presaged in the annual report of the state free employment offices made public today. "There seems to be at present a feeling," says the report, "that business in the metal trades will soon show a return to normal conditions, and as this line of work may be looked on as a barometer for activities in other branches, conditions as viewed from the free employment office seem to be on the threshold of a period of industrial activity and prosperity."

Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics, whose department office, makes a plea for the transfer of jurisdiction to the state board of labor and industries. A bill for this purpose is pending in the Legislature.

TALKS AT CHILDREN'S MUSEUM
Miss Marie L. Sheddlock of London, England, will give an address on "Children's Stories" at the Children's Museum on Friday afternoon, March 10, for teachers only. "Rural Japan" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. Horace Kennedy of Milton, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Children's Museum.

RURAL EXPERT TO SPEAK
Albert E. Roberts of New York City is to address the Young Men's Sunday Forum of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at the Huntington avenue building at 3:45 tomorrow afternoon.

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Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeview Terrace, Jamaica Plain; or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.</

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RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU WANT A BUSINESS?

Something permanent and profitable? Are you willing to work for it? Do you believe in the Golden Rule? If you answer yes—then write us. We have splendid opportunities for honest workers—men and women with "backbone" and determination. For fourteen years we have manufactured high-grade Hosiery, underwear and Suits, and our entire product direct to the consumer through wide-awake representatives. We make good goods and want good workers to sell them. Write today for further particulars.

KROSSKNIT-DIRECT MILLS, Station X
New York City

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO., 404 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gartside's Iron Rust Soap (trade mark, print and copyright registered in the U. S. patent office) removes rust, stains and all unwashable stains from clothing, marble, etc.; good seller, big margins; agents wanted; the original and only tube; beware of imitations and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringing article.

HAVE YOU a little spare time to show samples of our imported dress linens, table cloths, towels, etc., to your friends? Every lady intensely interested. Fashionable white linen dresses this year. Attractive goods, prices very reasonable, direct importation. Reliable and refined agents wanted. Write Austrian Importing Co., 1627 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Representative for TAYLOR'S HOME-CANNED FRUITS, sold direct from their home canning kitchen in Calif. to consumer; preference given to housewives with wide acquaintance among well-to-do people and to salespeople with established list of good customers. CLARENCE E. FANG, Chicago Rep., Evanston, Ill.

MEN AND WOMEN wanted everywhere as local representatives for Shomacore; brand new novelty; no competition; Le Blanc sold 540 in 30 days; big profits; ready seller; write quick for liberal introductory offer. SHOMACORE CO., 505 West 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN, WOMEN, TEACHERS, STUDENTS to demonstrate and sell specialties of exceptional merit, indispensable in offices, homes and schools. W. J. GIBSON & COMPANY, Fisher Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Distributing managers and sales people in every city and town in the United States; work in your own locality for all qualifying for position; exclusive territory with full benefits of reorders; quick returns. Write for full particulars. W. D. QUIMBY & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents, 15x19 gold framed signs for all merchants, 5 cents, sell 25 cents; big hit, 24x32 gold framed art pictures, 15 cents, sell 50 cents; portraits, pillow tops, convex work; low prices. PEOPLE'S PORTRAIT, Dept. H, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—NEW HIT, good profits; gold framed merchants' signs; samples free; 24x32 gold framed pictures, 15c; sell 50c; portraits, pillow tops, convex work; low prices; catalog free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO., Dept. 20, Chicago.

GOOD PROFITS made on easy selling household necessities: furniture, dust mops, adjusted to any handle, brushes and dusters. Write C. S. VALENTINE PRODUCTS CO., 4th Everett St., Allston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Auto-sprayer, an automatic fountain spray that washes off exceptional dirt; guaranteed absolutely new. THE HUNTER BRUSH COMPANY, New Britain, Conn.

SOLD DIRECT, Factory to Consumer—Household necessities: furniture, dust mops, adjusted to any handle, brushes and dusters. Write C. S. VALENTINE PRODUCTS CO., 4th Everett St., Allston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED
WE HAVE AN OPENING for a specialty salesman who is capable of making 1000 or more yearly; a man with initiative, ability, good address and industry; to such we can offer a permanent position presenting great possibilities; write, giving experience and references. THE UNION ILLUSTRATING CO., Tribune Building, New York City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WOMAN of ability and good address wanted to take up new line of educational work; experience in teaching and business experience preferred; salary and commission; references required. EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc., Myrick bldg., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED by April 1 at Winthrop Centre for general housework, clean, capable woman, good cooking, and laundry; home and wages. Apply evenings 414 Riverbank Court, Cambridge.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS
E. H. HILLING & CO., 3 East 55th St., New York

EDUCATED LADY wanted, not under 22, of individuality, well dressed, with experience in meeting business and professional men; college graduate preferred; permanent position, good pay and advancement for right man. H. MERRILL, Myrick bldg., Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL, between 16 and 18, who can sew, to learn millinery; small salary will be paid while learning. BROWN, 437 Fifth Ave., Room 601, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier wanted in a book store. Apply by letter only. Hotel Thorndike, 224 Boylston St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Salesman of men's underwear as chief of sales; fine opening for man of experience and acquaintance with large buyers. Address T. A. Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
ENGINEER

With knowledge of structural work, general engineering, operating and construction; desires position for further scope with manufacturing, industrial or contracting company or firm; has good references and qualifications; at present employed; would be useful executive to president of company. Address U 42, Monitor Office.

A BOSTON MAN now employed in Chicago, desires to make a change. Have good training and experience in purchasing, selling and managing salesmen. Am 25 years old; settled; record can be investigated. Can furnish bond. Excellent reasons for desiring change. Address M 10, 123 1/2 Ave. Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in private family; competent to assume entire responsibility; highest credentials; \$60 monthly; Mrs. LORD, Tremont Inn, Abington sq., New York City.

RESPONSIBLE, refined housekeeper in home with children requiring a motherly care, companion, and lady of reference; willing to travel; references. J 16, 811 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER—MRS. R. F. Fessenden, 422 Marlboro St., desires to find a position for a woman of refinement who she can recommend. Telephone Back Bay 3260.

MANAGING housekeeper, American, capable, good manager, experienced, would like position with small family; references exchanged. Address U 31, Monitor Office.

REFINED LADY, 40 years, fond of children, capable of assuming entire charge of small home, wishes position; best references. M. WILLARD, 443 Central Park West, N. Y.

ATTENDANT—Refined, capable, generally useful; housekeeper for one or two adults; exceptional refs. MRS. A. BLANTINE, 602 Lex. Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN WOMAN desires position in Boston hotel; experienced in sewing and darning; refs. Add. U. S. Monitor office.

A YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of making herself useful, preferably in professional office. U 47, Monitor office.

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Thin Model WATCH
\$8.00 DIRECT from the FACTORY to YOU Money Back if Not Satisfactory
Ordinarily you would expect to pay \$12.00 for this stylish, Gentlemen's open-face watch, featuring direct, you save more than one-third. Stem wind and set; 21,300 guaranteed Gold-Filled Case. Get our prices on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Repairing before going elsewhere. Est. 1855.
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NO DIRT. NO BROKEN POINTS. Interchangeable Blades Suitable for the whole family. Introductory Price 25c. Send stamps or coin to PHILIP MINTER CO., 307 5th Ave., New York

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SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL IN A PENCIL
The Triangle Reflex Pencil
NICKEL SILVER GOLD
Lead quickly adjusted by slight movement of the spring.

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Adopted by the U. S. Government. Shows the Amount of Postage in Cents. Has Revolving Beam, one side for Letters, one side for Newspaper, Periodicals. Also prices in pounds and ounces. PRICE NICKEL PLATED \$1.00. Also in 34 and 64 oz. sizes. Express or parcel post prepaid. THE FECK CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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HOMEMADE lunches delivered in Boston at your office for 25 cents. MISS L. LINDSAY, 1045 Main St., South Weymouth

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PACKARD touring cars and limousine for hire, \$4 per hour; special rates quoted on application for monthly lets and touring. PALMER RENTING CO., 169 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 4050.

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WASHINGTON—Rooms for visitors; quiet, refined, homelike; near station, Capitol, library and points of interest; car pass corner; rates reasonable. MRS. L. L. KENDIG, 120 C St., N. W.

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Hand Made Ornaments, Cords, Tassels, Buttons, Frogs, Pompons, Olives, Fringes, Chenille, Bias Ornaments, Plaiting, Hemstitching.
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Wigs, Toupees, Transformations, Specialties, Toilet Articles and Accessories
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For sale at your leading store.
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Sewing of every description done by skillful women. Women's clothes remade, readjusted. Mending for men and women.

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House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Caps, made to your measure. Samples of materials sent on request. Mail orders carefully handled. House Dresses \$1.50 and up. S. M. MEUSCHKE, 1139 Lawrence Ave., Chicago.

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Dolls of every description repaired, all missing parts supplied. Dolls' Dressmaking. Mail orders a specialty. 19 Temple Place, Boston. Phone OX 1341-V.

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Manicuring, 25c; shampooing, hairdressing, marcel waving, 50c. 222 Lawrence Bldg., cor. West and Tremont. Tel. OX 4179.

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We prepay all transportation charges. We refund money whenever requested, promptly and without question.
We sell goods directly to our customers—from factory to wearer direct—cutting out all middlemen's profits.
We employ the finest workmanship obtainable, assuring you of style and tailoring that cannot be excelled at the price.
We are in business to satisfy you, by making every transaction so easy and pleasant, so satisfactory and worth-while, that your orders will become a permanent link in the chain of this business.

MODEL NO. 553X
Made of good quality silk poplin, white poplin, vest and collar and full and corded girdle. All the latest. \$5.50
Shades. Popular Price \$5.50
Sizes, Misses, 14 to 20 years.
Women's, 36 to 44.

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LADIES! The Unlined Vici Kid Pillow Shoe
with Steel Arch Support and Flexible Sole, made in all styles. Fits like a stocking and feels like a kid glove. Durable, easy, dressy.
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Write for Free Catalog and self-measure blank. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Trade Mark Registered.
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Orders promptly executed and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Nail Powder
Produces instantly a lasting brilliancy of the nails and will retain a same after washing.
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Guaranteed money refunded if not entirely satisfactory.
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A New Idea in Crochet Hooks.
The invention of an expert crocheter and is the outcome of her idea for a practical flat handle hook by which the work can be made uniformly even and crisp. Sizes from 3 (coarse) to 14 (fine).
Sent in Ivory finished, velvet lined case. A dainty and acceptable gift.
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Three pairs for one dollar; black and white. Send size of shoe. Mail orders carefully filled. MRS. E. G. WOODMAN, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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Shades. Popular Price \$5.50
Sizes, Misses, 14 to 20 years.
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Lady Betty
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Handsomely Booth at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco,
where she has a SPECIAL DISPLAY of FOOD PRODUCTS in attractive packages from her Brookline Kitchen and also from her California Kitchen.
The Booth is in charge of MRS. F. E. GARETT, who with competent demonstrators will extend all courtesies.
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CHICAGO JUNIOR PRODUCTS are made and sold by CHICAGO JUNIOR, a farm school and home where boys of limited means receive needed care and an education and acquire habits of industry by helping earn their way.

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Price \$2.25 per dozen delivered
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ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartments, 2 to 4 rooms; month or lease. Write for terms. ROMANINE, 830 W. 179th St.

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Light, heated rooms; running water; excellent table; congenial young people. Dancing. Phone Audubon 2945.

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PRIVATE family has large room with private bath for high class person; references. W. W. SKINNER, 134 W. 74th St.

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MRS. VIVIAN M. DEMAREST, experienced N. Y. shopper; satisfaction assured; no charge. 742 Parker St., Newark, N. J.

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ERNEST T. WILSON, employment expert, solves employment problems. Phone W 819, 299 Broadway, New York City.

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BOARD and rooms can be obtained in a beautiful home at 280 Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 2950 Flatbush.

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Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, Madison Avenue.

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CHARLES B. TOMPKINS, Certified Public Accountant, 314 Ideal Building, Denver, Col.

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ROOMS
THIRD FLOOR, private bath, unfurnished, front room furnished; refs.; adults employed preferred. 2207 N. Charles st.

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Lady Betty
extends a cordial invitation to you to visit her very
Handsomely Booth at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco,
where she has a SPECIAL DISPLAY of FOOD PRODUCTS in attractive packages from her Brookline Kitchen and also from her California Kitchen.
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CHICAGO JUNIOR PRODUCTS are made and sold by CHICAGO JUNIOR, a farm school and home where boys of limited means receive needed care and an education and acquire habits of industry by helping earn their way.

Grape—Crab Apple—Spiced Apple
Price \$2.25 per dozen delivered
Satisfaction, or money refunded
Send Your Name on a Postal for Full Particulars
Address CHICAGO JUNIOR, Waltham, Mich.

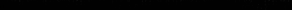
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DOWNING, Box 1336, Boston, Mass.

BOOK MARKERS
"VERA" MARKERS
are sold for \$1.25 per book with the



Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

A large sale of vacant land has just been consummated in Brookline by Theodore and Henry Lyman, owners of the Lyman estate, which has been considered one of the show places of the town, and has been controlled by the family over 70 years. Mrs. Mary B. Longyear is the purchaser of some 21 acres of this land, including a frontage of 1546 feet on Boylston street, Single Tree Hill, Brookline. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers.

Properly changing hands in Brighton consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land located 10 to 14 Chestnut Hill avenue near Washington street, taxed in the name of Louis Fidler and purchased by Joseph K. Gordon. There is a land area of 5130 square feet valued at \$4100 which is included in the \$5600 assessment.

SALE IN NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Alford Brothers have sold for A. M. Beers to Harry I. Cook an estate on Saxon road and Walnut street, Newton Highlands, consisting of a single frame house, No. 19 Saxon road, and three lots of land containing in all about 22,120 square feet, the whole assessed for about \$10,000. After extensive improvements, the new owner will occupy.

TRANSFER AT ROSLINDALE

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports a sale for the estate of Thomas B. Williams of 97,300 square feet of land on Center street, at the junction of Weld street, Roslindale. The purchaser, J. Henchon of Boston, bought for investment. The property is assessed for about 5 cents per foot.

The same broker reports the sale of lot 42 Bexley road, Whitmore estate, Roslindale, containing 3600 square feet, to Harriet V. Baker, who will build a single family frame house for occupancy. Willard P. Whitmore was the grantor.

SALES AT SALEM, MASS.

William S. Felton & Co. have negotiated the sale of the Harrington land on Highland avenue, just above Essex street, to Patrick Creedon; the grantors in the transaction being William S. Felton, trustee under the will of Henry Harrington, and Mary E. Goodhue and others. The lot comprises about 60,000 square feet of land.

Mr. Creedon will immediately build a two-story concrete modern garage, 56x20 feet, and on the remaining land will erect two blocks, each containing four five-room apartments.

The same brokers have sold for Robert M. Mahoney, trustee, and others a lot on Green street, containing 3400 square feet, to Paul N. Chaput.

Through the same office has been sold for Patrick Creedon a valuable lot, on the corner of Summit avenue and Eden street containing 5000 feet, to Mrs. Etta Collier, who was represented in the transaction by Paul N. Chaput.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY SALES

Through the office of The Edward T. Harrington Company an estate at 15 Clematis street, Winchester, has been sold this week. It comprises a seven-room house with modern improvements and 6500 square feet of land, purchased by Edmund H. Sanderson, who will occupy. Frank H. Pierce was the grantor.

Also a parcel of land on the east side of Stone avenue, Winchester, comprising 4300 square feet has been sold by George S. Hudson to Dennis Foley.

The Prosper Handfield estate in Dodge Village, Charlton, has just been sold, comprising a six-room cottage house, barn and poultry house and five acres of land, including a bearing orchard of 50 trees. The purchaser was Olaf Olson.

Another sale is reported of an estate on Main street, in the village of East Brookfield, comprising a modern eight-room cottage, barn, carriage house and poultry house. The estate commands a charming view of the surrounding country. It was sold by F. L. Bray to Elizabeth A. Curtis of East Braintree, who will occupy at once.

The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Intervalle st., 120-121-123-125-127-129-141-143, ward 20; Solomon Dvitzky; brick dwelling.
Parson st., 101-103, ward 25; Michael F. Falvey; frame locker.
Gustine st., 77, ward 24; J. T. Carnegie; Alfred O. Dyer; frame dwelling.
Dorchester av., 127, ward 13; Thomas H. Swan; alter store and dwelling.
Russell st., 67, ward 4; Mary Kenney; alter store and dwelling.
Dorchester av., 1752, ward 24; Joseph W. Honors; alter store and dwelling.
Washington st., 1814-1816, ward 12; United States Trust Co. tr.; store and tenements.
Massachusetts av., 31, ward 11; Annie Richards, C. A. & F. N. Russell; tenements.

GIRLS PLAN TO FORM ASSOCIATION

More than 200 alumnae of the Girls' Athletic Association of the Cambridge high and Latin school met last evening in the hall of the school to organize an alumnae association.

The meeting was called by Miss Alice M. Brown and Miss Lucy White, instructors of the girls' athletic work for several years. A committee was formed to take charge of preliminary arrangements.

A musical entertainment was furnished by several of the alumnae.

PABLO CASALS, CELLIST, WITH THE SYMPHONY

(Continued from page nineteen)

one of the orchestra with which he is playing. As closely as any member he keeps his eye on the conductor. His business is to set forth the musical ideas of the composer with as little coloring or personal bias as possible. And the inevitable appeal of art is sensed through his playing.

The Lalo concerto is perhaps the most fruitful of the better known violoncello concertos. The limitations and characteristics of the instrument have due allowances made for them. The three movements offer agreeable contrast in rhythm, color and tempo. By reason of Mr. Casals' proficiency it is possible to grasp the musical value of rapid passage work as compared with slower and easier bits. His mastery of technical difficulties is such that the involved expression is handled for its musical idea as well as the simpler.

Mr. Casals' "Ornaza" was well received when it was first played in Boston, Feb. 10, 1912. It is a piece that grows on one with repetition. Or is it that we have grown in our apprehension of the musical ideas which Mr. Casals embodied in his symphonic poem? Some of the lapses from established tonality do not disturb us now as they did then. We understand better the use of orchestral color. Its employment as a means of embellishment rather than the configuration of the olden style does not now affect us unpleasantly. "Ornaza" is program music, but with this difference—it is descriptive not of the dramatic action of concrete beings but the interaction of abstract forces, and thus a more imaginative quality is brought into the music. The ultimate triumph of good over evil has been set forth many times and in many ways. Mr. Casals has programmed the Persian mythology rather than the Norse or the Greek or the Sanskrit. Only the program book informs us of this, though.

Mr. Casals has intimate knowledge of the modern orchestra and his resources of expression are excellently handled. He uses admirable restraint in his climaxes and his tone quality built up in cumulative mass never topples or loses its chief characteristics in mere noise.

Dr. Muck's reading of the Mozart G minor symphony that came last on the program pleased him and pleased the audience. With a less capable double bass section some of the Mozartian runs would sound muddy. The conductor set a merry pace and the men followed closely. Such is their technical skill that a clean-cut, carefully phrased result is forthcoming no matter how swiftly the notes run.

ALUMNI OF BATES AND COLBY HOLD ANNUAL DINNERS

Alumni of two Maine colleges—Bates and Colby—had their annual dinners in Boston last night; Bates alumni at Youngs, Colby graduates at the Boston City Club.

For Bates the following were elected officers for the next year: President, Prof. Herbert V. Neal '90 of Tufts College; vice-president, Miles Greenwood '91 of Melrose; secretary, Richard B. Stanley '97 of Boston; assistant secretary, John H. Powers '10.

Melville C. Freeman '94 presided at the Colby dinner. Among the speakers were T. Raymond Pierce of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Maj. Herbert M. Lord, U. S. A., an alumnus; President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College, and Walter B. Farr, the Rev. Isaac Higginbotham of Roxbury, Paul F. Frazier, captain of the 1914 football team.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
First Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, third infantry, relieved from duty at University of Washington, Seattle, and will join his regiment.

Capt. William T. Patten, U. S. A., retired, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Washington, Seattle.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. E. A. Greene, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to seventeenth company, first brigade, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in United States.

First Lieut. C. H. Wells, detached naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, to recruiting duty, Cincinnati.

Second Lieut. A. C. Deering, to sixteenth company, 1st brigade, Philadelphia.

Movements of Vessels

Ontario, at Guacanayabo bay, Ricket, at Norfolk.

Nereus, at Nagasaki.

Tacoma, at Port au Prince.

Wheeling, at Guantanamo.

Nashan, at San Francisco.

Denver, Topolobampo for Guaymas.

Yorktown, San Diego, for west coast of Mexico.

Balch, Pensacola, for Guacanayabo bay.

Hector, Honolulu for Guam.

G-4, at Brooklyn yard, ordered to Philadelphia, escorted by Sonoma. Upon arrival at Philadelphia Sonoma will return to New York and escort G-1 and G-2 to Hampton roads.

Saturn at Puget Sound yard, ordered to San Francisco.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Mechanical Contrivances Purposed Largely for Mill and Factory Use Secure Government Rights

Among the patents issued during the past week to New England inventors, reported by Allen & Daggett, are the following:

Apparatus for operating alarms—Ashley, John P., Worcester, Mass.
Folding drinking cup—Baldwin, Edward, Boston.
Air-curtain surface-forming compound—Bates, Henri L., Springfield, Mass.
Folding box—Desuregard, Orest H., Marlboro, N. H.
Slipper sole—Blackford, Ernest A., Worcester, Mass.
Speedometer—Blanchard, Leon E., Boston.
Music pedals—Brown, Theodore P., Worcester, Mass.
Dispenser for liquid soap—Bussey, Everett E., Malden, Mass.
Electrical heater—Carleton, Frederick E., New Britain, Conn.
Machine for making corner heads—Clark, Morris E., Plainville, Conn.
Railway signal—Clark, Robert M., Newton Center, Mass.
Machine for trimming fish—Cleveland, Francis D., Winchester, Mass.
Photograph—Cole, Otto H., Boston.
Lubricator—Cummings, Norman W., Bridgeport, Conn.
Shoe—Davis, Oscar C., Brockton, Mass.
Measuring machine—De Cost, Albert E., Boston.
Safety device for boilers—Duggan, Daniel F., Melrose, Mass.
Leather-embossing machine—Edwards, Thomas J., Melrose, Mass.
Paper-cutting machine—Farmer, Luke W., Somerville, Mass.
Metal protector for boots—Hannon, John, Boston.
Friction plug—Harris, Samuel J., Slough-ton, Mass.
Dredging apparatus—Lake, Simon, Milford, Conn.
Window-frame—Laragy, Edward J., Hartford, Conn.
Treating pebble phosphate-rock—Lay, William F., Boston.
Crimping or corrugating machine—Loughe, William S., Rochester, N. H.
Valve for internal combustion engines—Mann, James, Boston.
Washing machine—Marshall, Stephen M., Clinton, Mass.
Ignition generator for electric starter system—McIntyre, Allen L., Sound Beach, Conn.
Thread-controlling mechanism for sewing machines—Merrick, Frank W., Boston.
Measuring instruments—Messier, Rodolph J., Fall River, Mass.
Hardening steel—Nickerson, William E., Cambridge, Mass.
Hardening apparatus for steel articles—Nickerson, William E., Cambridge, Mass.
Tool-actuating device—Officer, Thomas, Claremont, N. H.
Card game—Parker, George S., Salem, Mass.
Clasp for bags—Persons, Ernest L., Holyoke, Mass.
Sawing machine—Richard, Robert H., Boston.
Igniter for internal combustion engines—Ryder, Malcolm P., Springfield, Mass.
Orthopedic device—Severy, Canton, Mass.
Paper acceptor—Silvery, Henry M., Boston.
Cutting machine—Simmons, Ralph C., Beverly, Mass.
Heel dressing machine—Sullivan, John J., Ipswich, Mass.
Electric step device for knitting machines—Sumner, Frederick W., Canton, Mass.
Safety mechanism for firearms—Swebilis, Carl G., New Haven, Conn.
Sewing machine—Topham, Laurence E., Beverly, Mass.
Sole machine—Winkley, Prastus, Lynn, Mass.
Controlling mechanism—Winkley, Erastus, Lynn, Mass.
Automatic shoe machine—Winkley, Erastus, Lynn, Mass.

Many New England tourists were among passengers sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Callamara, for Havana, Costa Rica and Panama. Among them were: James T. Mac Donald of the directors of the port, and Mrs. Mac Donald, who will spend a month in the tropics; Capt. Kingsley E. Burnham of the Massachusetts ordnance department, and Mrs. Burnham; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sherman, Miss M. C. Nash, Miss Mary Curtis, Miss Mary Maher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuchrelin, Miss C. Fuchrelin, Mrs. Robert S. Gorham, M. L. Stohn and Miss M. Stohn of Boston, and C. W. Benedict of Providence.

SHIPPING NEWS

Scarcity of fresh groundfish continues, and the five trips at the fish pier today are all small ones from nearby grounds. Demand was slack, as is usual for Saturday, and wholesale prices were quoted a little lower than Friday's. There were no arrivals at T wharf. The following vessels were at the fish pier: Schra Matthey S. Greer, 15,500 pounds, Angelica C. Numan, 15,500, Waltham 10,800, Helen B. Thomas, 13,000, and Emily Sears 3000. The Thomas also had 500 acrod and 30 halibut. Quotations to dealers: Haddock \$5.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$6.50, market cod \$4.50, pollock \$6.50, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$5.75 and cusk \$3.75.

Gill netters have not hauled their net for four or five days, and receipts from that type of craft at Gloucester today are the first received in that number of days. They landed 25,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. Other arrivals: Italian boats 5000 fresh fish, Laverona from Boston 30,000 fresh fish, Cavalier 25,000 pounds halibut, 8000 cod, Cavalier 50,000 halibut, Oriole 30,000 halibut, Lillian with cured fish from Maine, and the Rhodora arriving too late to be reported.

News received here from Halifax, N. S., says that the British steamer Dalton Hall has been sold by Furness-Withy & Co. for about \$134,000. The craft which has made trips to Boston is of 3534 tons gross. The purchase was made by a British firm whose name is not divulged.

New restrictions on ocean cargoes which have been placed by the British government have caused work of loading the Dutch steamer Elisabeth at Mystic docks to come to a standstill. Goods designated heretofore as on the free list, including shipments to private firms or persons, it is understood, are now classed as contraband. Though the Elisabeth was due to leave today for Holland, its departure will be delayed until its cargo is readjusted to the new restrictions.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Str North Point (Br), Reavley, Liverpool.

Str Santa Teresa (Br), Trachy, Cabaen.

Str Gloucester, Hatch, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk and Providence.

Str Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Sewalls Point.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, New York, two bgs L & W C C Nos 3 and 4.

Tug Western, Lennan, Portland, Me.

Schr Catawamteak, Kellogg, Rockport, Me.

Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport.

Tug Tamqua, Isaksen, Philadelphia, two bgs Spring and Mingo.

Tug Valley Forge, Salbach, Philadelphia, two bgs Indian Ridge, Maple Hill, and Richardson.

Tug Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, two bgs Franklin, Manheim, and Pickering.

Tug Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia, two bgs Preston, Bear Ridge and Thomaston.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Thomas, Rockport, Me.

Cleared

Str King (Br.), Jones, New York.

Str Cambrian (Br.), Gardner, London and Avonmouth.

Str A W Perry (Br.), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.

Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Str Gloucester, Hatch, Norfolk.

Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.

Str North Star, Mitchell, Portland.

Str Governor Dingley, Mitchell, Portland.

Sailings

Strs Ryeland (Nor), Banes; Belgium (Dan), Havana; A W Perry (Br), Halifax, N. S.; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Lexington, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; Middlesex, Norfolk; M E Harper, Newport News.

Str Cambrian, London and Avonmouth.

Tg Neptune, Beverly, two trs Mystic.

New York Arrivals

Today, strs Ryeland, Rotterdam; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Orina, Demerara and St. Thomas; Orina, Saugu; Modiva, Antilla; Karen, Manzanillo; Montevideo, Veracruz and Havana; Panaman, San Francisco and San Pedro via Philadelphia; Frankrig, Cabaen; bk Quevilly, Rault, Le Pallier.

BAPTISTS GAIN BY WILL—Dedham, Mass.—Five thousand dollars is left to Baptist organizations in the will of John Mosley, textile manufacturer of Needham, filed in the probate court here today. The bequest is as follows: American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Boston, \$1000; American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York \$1000; First Baptist church, Needham, \$2000; Baptist Home in Cambridge \$500 and the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston \$500.

PRICES OF MEAT TENDING LOWER; FISH RATES RISE

Wholesale Lamb Cheaper and Poultry Holds Steady—Lobsters Scarce—Hothouse Produce in Good Variety

Decreasing demand for beef has been noted in the Boston market this week, although the prices remain about the same. Steaks are quoted at 25 to 35 cents for sirloin, 40 to 45 cents for rump and 25 to 30 cents for round; roasts at 30 cents for the back of the rump, 30 to 25 cents for the face, 25 to 30 cents for the first cut of the rib and 16 to 18 cents for the second cut; and corned pieces at 20 to 23 cents for brisket, 12 1/2 to 15 cents for rib, 15 cents for the sticking piece and 8 to 10 cents for flank.

Retail prices of lamb are holding up, although the wholesale market quotation is \$1 a hundredweight lower than a week ago. Best hind legs of lamb are quoted at 22 cents, with hindquarters at 20 cents to 22 cents, sides at 18 cents, loins at 20 cents, forequarters at 14 to 15 cents and chops at 30 to 35 cents. Mutton and veal are unchanged, the former selling at 18 cents for loins, 12 cents for forequarters, 25 to 30 cents for chops, and 18 cents for "hung" legs. Veal prices are 40 cents for fillet, 45 cents for steak, 30 cents for chops and 22 cents for loins.

Little change is noted in the price of pork products. Pork loins are bringing 14 to 15 cents, hams 17 to 18, sliced ham 30, bacon 20 to 25, smoked, corned, sweet pickled and fresh shoulders 14, salt pork 15, sausages 20 to 23, Frankfurters 16, leaf lard 16, and pigs feet 10 to 12. Sweetbreads are selling at 30 cents to 35 cents, calves' livers at 50 to 90 each, beef liver at 15 a pound, tripe at 12 for plain and 20 for honeycomb, corned tongue at 21, salted tongue at 22, smoked tongue at 26 and dried beef at 45 cents.

Poultry Steady

The amount, quality and price of poultry on the market differs little from last week. Northern turkeys are selling at \$5 each, with western turkeys at \$5.25 to 30, native roasting chickens at 28 to 33, western chickens at 5, Philadelphia capons at 35, western capons at 30, native broiler chickens at 35, western broilers at 25 to 28, broiler chickens at \$1.50 a pair, native fowl at 25, western fowl at 23, spring duckling at 25 to 28 Rhode Island geese at 28, and western geese at 20.

There has been some advance in fish, particularly in cod and haddock. They are now selling at 10 cents, with halibut at 15 to 35 cents, storage mackerel at 35 cents each for large and 15 cents a pound for small, Spanish mackerel at 30 cents, salmon at 30 to 35 cents, smelts at 20 to 40, bluefish at 30 for fresh, weakfish and sea trout at 25, striped bass at 30 to 35, black bass at 18, flounders at 10 to 12, eels at 15, whitebait at 35, brooks trout at 75, sheepshead at 20, sole at 20, shad at 30 for jacks and 35 for roes, shad roe at 30 to 60 a pair, frogs' legs at 50 a pair for jumbos, and fresh herring at 5 cents each.

Lobsters are still scarce and high, live chicken lobsters selling at 35 cents, large live at 40 cents and large boiled at 45.

Current retail prices of butter hold steady in the big market. Best northern creamery is quoted at 40 cents, whether in tubs, boxes or individual prints. Unsalted prints are selling at 50 cents, fresh western creamery at 35 cents in tubs, and Vermont dairy at 35 cents in tubs and 33 to 35 cents in boxes.

Hothouse Produce

Quotations on garden and hothouse produce are as follows: Hothouse tomatoes 55 cents a pound, bunch beets at 12 to 20 cents, bunch carrots 10 to 15, green peppers 40 to 50 cents a dozen, Cuban onions 12 1/2 cents a pound, Bermuda potatoes \$1 a peck, Japanese cabbages 30 cents a pound, Belgian endive 35 to 50 cents, green peas 22 a peck, string beans 20 to 25 cents a quart, French artichokes 12 1/2 to 15 cents each, rhubarb 12 1/2 to 15 cents each, Brussels sprouts 20 to 25 cents a quart, dandelions 80 a peck, beet greens 40 cents, spinach 30 cents, oyster plant 15 cents, Jerusalem artichokes 15 cents a quart, mushrooms 75 cents a pound, celery 25 to 30 cents for Boston market and 20 cents for California.

Fruit prices run as follows: Florida strawberries 50 cents, Black Hamburg and English Colmar grapes \$1.50 a pound, Almeria grapes 25 to 30 cents, King oranges 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, Florida oranges 25 to 45 cents, California pears 25 to 75 cents, tangerines 45 cents, grapefruit \$1 to \$1.50, lemons 15 to 30 cents, limes 20 to 30 cents, kumquats 20 cents a quart, pineapples 25 to 35 cents for Florida and 50 to 75 cents for smooth Cayennes, bananas 25 cents for yellow and 60 cents for red, cranberries 8 to 10 cents, native apples at 35 to 60 cents a peck.

ARCHITECTURE IS THEME

"Colonial Architecture" was the subject of an illustrated lecture given yesterday at the Normal Art school by Frank Cousins of Salem. Speaking of the colonial buildings of Boston Mr. Cousins said the spire of the Park Street church was one of the most interesting studies of architecture in New England.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings	
Sailings from New York	
Dante, Alghieri, for Genoa	March 6
Naples	March 6
Chicago, for Havre	March 6
New York for Liverpool	March 6
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glas	March 6
Roma, for Liverpool	March 6
Ryndam, for Rotterdam	March 6
Thorning, for Naples	March 6
United States, for Copenhagen	March 6
Niagara, for Havre	March 13
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
Madonna, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
Carpathia, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
Capricorn, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
Adriatic, for Liverpool	March 13
Oscar II, for Copenhagen	March 13
Philippa, for Liverpool	March 13
Orduna, for Liverpool	March 13
Despatch, for Bergen	March 13
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	March 13
Europa, for Naples-Genoa	March 13
St. Louis, for Liverpool	March 13
Atlantic, for Havre	March 13
Rochambeau, for Havre	March 13
Hudson, for Bordeaux	March 13
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	March 13
Patrona, for Marseilles	March 13
Lusitania, for Liverpool	March 13
America, for Liverpool	March 13
St. Paul, for Liverpool	March 13
Minneapolis, for London	March 13
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	March 13
La Touraine, for Havre	March 13
Britannia, for Marseilles	March 13
Sailings from Boston	
Bay State, for Liverpool	March 6
Canopic, for Liverpool	March 6
Preorian, for Glasgow	March 6
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Dominion, for Liverpool	March 6
Adriatic, for Liverpool	March 6
Havertown, for Liverpool	March 6
Sardinian, for Glasgow	March 6
Sailings from Portland	
Northland, for Liverpool, via Hall	March 6
Carthage, for Glasgow	March 6
Southland, for Liverpool, via Hall	March 6
Sailings from Glasgow	
Cornwall, for Liverpool	March 6
Hesperian, for Liverpool	March 6
Sailings from Liverpool	
St. Louis, for New York	March 6
Tuscania, for New York	March 6
Lapland, for New York	March 6
Lusitania, for New York	March

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

EASIER PRICE TREND IN THE STOCK MARKET

Small Investor Supposed to Have Been Largely Responsible for Recent Stability of Prices—Shoe Machinery Up

From the opening of the New York stock market today an easy price tendency was shown. Selling pressure was not heavy, but the buying power of the last few days seems to have spent its force.

The general sentiment among traders is somewhat mixed as to the immediate as well as distant future of stocks. Considerable discussion has been aroused on account of the stability shown by the market in recent weeks when the turmoil abroad has been greatest, and when peace is not in sight. It is believed that one reason stocks have held so well despite foreign liquidation is that business needs for money have been so limited that people having cash on hand prefer to buy securities than to allow their funds to remain in bank, and that although the big interests are still keeping aloof, the small investor has been most largely responsible for the absorption of offerings from all sources.

Pressed Steel Car dropped 2 points to 25, the new minimum, on the first sale. Reading and Union Pacific moved within a fractional range. Maxwell Motors first preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 68 and receded nearly a point further. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 76 1/2, improved to 67 and then yielded nearly a point.

Interborough preferred opened up 1/4 at 57 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. The common also improved. United Shoe Machinery was a feature of the local trading. It was up 1/4 at the opening at 56 and gained 2 points more before the close. American Woolen preferred opened up 1/4 at 79 1/2 and sold well above 80. Boston & Maine opened unchanged at 27, receded 1/2 and advanced a point. New Haven eased off a fraction from last night's closing.

Total New York sales, 91,100 shares; \$1,468,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Contract for \$2,000,000 addition to Carnegie steel plant at Newcastle, Pa., has been awarded.

Governors of 12 federal reserve banks met in Washington on March 11 to finish plan for free clearance of checks.

Virginia Power Company has sold to bankers \$3,800,000 first and collateral 5 per cent bonds, which will be offered at 90, with 30 per cent of common stock of the company.

Circular of Bank Verein Suisse, a Geneva bank, says American dollar, which is now worth 5.48, or nearly \$1.07, is a preponderating influence upon the tendency of exchange, because United States is today the great furnisher of Europe in provisions and diverse products.

Exports of wheat, including flour, from United States and Canada for week ending March 4, aggregate 8,432,800 bushels, compared with 7,358,222 bushels last week and 3,576,737 bushels for corresponding week last year. For the 35 weeks ending March 4 exports were 279,837,333 bushels, compared with 199,883,678 bushels in corresponding period last year.

Chicago special says that big packers have been hard hit by British prohibition against sending meat to neutral continental ports unless they give assurance against reshipment to Germany and Austria. Four Norwegian vessels carrying \$8,000,000 meat cargo have been held for months. Armour counsel is still in London trying to clear up the situation.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO. REPORT

NEW YORK—The Electric Bond & Share Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1914	1913
Gross income	\$1,538,520	\$1,551,403
Net income	112,305	112,305
Preferred dividend	208,281	277,000
Common dividends	400,000	363,000
Surplus	438,550	488,495

DRY GOODS STOCKS LOW
CHICAGO—Statements made by all industrial companies show inventories are very low, says the John V. Farwell Company. The same is undoubtedly true with all dry goods houses, whether wholesale or retail.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday, increasing northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday, fresh, possibly strong, northeast winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 34; 12 noon 38; 3 p. m. 38
Average in Boston yesterday, 34.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 30; New Orleans 50; Buffalo 30; New York 30; Chicago 34; Philadelphia 34; Denver 30; Pittsburgh 36; Des Moines 28; Portland, Me. 28; Jacksonville 51; San Francisco 48; Kansas City 23; St. Louis 28; Nashville 31; Washington 34.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:15; High water 2:25 a. m.; 2:57 p. m.; Length of day 11:27; Moon rises 10:00 a. m.; Light auto lamps at 8:10 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amalgamated	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Am Can	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am H & L pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Loco pf	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Am Smelting	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Sugar	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Woolen	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Am Woolen pf	80	80	80	80
Anacosta	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Baldwin Loco	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Balt & Ohio	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
B F Goodrich	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn RT	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Cal Petroleum	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Cal Petroleum pf	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Can Pacific	159	159	158 1/2	158 1/2
Cent Leather	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ches & Ohio	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chi R I & P	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
C M & St Paul	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87
Chi & G West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chi & N West	123	123	123	123
Chino Copper	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Con Gas	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	117
Corn Products	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Erie	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Erie 1st pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Chem pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gen Motors	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gen Motors pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Gen Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Gug Ex Co	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Harv of N. J.	91	91	91	91
Harv Corp	70	70	70	70
Inspiration	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan City	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lehigh Valley	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Maxwell Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Max Motor 1st pf	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Max Motor 2nd pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Max Petrol	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	10	10	10	10
Mo Kan & Tex pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mon Power Co	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Mo Pacific	12	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
M S P & S S M	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nat Biscuit	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Nat Lead	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
N Y C	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
N Y N H & H	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
No Pac	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Penn	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Pitts Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Press Steel	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Press Steel C pf	88	88	88	88
Pullman Co	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Ray Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Rep I & S pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rock Island pf	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rumely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ry Steel	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Seab & L pf	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
So Pac	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
So Ry	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Studebaker	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Tenn Cop	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Texas Co	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Third Avenue	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
T City RT	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
U Bag & P	5	5	5	5
Union Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U P warrants	28	28	28	28
Union Pac pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U Rys Inv	10	10	9	9
U Rys Inv pf	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
U S C I P	34	34	34	34
U S Rubber	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Steel pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Cop	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Va-Car Chem	21	21	21	21
Wells Fargo Ex	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
W Maryland	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Western Union	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Willis Overland	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

*Bf-dividend.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 6)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—J. Saul; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—M. Marcus; U. S. Detroit—Ralph. Ainsworth of Ainsworth Shoe Co., Tour.

New York—W. J. Finn of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.

Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co., Adams.

Porto Rico—M. Portello; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thiel of L. P. Ross; Lenox.

St. Louis—J. A. Pelen; U. S. St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Milwaukee—G. R. Harsh of Harsh-Ed.

St. Louis—J. T. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

MORE STOCK MINIMUMS

NEW YORK—The committee has established the following minimum prices to take effect March 6: Pressed Steel Car common 25, preferred 88; International Harvester of New Jersey preferred, 107; American Locomotive preferred, 75.

LONDON STOCK DEALING HAS CHEERFUL TONE

War Loan and Oil Shares Features—Americans Strong and More Active—Increase in Investment Demand Apparent

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets quiet; oils steady; war loan easier.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was marked by cheerful sentiment.

Gilt-edged investments were steady, especially the war loan, which was relieved by the low denomination of the exchequer bonds announced by the Bank of England yesterday.

Tenders for the exchequer issue, which is for £20,000,000 at 3 per cent, repayable at par in 5 years, are heavy.

Americans were strong and dealings were brisker because of the strength at New York yesterday.

A general increase in the speculative investment demand was noted throughout the department. A spur took place in Canadian Pacific, Argentina rails were bought and strength was shown in Russian and Egyptian bonds.

Interest in the oil share group was again revived and trading there was on a heavy scale. Mining descriptions were affected sympathetically.

Little was done in rubber shares. Imports of the staple were slightly in excess of deliveries.

LONDON MARKET CLOSE

	Decline
Amalgamated	54 1/2
Consolidated	68 1/2
Harv Corp	70
Harv of N. J.	91
Inspiration	20 1/2
Inter-Met	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf	57 1/2
Kan City	21 1/2
Lehigh Valley	134 1/2
Maxwell Motor	27 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf	68
Max Motor 2nd pf	26 1/2
Max Petrol	66 1/2
Miami	20 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	10
Mo Kan & Tex pf	27 1/2
Mon Power Co	50 1/2
Mo Pacific	12
M S P & S S M	113 1/2
Nat Biscuit	121 1/2
Nat Lead	55 1/2
N Y C	84
N Y N H & H	50 1/2
No Pac	103 1/2
Penn	105 1/2
Pitts Coal	20 1/2
Press Steel	25
Press Steel C pf	88
Pullman Co	151 1/2
Ray Con	17 1/2
Reading	145 1/2
Rep I & S pf	76 1/2
Rock Island pf	1 1/2
Rumely	7 1/2
Ry Steel	19 1/2
Seab & L pf	34
So Pac	85 1/2
So Ry	153 1/2
Studebaker	46 1/2
Tenn Cop	26 1/2
Texas Co	133 1/2
Third Avenue	49 1/2
T City RT	96 1/2
U Bag & P	5
Union Pacific	119 1/2
U P warrants	28
Union Pac pf	79 1/2
U Rys Inv	10
U Rys Inv pf	29
U S C I P	34
U S Rubber	56 1/2
U S Steel	45
U S Steel pf	104 1/2
Utah Cop	53
Va-Car Chem	21
Wells Fargo Ex	87 1/2
W Maryland	20 1/2
Western Union	63 1/2
Westinghouse	68 1/2
Willis Overland	93 1/2

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE LOCAL RESERVE BANK

Boston's federal reserve bank's weekly statement of condition compares:

	March 5	Feb. 26
Assets	\$15,845,710	\$15,723,270
Legal tender notes	2,281,576	2,070,620
U. S. Govt. bonds	775,100	308,208
Investments	884,880	625,500
All other resources	95,402	312,922
Total assets	19,889,827	19,339,634
Liabilities	3,223,700	3,223,700
Reserve deposits	16,145,000	16,093,400
Due to other fed res	514,518	612,334
Total liabilities	19,889,827	19,339,634

BIG TRANSACTION IN OIL LANDS

FRANKLIN, Pa.—The South Penn Oil announces purchase of the producing properties of H. E. Bryner in Crawford, Venango and Warren counties, and a large acreage in the vicinity of Bruin, Butler county.

Although the price is not given the transaction is known to be the largest that has taken place in the Pennsylvania oil regions in many years.

DIVIDENDS

American Oil Field Company declared a dividend of 13-10 per cent.

Canadian Locomotive Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1.

The Subway Realty Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 25 to stock of record March 19.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

The California Petroleum Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

The J. K. Case Threshing Machine Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

LONDON AS WORLD'S GREAT FINANCIAL CLEARING HOUSE

Commercial Attache of United States Stationed in British Metropolis Gives Interesting Analysis of Monetary Situation—New York's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is interesting and instructive to take a look at the great financial market of London—the center of the world's financial activities—as it is seen through the trained eyes of Albertus H. Baldwin, now stationed in that city. Mr. Baldwin for a good many years prior to his appointment as commercial attache was chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the department of commerce, and he has carried into his new employment expert knowledge of a quality and quantity that has admirably fitted him to add to a reputation that already was national in its scope.

Mr. Baldwin has been in London now for about three months, and he is just beginning a series of illuminating reports to his home government regarding world financial operations as they are reflected in the London markets. For many years, as is generally known, London has been the clearing house of the world. The admirable flexibility of the British banking system, the vast stores of comparatively mobile capital that have accumulated there, the city's long training in sound banking methods, and the high respect in which British banks, acceptance houses, and commercial firms have been held, have all contributed to create the exceptional position which London holds in the world of finance.

This position of supremacy, Mr. Baldwin notes, has not been threatened until the present moment, and even under the tremendous strain of war, he says that New York is the only financial center that seems at all likely to make any material encroachment upon it.

Mr. Baldwin's report that New York has been rapidly forging ahead as a financial center since the war began will not be news to the average American, but it will doubtless be interesting to this average American to have so good an authority as Mr. Baldwin confirm him in opinions previously entertained, but in many cases unproved. The prevailing opinion in government financial circles in this country is that the end of the war in Europe will see New York lifted to a much higher and more important position in matters of world finance than it has heretofore occupied, and that, for the most part, these advantages will be permanent in character. There may be something of a recession after the restoration of peace, but the exhibition of financial soundness and capacity shown by New York for the last seven months, it is said here, has given that city a commanding voice in world finance that will be heard in all future years.

The advantages to accrue to New York as the result of this increased financial prominence, it is pointed out, will accrue to the United States as a whole, and make the American government in a larger sense than heretofore a power to be reckoned with in all world transactions of whatsoever character. The new currency law has seemingly been a step in the direction of that larger influence, which fact is recognized by Mr. Baldwin, who says in his recent report:

"The new American banking laws will permit the United States, if enterprise and courage are shown, to challenge to some extent the supremacy of London. Just as in foreign trade an exceptional opportunity is open to our manufacturers and exporters, so in banking and in the money market there is opportunity for the United States to render exceptional service and thus take a more important position in the financial world. If the United States can establish facilities of exchange for its foreign customers similar to those heretofore afforded by London, its position in world trade will be so much the more strongly entrenched."

But the most interesting portion of Mr. Baldwin's report, so far as the daily newspaper reader is concerned, is found in the pages where he describes, in untechnical language, the London money market, and tells about some of the things which make it the greatest market of its kind the world ever has known.

"The vast system of mobilizing money—or its equivalent in this discussion, credit—that centers in London has been utilized by agents of business representing every corner of the globe. The machinery of credit provides the channels for the complex movements of British and international trade. No other money market has undertaken this task of mobilizing commercial and financial activities so completely and so unreservedly for the whole world."

"The basis of these elaborate enterprises is the extraordinary volume of capital and floating credit here, the sources of which can to some extent be indicated. The long record of successful commerce and manufacture of Great Britain has resulted in an international commerce of \$63,000,000,000 in 1912; \$8,800,000,000 in 1913 and \$6,000,000,000 in 1914. So successful have been these enterprises that the foreign investments of the United Kingdom are now estimated at over \$20,000,000,000, which are believed to bring to the home country in dividends at least \$1,000,000,000 annually. Moreover, the export trade under ordinary conditions provides a vast number of bills of exchange on London, and discounting these bills

(in which a trade of at least \$3,200,000,000 is concerned) employs a considerable proportion of the floating credit here. The United Kingdom's shipping trade of 18,000,000 tons out of a world total of 40,000,000 tons, causes many additional millions of dollars to enter this market for shorter or longer periods.

"The total deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom at any one time are estimated at \$4,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, and the desire to employ these vast sums profitably while they lie temporarily at the disposal of borrowers having suitable credit, explains the tremendous activities of the money market here. Naturally, when trade is most active, these resources are drawn upon most freely by manufacturers and speculators, and the profits of the banks and acceptance and brokerage houses are increased accordingly.

"In a recent statement of 13 of the largest joint-stock banks in London, the amount of floating credits available is strikingly indicated. At the beginning of 1915 these banks reported a total of more than \$3,200,000,000 in current and deposit accounts. Of this amount, about \$720,000,000 were cash on hand, or on deposit in the Bank of England, and nearly \$300,000,000 were loaned on call or on short notice. It is estimated that in ordinary times the amount of bills drawn on this money center from all parts of the world is between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000, and balancing these vast trade movements requires daily remittances of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The bank clearances in a recent week were nearly \$1,400,000,000.

"The profits that are made here in buying and selling credits cannot be stated, even approximately. Some idea, perhaps, can be gained from the dividends of 15 to 25 per cent paid by many of the great banks that employ their deposits largely in discounting trade bills and loaning these vast liquid credits on call and at short notice. It is also impracticable to state the relation of capital and reserve to liabilities, as this depends much upon the care and conservatism with which individual houses are conducted. The latest statement of the Bank of England gives the percentages of reserves to liabilities as 32 1/2 per cent, but in many banks this percentage is much smaller."

Mr. Baldwin calls attention to the well known fact that the war is putting the elaborate structure of British credit to the greatest strain it ever has experienced, and says that extraordinary measures are being taken to support it and to minimize the inevitable losses. "Credit rests on the prompt settlement of debts to foreign countries in gold," Mr. Baldwin adds, "and special efforts are now being made to increase the stock of gold at this center. The issuance of notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. has brought much gold into the banks. When the war broke out the reserve of this metal was at a relatively low figure, but it has since been much increased, until the Bank of England now possesses about \$330,000,000, and it is estimated that the other British banks hold nearly \$600,000,000. For the last six months, as was to be expected, the government has placed the credit of the nation behind the Bank of England, and has vigorously supported the commerce of the country by placing its guarantee behind all the acceptances of approved trade bills that had been discounted before hostilities began. Under this plan the Bank of England promptly took over trade bills to a large amount. Additional assistance with respect to commercial acceptances discounted since that date is also given, and the allied countries were given further financial support.

"In further safeguarding the national credit the government has established strict regulations for the stock exchange and has reduced speculation to a minimum. Measures have also been taken to prevent, as far as practicable, the investment of capital outside the kingdom. In general, the difficult financial situation seems to have been handled with admirable promptness, vigor and foresight. If the war is prolonged the severest strain upon British credit will come at a later date.

"The United States may, with wisdom, strengthen its relative position in the financial world, and is now evidently doing so. Exchange has for some time been in favor of that country, and no doubt many of its securities are already returning from Europe. If capital is alert to finance export trade opportunities as they present themselves the wholesome and rapid growth of that trade is assured."

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	134.00	135.00
American Glue Co.	144.00	145.00
Amer. Writing Paper Co.	61.00	62.00
Arlington Mills	75.00	76.00
Bigelow Carpet Co.	101.00	102.00
Douglas Shoe Co.	98.00	100.00
Draper Co.	190.00	200.00
Farr Appliance Co.	135.00	137.00
Mountain States Telephone	101.00	102.00
National Sugar Refining	90.00	92.00
Oil Elevator	67.00	71.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	215.00	220.00
Regal Shoe Co.	57.00	58.00
So. New England Tel.	138.00	139.00
United States Envelope	130.00	135.00
Walchem Watch Co.	101.50	102.50
do pf.	12.75	14.00
do pf.	80.00	84.00

QUEBEC FINANCING PLANNED

MONTREAL—Quebec Legislature has passed bills providing \$5,000,000 for good roads and for a \$10,000,000 temporary loan.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Much Interest Manifested by Financiers and Business Men Generally in Week's Developments—Gold Imports

International trade relations between the United States and European countries have this week attracted much attention on part of financiers and business men. In view of the announced purpose of the Allies to stop all international commerce with Germany it is considered remarkable that securities markets have ruled as steady as they have done. Although the war has seriously restricted trade between the United States and Germany a great deal of cotton has been shipped to Germany recently and if the channels of trade were open for free traffic Germany's takings of American cotton, copper and many other products would be enormous. Germany's last note to the United States in relation to the war zone, together with the apparent scarcity of stocks, caused a sharp rally in the securities markets early in the week. Although the change in the situation is more sentimental than actual thus far it is taken as an indication that the aggregate volume of the United States foreign trade may not be appreciably diminished.

The importance of the commerce between Europe and the United States may be realized by the fact that imports from all Europe to the United States during 1914 totaled \$783,517,509, and exports from the United States \$1,339,295,916. Trade with countries primarily affected by the blockade was in 1914: Germany, imports to United States, \$149,389,366; exports, \$158,294,986. France, imports, \$104,215,131; exports, \$170,104,041. England, imports, \$287,391,443; exports, \$599,812,295. Austria, imports, \$15,683,880; exports, \$12,801,195. Denmark, imports, \$3,844,827; exports, \$41,943,344. Netherlands, imports, \$37,499,623; exports, \$100,743,803. Norway, imports, \$11,976,758; exports, \$19,635,207. Turkey in Europe, imports, \$7,948,495; exports, \$1,738,157.

The further sharp slump in wheat this week was due primarily to the expectation that approximately 200,000,000 bushels of Russian wheat will be exported should the Allies be successful in forcing their way through the Dardanelles. Other cereals were sympathetically affected. Not many people regret the decline if it is to be permanent, for it means a lower cost of living.

Gold has been coming into the United States in small amounts from almost every quarter of the globe. This has had a very favorable effect upon business and has done much toward restoring confidence in the United States. The latest consignment comes from Denmark, a nation which seldom figures in gold movements with the United States. The position of Danish exchange on the American market has for some time been decidedly favorable to gold imports. Like most of the other continental exchanges, the rate has been ruling at a heavy discount. Against a parity of 26.79 Danish exchange fell recently to 24.50, which means a discount of about 8 1/2 per cent.

Just as Denmark is now sending gold to the United States, imports of the metal may be looked for from other countries. The situation in exchange is so unique at the present time and the international credits so much in favor of this country on account of the heavy purchases being made here by both belligerents and neutral nations that the metal can move from quarters that have never been known to remit gold in large quantities before in settlement of their trade balance. There is no good reason, for instance, why Italy should not be remitting gold to New York, in view of the low position of lire in New York.

In the meantime more gold is expected to come from London direct and from Ottawa. The recent imports from London were arranged in London when demand sterling fell in New York to 4.79. For the moment the market is holding about a cent above this level, but it is thought that as soon as sterling approaches its former level more engagements will result. Such transactions are based upon being able to secure the metal in the open market, as it is understood that the Bank of England will not countenance any withdrawals at this time. Of course there is nothing to prevent gold being withdrawn from the bank against the presentation of its notes.

There is no appreciable change in the money market. It continues dull with the tone possibly a shade easier. Money is abundant where the loan is of a high class. Boston banks seem to be a little more willing to put money out, though rates are still above Chicago and New York, and this fact, of course, restricts business locally. Note brokers' lists of commercial paper are small. Time money is not free in Boston under 4 per cent, and yet the very choicest commercial names will find buyers at 3 1/2 per cent, as compared with 3 1/4 per cent in New York and 3 per cent in Chicago, but in the latter city 3 per cent is very exceptional.

Sterling exchange is somewhat firmer. The greater strength was attributed to reports of the establishment of a British credit in New York, decreased exports of commodities and a sharp advance in war risk insurance to neutral countries, particularly where it was believed reshipments to Germany had been made. In New York, money on call rules at

1 1/2 per cent. Dulness continues to be the principal characteristic. Rates are unchanged at 2 1/2 and 3 1/4 for 60 days, 2 1/2 and 3 per cent for 90 days, 3 and 3 1/4 per cent for four months, 3 1/4 per cent for five months. An unusual degree of care is being shown in the purchase of commercial paper. The ordinary division into grades is virtually disregarded. Each piece is judged individually on its merits and is subjected to close scrutiny.

The Bank of England's weekly statement showed another large loss of gold. Its holdings decreased no less than \$19,300,000 for the week, less than \$8,000,000 of which is accounted for by the shipments from the Ottawa reserve to New York city. As compared with its maximum gold reserve, as of Nov. 19, there is a decline of no less than \$60,000,000. Loans increase this week, and government deposits increase heavily; so that the ratio of reserve to liability falls from last week's 30 1/2 per cent to 25 1/2. This is the lowest ratio of any weekly report since Oct. 7, and would certainly indicate that some definite measures must be taken by London, very soon, to control the movement of foreign exchange against that market.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. MAKES REPORT

NEW YORK—The Corn Products Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, with these comparisons:

	1914	1913
Operating profits	\$3,622,327	\$3,579,007
Interest on loans	15,463	11,427
Int. on securities owned	205,360	69,079
Total income	3,843,150	3,659,513
Interest on bonds	312,452	303,248
Taxes	137,704	127,936
Insurance	141,364	150,033
Depreciation	320,450	41,250
Repairs, etc.	453,540	305,516
Total deductions	1,375,560	1,388,983
Net income	2,467,590	1,270,530
Dividends	1,493,232	1,300,000
Surplus	974,358	74,530
Previous surplus	7,863,361	7,080,506
Total surplus	8,837,719	7,155,036

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We note that, day after day, American stocks are quoted in London below our prices. This can mean probably only one thing—that we have been absorbing these steadily. Really a process is going on without attracting scarcely any attention but which is of tremendous advantage to the country. We are selling, at almost fabulous prices, our produce and manufactures and Europe is paying for them in the only way it now can do so—by selling back to us our securities at low prices. The operation may have a restraining influence on the price of stocks for the time being, but Europe's supply of these is not inexhaustible and offerings, one would think, will grow less rather than more.

The news during the last week from abroad has been such as to favor security prices. This cannot always be so. There will be times again, as there have been in the recent past, when the foreign news will cause apprehension and selling. But of the improvement in this country, and particularly of its growth in international importance, from an economic standpoint, day after day, there can no longer be any question. This fact, combined with a subsidence of domestic political disturbance, most of all, it seems to us, rather than the occasional shocks that the market will have to stand because of disquieting foreign developments.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The country is relieved now, probably for six months, from the threat of any disturbing legislation, and an opportunity is afforded for business to assume its natural course. With money in good supply, credit on a sound basis, large foreign orders proceeding, and a better outlook for railroad earnings, this course should tend toward larger volume and a fair opportunity for profit.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market shows not only a thoroughly liquidated condition speculatively but an ability to absorb European sales that is noteworthy. Bonds have been sold steadily for German account, presumably; the market has absorbed these offerings. We are doing more business in staples here, are grasping successfully the burdens imposed by European war, are recovering from the shock of world upheaval superimposed on our own drastic reform and regulation of corporate business.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It would appear that we are emerging or are about to emerge into a period of expansion and prosperity; for that a long period of good times follows a long period of hard times is as certain as that day follows the night. Fundamentals are constantly improving, and a feeling of optimism is developing and growing as confidence increases.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The general market is reflecting an improvement in sentiment toward the foreign situation, as well as our customary relief over the adjournment of Congress, while encouraging reports of an increasing pig-iron output, are interpreted as barometric forecasts of clearing business conditions.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTIONS

WASHINGTON—American consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, cables that regular rubber auction was held this week and shipments resumed.

ROCHESTER EXCHANGE CLOSED

ROCHESTER—Members voted to close the Rochester stock exchange until further notice, due to lack of business.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. HAS GAIN IN STOCKHOLDERS

President Presents Details of First Report Covering Full Year Since Fiscal Period Was Changed to Correspond to Calendar Twelvemonth

In addition to the earnings statement for the year ended Dec. 31 of the United States Rubber Company, which was published by The Christian Science Monitor Friday, President Samuel P. Colt says in part:

This report says to the stockholders for the year 1914 covers the first full year since the fiscal year of the company was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

Last year for the first time the consolidated statement included all subsidiaries. This year the assets and liabilities of the branch stores are so treated in the consolidated statement, although in many cases the branches are incorporated.

Number of stockholders of the company shows the following increases: In March, 1905, the total number was 3369; in March, 1910, the total number was 6738; in March, 1915, the total number was 14,617.

The company's policy has been to keep strong in cash, the item of about \$10,000,000, cash on hand representing more than 50 per cent of current liabilities outside of such as would of necessity exist in the transaction of its business.

The increase over last year of about \$4,850,000 in plants and properties includes an expenditure of about \$2,100,000 on rubber plantations in Sumatra, about \$870,000 on enlargements of Morgan & Wright tire plant at Detroit, about \$355,000 additions to tire and other mechanical plants, about \$360,000 additions to footwear plants, about \$170,000 additions to reclaiming plants, about \$100,000 purchase of real estate for general laboratories, New York; about \$208,000 additions to Canadian property, and about \$650,000 resulting from consolidation of branch stores.

Sales for the year were \$83,678,812, which is a reduction of about \$10,000,000 from the sales of the previous 12 months. This has been occasioned by the prevailing lower selling prices of manufactured goods—the volume of merchandise sold having been somewhat greater than in the previous 12 months. Depression of business undoubtedly has curtailed the sales of tires and mechanical goods.

Net profits, before deducting interest charges, amounted to \$9,779,873; after deducting interest charges, the profits were \$7,868,223. Dividends to the minority stockholders in certain subsidiaries amounted to \$200,884. Dividends upon the preferred and common amounted to \$8,945,388, leaving a surplus of profits of \$721,950, which is equivalent to about 2 per cent upon the common additional to the 6 per cent paid.

While the company has followed its usual custom of making no one specific charge for depreciation, properties have been maintained in the highest state of efficiency, the cost thereof being charged to expenses. Inventories of manufactured goods and materials have been brought down to correspond with the lower prices prevailing. An estimate of the amount involved in such reductions is not less than \$1,500,000.

In the latter part of 1913 an investigation was made of the export business of our various subsidiary companies, and of export conditions and possibilities in general, for the purpose of more systematically and efficiently pushing this department of the business. After studying the matter in this country, two representatives visited many of the principal countries abroad, and as a result of this investigation the United States Rubber Export Company was organized and commenced business on Dec. 15, 1914.

A large part of the export business heretofore transacted independently by subsidiary companies has already been taken over by the new company and it is the plan ultimately to transact all export business through the export company which will act as the selling medium for all other subsidiaries.

During the past year important progress has been made through the development department in collecting, disseminating and applying the vast store of rubber knowledge and experience possessed by the United States Rubber Company. New processes and products of value have been developed and many of the mills have been equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the use of patented methods and apparatus. As competitive conditions increase, maximum thoroughness becomes a greater need.

During the early stages of the war, its effect on the footwear business was not what might have been expected, rubber footwear not having been any part of the army or navy equipment for most of the nations at war. In December, however, this situation changed, and the necessity became so apparent that rush orders were sent over here and rubber boots, warm lined rubbers and wool boots to the extent of \$1,500,000 in value were shipped to England and to France.

Our sales in mechanical and miscellaneous goods usually reflect general industrial and railroad conditions, and consequently during the first part of this year this department showed a decrease in volume of sales as compared with the

same period of the previous year. This condition, having become intensified by the European war, our volume of sales in mechanical and miscellaneous lines was still more adversely affected in the last five months of the year.

The tire business, being still in a period of abnormal growth, is less affected by current business conditions, but undoubtedly the advent of a war depression curtailed tire consumption, so that the last five months of the year did not compare as favorably as the first seven months with the corresponding period of 1913. Our tire business for the year, however, shows an increase in number of tires sold, although the value was less than for the previous year on account of the reduction in selling prices.

Despite the decreased volume of mechanical and miscellaneous business, and the lower selling prices of tires, we have been able to show in these departments practically the same profit as in the previous year by further reducing operating expenses and increasing efficiency. We have extended our policy of concentration, so that beginning with 1915 we shall make automobile casings in two factories, Detroit and Hartford, motorcycle and bicycle casings in one factory, Indianapolis, and solid tires of all kinds in one factory, Providence.

In February, 1914, we commenced daily production of tires in the new plant at Berlin, Ont., and this was gradually increased until by July the plant began to produce on a scale sufficiently large to take care of our Canadian business. Previously we manufactured most of our tires for Canada in our United States tire plants. The inauguration of the operations of the Canadian tire plant gave an impetus to our Canadian tire business, which in 1914 increased largely.

As approximately 60 per cent of the world's supply of crude rubber of all grades and about 85 per cent of all plantation rubber is now produced within the British empire, it may be said that never before has the American rubber industry been confronted with a condition so serious as that created by the British embargo.

To assist in arriving at an understanding with the British government by which plantation rubber could again be exported to the United States, a joint committee, representing American manufacturers and importers, was appointed by the Rubber Club of America and the Rubber Trade Associations of New York. A similar committee, representing the British planting and importing interests, was organized in London. Our London house of William Symington & Co., Ltd., rendered the greatest assistance in handling the situation, and it was largely through its efforts that the present solution of the problem was reached.

To prevent the American supply of plantation rubber being again cut off, a representative committee of manufacturers and importers has been formed to safeguard the American rubber industry as a whole, and to protect it against any individual action which may jeopardize the present working plan.

Despite the unsettled conditions that have existed throughout the world since Aug. 1, 1914, the affairs of our plantation companies have progressed in an entirely satisfactory way. The program for the year has been substantially carried out without interruption.

The company at the present time has properties in Sumatra aggregating 90,072 acres, of which 42,735 acres are planted, which constitutes the largest group of rubber estates in the world. During the past year the first shipments of rubber from the company's plantations were received, and from this time on the production of the estates should rapidly increase.

While at the moment there is nothing discouraging in relation to our business, we feel that the year 1915 is one of uncertainty; and it may be considered good fortune if we are able to maintain or to increase our volume of sales and profits as compared with last year. When the uncertainties caused by the war shall have ceased, when we shall receive a substantial part of our crude rubber from our Sumatra plantations, and when we shall have realized our anticipations from our development and operating departments, we fully expect to enjoy prosperity greater than we have heretofore known.

BIG REFINERY FOR SUGAR IS PLANNED

SAVANNAH, Ga.—M. R. Spellman, Baltimore, James Imbrie, J. F. Wallace and Albert L. Kramer of New York, and Robert M. Hitch, Savannah, have applied for a charter of a \$5,000,000 corporation to establish at Savannah the second largest sugar refinery in America. A \$100,000 minimum amount of capital has already been paid in.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY OUT

WASHINGTON—Emergency currency outstanding amounts to \$27,500,000.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS ARE MUCH MIXED

Steel Industry Betterment Good Factor, and Footwear Trade Rules Better—Total Transactions Below Recent Years

In business conditions of the country at the present moment one may take his choice of drawing his conclusion by counting the unfavorable factors or taking courage from the many hopeful features that are apparent, for the situation seems very irregular.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review, say: Conditions in business are very mixed. Total transactions are still below those of recent years. There is a large attendance of retail distributors in the textile markets and they buy often, but as a rule, in comparatively small lots for immediate needs, and keep their stocks low.

Blowing in of additional steel company furnaces raised the daily rate of pig iron output in February to \$6,813 tons, compared with \$1,659 tons in the previous month, the total production being 1,674,771 tons, as compared with 1,601,431 tons, according to the Iron Age. The active capacity on March 1 was 63,053 tons a day, compared with 56,270 tons on Feb. 1 and 176 furnaces were in blast—an increase of 30 during the past two months.

Many footwear manufacturers are receiving encouraging mail orders and conditions show some improvement. Room is now being made by retailers for spring lines and dealers are consequently sending in contracts stipulating delivery not later than the end of this month.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 478, compared with 518 last week, 664 the preceding week, and 350 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 54 against 61 last week, 66 the preceding week and 48 last year.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX SHOWS SLIGHT DECLINE

NEW YORK—Reflecting declines in grain and dairy and garden products, Dun's index number of commodity prices receded to \$124.158 on March 1, compared with \$125.062 on Feb. 1 and \$121.771 on March 1 a year ago. On the corresponding date of 1913 it was \$120.461, while in 1912, when wholesale quotations were at a high point, it was \$123.527.

Breadstuffs, as a whole, fell from \$29.052 to \$28.606. There was a small rise in metals as result of advances in copper, tin and lead, and the miscellaneous class moved up because of war effects on certain drugs and chemicals.

The following compares index number for March 1:

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Breadstuffs	\$28.606	\$29.052	\$22.144	\$22.144
Meat	10.731	10.601	13.168	13.168
Dairy and garden	15.280	17.493	16.000	16.000
Other food	10.822	10.478	11.391	11.391
Clothing	20.221	20.117	20.434	20.434
Metals	16.313	16.296	15.881	15.881
Miscellaneous	21.855	21.654	22.772	22.772
Total	\$124.158	\$125.062	\$121.771	\$121.771

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK—Cotton exchange membership of Louis Starr, Jr., has been sold for \$10,500; last sale at \$10,750.

THE HOME FORUM

KNOWLEDGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is surely no more poignant criticism, in the literature of the world, of the extraordinary lack of precision in the language of human thought, than the fact that it should have been possible for Cowper to write:

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, Have oft-times no connection."

What exactly Cowper meant by this, he explains almost immediately afterwards:

"Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

Now just what Cowper meant by this is, of course, quite obvious; but what is not equally obvious, to the man who thinks, is the process of mental attrition which renders such looseness of expression a possibility. The Christian Scientist is at any rate in possession of the secret, whether he acts upon his information or not. He realizes the condition of mental sensuousness which leads through the near-enough into positive carelessness. He understands why the student, even of so relative a matter as natural science, has been forced to construct a vocabulary for himself in order to avoid chaos. And so, in this way he begins to perceive how the claim of orthodoxy, once so prevalent, that there is no concord between religion and Science, became largely responsible for what has been termed the "breathless homiletics" of theology, with their undisguised contempt for exact reasoning. The Bible, of course, is not responsible

for orthodox theology. It is, indeed, quite possible to be a Goliath in the camp of scholasticism and, at the same time, generously ignorant of the New Testament. Scientific theology, however, the theology at which Thomas Aquinas hinted without comprehending, is the very essence of the Bible, for it is exactly what is meant by that phrase, so common in the New Testament, a scientific knowledge of God, of the Christ, in a word, of Truth. This Science constitutes necessarily the metaphysics of the Bible, and it is just because of the conflict between the sensuous ease of loose expression and the stern discipline of precision, that the material consciousness becomes restive at the very sound of the word metaphysics, and plunges headlong into the green lanes of "purple periods," of the activity of the body, trying out, as it were, "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

The simple fact is that inaccurate expression is a departure from absolute Truth, and is consequently taking the name of God in vain. It is a process of continuously declaring that two and two are everything but four, and works out in the same result. However much human ingenuity, which the world calls knowledge, may be expended on the task, it expresses nothing but what the Bible terms vanity or nothingness. Now ac-

tual knowledge must necessarily be the very antithesis of vanity, since it cannot be anything but the expression of divine wisdom. It is, as the Bible declares, a scientific understanding of God; but, at the same time, as Locke truly says, speaking of its limited expression, in the flesh: "No man's knowledge, here, can go beyond his experience." This surely is just what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes, on page 238 of Science and Health: "Unimproved opportunities will rebuke us when we attempt to claim the benefits of an experience we have not made our own, try to reap the harvest we have not sown, and wish to enter unlawfully into the labors of others."

Human experience is the expression of human mentality. It is the result of thinking scientifically or unscientifically, and as knowledge is only stored up thought, it follows that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he" wise or foolish, so hath he knowledge or ignorance. Wisdom, then, is knowledge of God or Truth, and knowledge of God or Truth is wisdom. You can no more, pace William Cowper, separate the two than you can separate Mind and idea, or cause and effect. The two are combined in that unity of good on which Mrs. Eddy insists from one end of Science and Health to the other. Knowledge, then, is scientific or it is nothing; and being scientific it is a positive fact, not only capable of being demonstrated, but under the necessity of demonstration. It is quite impossible to conceive of Jesus understanding the nothingness of evil, and yet failing to demonstrate this knowledge in the destruction of the supposititious

claim of evil. "Those" Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 19 of Science and Health, "who cannot demonstrate, at least in part, the divine Principle of the teachings and practice of our Master have no part in God." Since, however, God is Truth, this means that failure in demonstration means want of knowledge of God or Truth. It follows, inevitably, that knowledge is no mere pleasure in the beauty of Mrs. Eddy's teaching, it is hard scientific or metaphysical thinking, resulting, at one and the same time, in being able to give a reason for the faith that is in you, and to express that faith in terms of demonstration.

It is here, as everywhere else in the teaching of Christian Science, that the demand for practice and not theory, work and not argument, becomes so overwhelming. Work, however, is not exchanging one form of labor, which is unengendered to you, for another form of labor, which you hope, at all events, to find less unengendered, any more than sickness can be conquered by change of air. In each case it is ignorance of Truth from which the victim is suffering. The only way, consequently, by which the victory can be won, is through obtaining a more scientific knowledge of God; and this, in turn, can only be accomplished by the determination to pray without ceasing, in other words, to labor incessantly for the destruction of your own materiality.

"The song of Christian Science is, 'Work-work-work-watch and pray.'" So Mrs. Eddy writes on page 2 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1900. What is this work, which she defines, a few lines later, as giving little time to society, and none to amusement, ease, and frivolity, but the effort expended in obtaining a more metaphysical knowledge of God? This knowledge, however, in entailing a loss of materiality does not engender any loss of true pleasure. Does the scholar, who, as Keats says, has "traveled in the realms of gold," sigh for the works of the person who, Carlyle says, wrote of dogs without tails and people in search of their fathers? The knowledge of Truth, and there is no other knowledge, kills the pleasure in materiality, just as the growth of the man destroys the dreams of childhood. The man who has gained, in any degree, a truly metaphysical glimpse of the nothingness of matter can no more build barns in which to store the goods or materiality which his soul or material sense has stored up, than can the man whose knowledge has enabled him to grow a span "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ," ever believe again that there is any knowledge other than that expressed in the wisdom of God.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

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The Lilies

Consider then the lilies, O heart of mine, today; They neither toil nor spin to win Their beautiful array; I would that thou couldst lead a life So fearless, sweet as they.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard

Amongst the charming letters written by "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard" to her husband, which are to be found in Elizabeth Cooper's delightful book is the following:

"We have been to a great festival at the Temple of the Goddess of a Thousand Hands. Thine Honourable Mother decided that we should go by boat part of the way, so the chairs were told to meet us at the Western Village Rest-house."

"We hired from the city one of those great pleasure-boats, but it was not too great for us all. There was the August One, and four of her friends, then Li-ti, Mah-li and myself. We took the boat, the steward and three amahs, and it was indeed a time of feasting. It was the first time I had been upon the canal, and it was different from seeing it from the terrace. As we passed slowly along we could watch the life of the water people. On the banks were the great water-wheels turned by the village buffalo. In the deserted districts women were gathering reeds to make the sleeping mats and boat covers. The villages with their blue-grey houses and thatched roofs nestled among the groves of bamboos looked like chickens sheltering under the outstretched wings of the mother hen."

"We pushed our way through the crowded water-ways of the cities, where we could catch glimpses of the guests in the houses or the keepers of the shops,

or could watch the children leaning over the balconies. On the steps between the houses which led to the waterside women were washing clothes, or the dyers were cleansing the extra dye from the blue cotton which clothes all China's poor. We caught small bits of gossip and heard the laughter of all these people, who seemed happy at their work."

"When we could again pass to the open canal we would watch the boats. I did not know there were so many boats in all the world. They floated slowly past us—big boats, little boats, those that went by sail, and those that went by oar. There were the boats of mandarins and merchants, those for passengers, and great unwieldy boats for rice. We saw the fishing-boats with their hungry, fierce-eyed cormorants sitting quietly in their places, waiting for the master to send them diving in the water for the fish they may not eat. "The canal was a great broad highway. Even the tow-paths had their patrons. Travelers on wheelbarrows, rich men in sedan-chairs, soldiers, coolies, chanting as they swung along with their burdens swinging from the bamboo on their shoulders, all going to or coming from the great city to which we drew nearer with each stroke."

"At the rest-house the bearers were awaiting us, and we were carried up the long paved roadway to the temple. "We walked slowly through the courtyards, looking at the great trees that stood

like tall, grim sentinels guarding the place of prayer. Then we were taken by our bearers to the Goldenfish Monastery in the hills. Dost thou remember it? Thou and I were there once in the springtime."

"We bought the small round cakes from the priests and fed the greedy fish. They swarmed over the pool, pushing, nudging, fighting one another to get the morsels we threw them. Tiring of that, we had . . . sweetmeats served upon the terrace; then, after chatting for a time, we left for the boat. We drifted slowly homeward. Thy Mother and her friends discussed the earth, the moon, the sun and stars, as well as smaller matters, such as children, husbands, servants, schools, and upon the last Thy Mother waxed most eloquent, as thou knowest, it is a sore subject with her, this matter of the new education. I heard her say: "All my sons have book knowledge. Of what use is it in the end? The cock crows and the dog barks. We know that, but the wisest of my sons cannot say why one crows and the other barks, nor why they grow or bark at all." Canst thou hear her, and see her shake her head dolefully over the dismal fact that thou hast left the narrow way of Confucius and the classics?"

The Eternal Beauty

Turn from Fancy's cloud-built scheme, Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream Of power impersonal and cold. Controlling all, itself controlled, Maker and slave of iron laws. Alike the subject and the cause; From vain philosophies, that try The sevenfold gates of mystery, And, baffled ever, babble still, Word-prodigal of fate and will; From Nature and her mockery, Art, And book and speech of men apart, To the still witness in my heart; With reverence waiting to behold His Avatar of love untold, The Eternal Beauty new and old. —Whittier.

Wisdom

Every craft and every power soon becomes old and is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom; for no man can accomplish any craft without wisdom.—Alfred the Great.

SPRING IN A "WILD GARDEN"

"During the earliest approaches of spring a garden planned on 'natural' lines has a decided advantage over one of the formal order. The first signs that life is stirring are to be seen in certain broad effects, in the subtle change in the color of shoots and sprays of elms and willows, and in the soft cloud of hazel-cattkins. A wild garden, even if it be little more than an enlightened shrubbery, can provide these," writes a correspondent to the Times (London), "and in so doing take part with those composite effects of distance, the fresh hues on hillsides, or woods, or faintly green fields,—which a single hour's variation of the conditions of light and air can give us in the first fine days in February. And the earliest flowers in the garden seem to be half wild by nature, better fitted for scattering over the grass or among the underwood than for marshalling in ordered rank or thought-out design. The aconite, whose yellow star is set in a frill of bright green before January is over, looks far happier when it grows and spreads undisturbed in thousands by shrubby walks or half-shaded woodland clearings than when it is merely an element in spring bedding."

"Snowdrops should be allowed to follow their own devices and spread in drifts and patches by hedgesides, under hazel plantations, and in verges and corners of grass beneath the dignity of the lawn. Planted in succession to summer annuals, in lines or clumps in

the bare soil of garden beds, they will always have a thinness and an artificial air for the first season, however liberally the bulbs may have been used; and even when they are left to increase and form ample groups, the contrast of the flowers with the brown earth is unhappy for an eye accustomed to see them rising out of turf or from a carpet of violet leaves, the shoots of mercury, or the network of small-leaved ivy. And there is the practical consideration that snowdrops grown in bare soil may be mudsplashed and entirely lose their purity when they are fully blown." "In southern gardens the yellow crocus is already gay. The flower lends itself better to formal plantings than the snowdrop does. Groups and lines in ordinary beds can hardly be dispensed with in gardens on any scale; but they cannot compare in effect with broad masses, disposed with art-concealing art on grassy slopes or lawns that will not need the mower before May."

Within the Courtyard of the Castle of Blois

Like the knitting of Mme. Defarge that had men's names wrought into it, so in the stones of Blois are written the histories of kings. So firmly were they writ that you may read them still, though kings and queens no longer dwell there. The rooms of Catherine de

Medici, the staircase built by Francois I., his favorite device the salamander carved into everything, are the still visible reminders that Blois was once a royal palace. In the courtyard is a statue to Louis XII., a tribute to a good king, one who was a native of Blois, who loved it, and who was the first to make it beautiful. Through the eyes of a fifteenth-century writer, you can see the chateau as it was when Louis was a child, and only Duc d'Orleans. Those were stately times, and the little boy had his meals seated by his mother on a dais beneath a high red canopy. Two maids of honor, with their high head-dresses and flowing veils, were on each side, and below the salt and the retainers. Marie de Cleves, like the mother of "England's darling," taught her boy to read, to love history, and to be generous to his enemies. In after days, when Louis d'Orleans became King of France, those who had fought against him in the days of opposition, did not hope for pardon. But they did not know the King. "Le roi de France oublie les injures du Duc d'Orleans," said Louis, and he restored to them the honors and the estates they thought that they had lost, and thereby won their friendship.

Blois was a place of royal pageants and ceremonies. Thus it was on a day in the year 1501, when a great company was assembled in the hall of the chateau, hung with cloth of gold, awaiting the Archduke Philip of Austria. King Louis and the Queen, Anne of Brittany, were there with their lords and ladies, and four and twenty little girls besides, to attend them. It was a solemn and splendid scene, and everything was as proper

as it could be, till the baby Princess Claude appeared, carried in her nurse's arms. Her tiny Highness did not like this large assembly, and made known her disapproval very loudly. Whereupon, etiquette was forgotten, and all the four and twenty little maids of honor rushed over to console her. Long after, this princess married Francois I., the king who made the wondrous stairway, the loveliest in the world. Outside it is all carved and ornamented with statuary, and the spiral of its shaft has been likened to the curve of a sea shell. "Its stairs wind upward," says another writer, "folding round their central shaft like the petals of a tulip," and this lovely thing, they say, came from the design of Leonardo da Vinci, because no other man than he could have thought of anything so beautiful.

It was through Dodd's "Beauties of Shakespeare" that Goethe first became acquainted with the poet. "Whatever may be urged against collected extracts of this kind," he writes in "Wahrheit und Dichtung," "by which authors are presented to us in fragments, they nevertheless often produce a beneficial effect. We do not always possess the necessary intellectual capacity to enable us to take in an entire work and to appreciate it at its proper value. Are we not in the habit of committing to memory those passages in a book which have a direct bearing upon ourselves? Young persons especially, who are deficient in real culture, are readily stirred by brilliant passages. As for myself, I still look back upon that epoch which was signalized

by my first acquaintance with the above mentioned book as one of the finest in my life. Those splendid traits of originality, those weighty sayings, those striking descriptions, those touches of humor, each and all impressed me powerfully. "Then Wieland's translation appeared. This was quickly devoured, and friends and acquaintances were told of it and recommended to procure it. We Germans enjoyed the advantage that several of the more important works by foreign authors were first introduced into our midst by an easy and happy method. Shakespeare, translated into prose, at first by Wieland and subsequently by Eschenburg, formed a work of general comprehension and one which lay within the grasp of every reader, and thus it rapidly became popular and exercised a profound influence."

"And thus it was that Shakespeare influenced our society in Strasburg. He was studied in translation and in the original, wholly and in parts, in extracts and quotations, with the result that, just as there are men who are, so to speak, scripture proof, so we in due course became Shakespeare proof. In our conversation we began to imitate the virtues and defects of his time with which he has made us familiar. His quibbles afforded us the greatest delight; we used to translate them, and our inborn wantonness even prompted us to try and rival him. Of the causes which brought this about, not the least important lay in the fact that we had, above all, evinced great enthusiasm in taking him up. A joyful recognition of the fact that above me there lay something loftier, soon influenced my friends

also, with the result that they one and all surrendered themselves to this feeling. We did not deny the possibility of our appreciating the merits of our poet more fully, of discerning and comprehending them with greater penetration. But this duty we reserved ourselves for some future time. All that we wanted at the moment was to derive as much pleasure as possible from those merits, to imitate them in our speech and conduct, and, in view of our great enjoyment, not to scrutinize too closely or pick holes in the works of the writer to whom we were indebted for that enjoyment. On the contrary, we derived the utmost advantage from holding him in unreserved esteem." (Translated by W. B. Roennfeldt.)

In Mexico

The cactus towers, straight and tall, Through fallow fields of chapparal; And here and there, in paths apart, A dusky peon guides his cart, And yokes of oxen journey slow, In Mexico.

And oft some distant tinkling tells Of mullets, with wagon bells, That jingle sweet across the maize, And green agave stalks that raise, Rich spires of blossoms, row on row, In Mexico.

Upon the whitened city walls

The golden sunshine softly falls, On archways set with orange trees, On paven courts and balconies Where trailing vines toss to and fro, In Mexico.

And patient little donkeys fare With laden saddle-bags, and bear Through narrow ways quaint water-jars Wreathed round with waxen lily stars And scarlet poppy-buds that blow, In Mexico.

—Evelyn Stein.

THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE

"The attraction of the prairie consists in its extent, its carpet of verdure and flowers, its undulating surface, its groves, and the fringe of timber with which it is surrounded," wrote the jurist James Hall, of the North American prairie fifty years ago. "Of all these the latter is the most expressive figure; it is that which gives character to the landscape, which imparts the shape, and marks the boundary of the plain. If the prairie be small, its greatest beauty consists in the vicinity of the surrounding margin of woodland, which resembles the shore of a lake, indented with deep vistas like bays and inlets, and throwing out long points like capes and headlands; while occasionally these points approach so close on either hand that the traveler passes through a narrow avenue or strait, where the shadows of the woodland fall upon his path, and then again emerges into another prairie."

"When the plain is large, the forest outline is seen in the far perspective, like the dim shore when beheld at a distance from the ocean. The eye sometimes roams over the green meadow, without discovering a tree or shrub, or any object in the vast expanse but the wilderness of grass and flowers; while, at another time the prospect is enlivened by the groves, which are seen interspersed like islands, or the solitary tree, which stands alone in the blooming desert."

"A fanciful writer asserts that the prevalent color of the prairie flower is,

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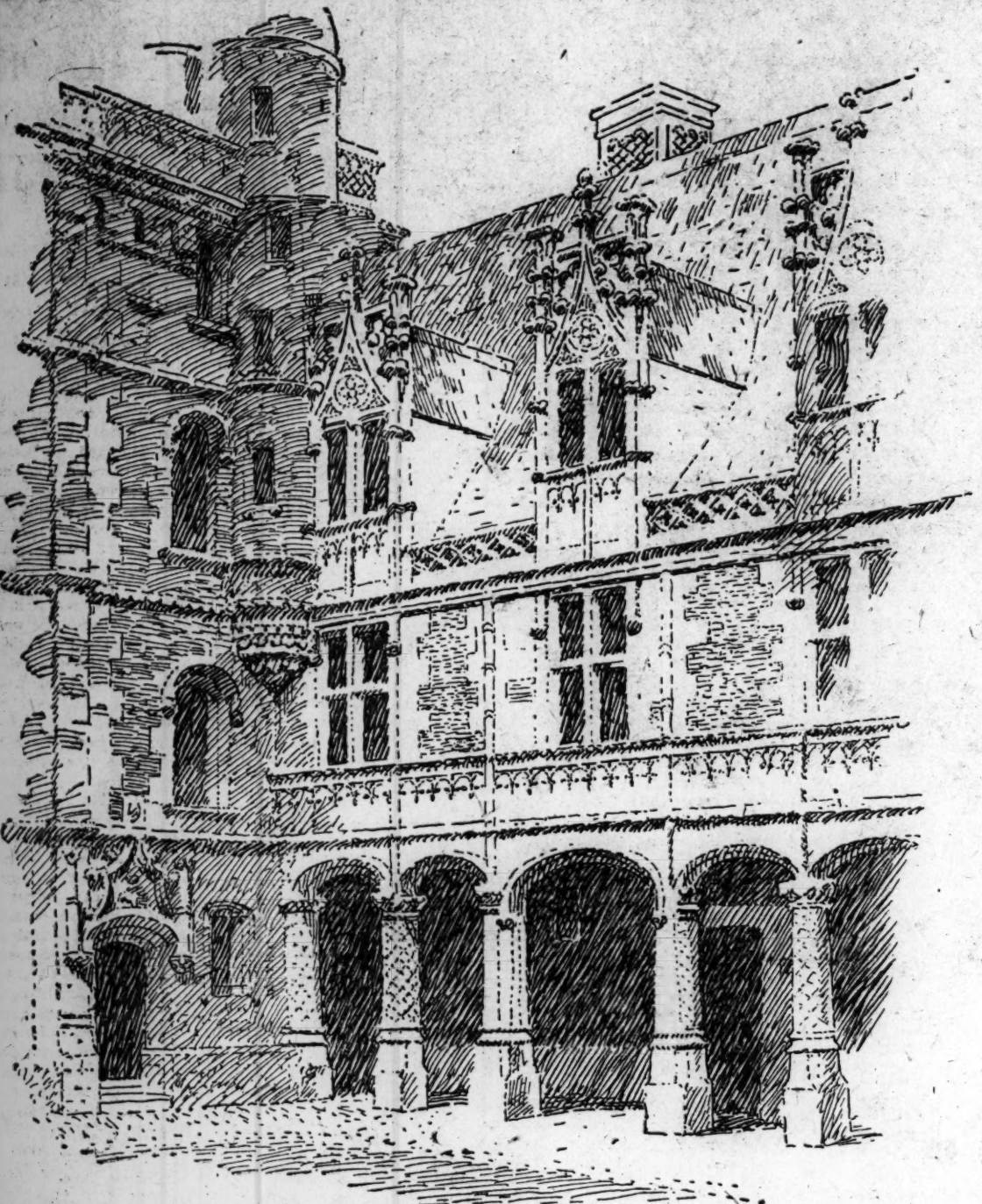
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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915

The Montessori Method

THE Jesuits have a saying, which has all the odor of a truism, and which has certainly become banal by repetition, to the effect that if they might have the teaching of a child during the first seven years of its life, anyone else is welcome to the balance. The same philosophy was enunciated by Fletcher of Saltoun, when he declared that if he might make the ballads of a nation anyone else might make its laws. Supposing Fletcher instead of Wharton to have been the author of Lillibulero, he might have had reason for his epigram, but in any case the Scotsman and the Jesuits were equally acute in their reasoning. As education is commonly understood in the world, it is a question of impressions, and the impressions first made on a hitherto untouched mentality are necessarily far clearer and less likely to be subsequently blurred than those which are emitted later out of the babel of confused sense testimony.

It must be obvious that the responsibility of early education is, in such circumstances, simply tremendous. The actual subject matter of such training is comparatively insignificant. What is important is the foundation then laid, for on that the superstructure of later years depends. This foundation should obviously be framed out of that freedom from educated passion which is the great asset of the child. Jesus, himself was surely referring to this when he declared that the kingdom of heaven was like unto little children. The moment, consequently, the mind of the teacher, saturated with this educated materiality, is permitted to impinge on the consciousness of the child, through any process of suggestion, the child begins to draw its inspiration not from the well of purity, which is the kingdom of heaven, but from the poisoned wells of human appetite and passion. This, as we see it, is the common danger of the Jesuit maxim and of the Montessori method.

We are perfectly aware that the Roman pilgrims, in other words the teachers who have been to Rome to learn the Montessori method, have declared that, compared with other methods, the results obtained under that of Dr. Montessori are exceptionally high. That is precisely what we should have expected. The old fashioned and discredited method, for example, of Dr. Busby, who flogged the Latin grammar into the cuticle of his pupils, at Westminster, through the medium of a birch, could not possibly be expected to yield the same immediate returns as may be obtained by the hypnotic pressure of a body of teachers carefully trained for this purpose in Rome. We doubt, however, whether the Westminster birch would not, in the end prove less deleterious in its results than the Montessori mental inoculation. Just as we believe the Westminster catechism to be far in advance of the teaching of the Jesuit colleges. In case, however, any person should object to the attribution of the term hypnotic to the Montessori method, let us hasten to give chapter and verse for the assertion.

The United States bureau of education has blessed the method, and therefore may be safely absolved from bias against it. Yet here on page 25 of its Bulletin, 1912, No. 17, is how it discusses it:—"Given under any system a directress sympathetic and magnetic, who understands how to lead children in the exercises of their natural aptitudes without restraint or force, and the effect has just the hypnotic character which is described again and again by Montessori and has been noted by impartial visitors at the children's houses." If this is not an admission of education by dispossessing a child of its mental freedom it would be interesting to know what it amounts to. One might say, with Shylock, "a Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!" but it is, perhaps, more satisfactory to turn to the fountain head, that is, to "The Montessori Method," by Maria Montessori herself. Here, from the chapter of "The Education of the Senses," is what is termed an "Empiric test" of the power of hearing. The child is blindfolded, the room is darkened, the children bow their heads upon their hands, the teacher speaks in a whisper, until "Each child awaits, in the darkness, the faint voice which calls him, listening, ready to run with keenest joy towards the mysterious and much desired call." No wonder that after a writing lesson of such a nature the children "with a species of frenzied joy" and "in a fury at being thwarted" by those in possession of the blackboard, "overturned the chairs upon which their companions were mounted," and rushed to the doors and window shutters to cover them with letters. We certainly think, as the author says, that such a phenomenon needs to be controlled; at the same time if the control is to take the form of the "game of silence," in which the teacher suggests to the children in a voice "almost occult," as they sit "fascinated," that "the children have all gone away," it is by no means certain that the exploding animality of "the fury" is not preferable to the "fascinations" of animality under hypnotic control. Readers of Mr. Kipling's "Jungle Book" may remember how the serpent Kaa fascinated the Bandar-log; we recommend the story as an antidote to the book.

Dr. Montessori is delightfully frank as to how all this is accomplished. "I call," she says, "the children's attention to myself, telling them to see how silent I can be." Then a child is called and asked "to do as I am doing." Then as the shuffling of feet and the sound of breathing dies away, "I call attention here and there to a foot that moves, almost inadvertently. The attention of the child is called to every part of his body in an anxious eagerness to attain immobility." Then "we darken the windows, and tell the children to close their eyes." "Now listen," we say, "a soft voice is going to call your name." As the voice calls, from a room behind, each child rises and walks on tiptoe to the door, and "leaps into the room, choking back soft outbursts of laughter." After all this is not so very different from the way Kaa did it.

Fortunately there is no power but good. The King Canutes and the Dame Partingtons of human reason may issue their hypnotic commands to the tide of divine Principle, or face it with their mesmeristic mops, but it comes in just the same. The Goliath spear of suggestion seems powerful till it is opposed to the pebble of absolute Truth, then it falls in the sand. So much has been claimed in the name of the human mind that innumerable people have been found to take these claims seriously. Christian Science shows that suggestion, in any form, is just one of those mirages which fade into nothingness the very moment that the sun of righteousness arises.

The Business Situation Reviewed

BAROMETRIC statistics still indicate depressed business conditions throughout the entire world. There is, however, much to be thankful for even in the present circumstances. One of the most important things to be considered is the undeniable fact that improvement is now under way. Compared with last year, figures in most lines of trade indicate a subnormal condition such as may never have been witnessed before, but when comparison is made with the situation of a few months or even a few weeks ago, there is reason for the greatest encouragement. There is every indication, too, that the betterment will continue indefinitely. It is in the neutral countries most remote from the war zone that this improvement is taking place. The European countries engaged in hostilities, and neutral countries in close proximity, are having hard times.

Low prices for materials and easy money rates for short-term loans have combined to help the building business in the United States to a very considerable extent, and with the advent of spring much greater activity may be expected. Increased business in this line is certain to give a much desired impetus to various allied lines of commerce.

Prices of commodities are higher, particularly for the metals and for cotton. Steel products are in better demand and slightly higher prices lend the hope that a more profitable year will be enjoyed than was experienced in the previous twelve months. In fact there is a more cheerful tone in the steel trade than has prevailed before in a long time.

Railroad earnings for several years past have been unsatisfactory, and since the war began the transportation companies have had some difficulty in making ends meet. There are still too many idle cars on the sidings, but here and there monthly earnings reports are beginning to indicate a turn in the tide. There are fewer commercial failures. The number is still large, but the worst in this respect is believed to be over. Last month's bank clearings also offer some hope in that the usual February decline has not been so marked as in former years, and the comparison is not unfavorable with the figures of February of last year.

With the extensive liquidation that has been in progress in almost every direction for many months past there is no doubt that the situation fundamentally is much sounder. This liquidation may not have run its course in all lines, and it is this that is making men cautious. There is a great demand for capital the world over, and prospective investors are waiting for bargains. There has been considerable new financing arranged thus far this year, and it is encouraging to know that corporations are now favoring long-term bonds instead of short-term notes, which so recently were the fashion. It means greater stability financially and reflects in a measure a return of confidence. Rates for long-time loans are very high and are likely to remain so as long as the warring countries are consuming capital at an estimated rate of \$50,000,000 a day. When business men are convinced that high money rates may continue indefinitely it is likely that many postponed enterprises will be undertaken.

Taking Learning to the People

THE Governor of Massachusetts has named the five persons who are to cooperate with a recently formed "university council" in providing a wide extension of service by universities and colleges of the state to its adult population and to its inhabitants who cannot enter school or college. The "university council" has been prompt to organize and to formulate a statement to the people of the main objects for which it will labor; and, to indicate what the educational institutions and their professors already are doing for social betterment, a more formal and detailed statement now being compiled will soon be issued.

Meanwhile the ultimate ideal of a state university continues to find champions, and is not likely to cease doing so no matter how efficiently this federated "extension" movement carries out its planners' purposes. Certainly any general movement such as Harvard contemplates leading, of raising tuition fees, will not diminish the popular demand for a state-supported institution. Nor will granting of "state scholarships" in privately endowed colleges or universities tend to choke off the plea for fair play. That policy runs counter to the mounting demand that the state treasury be kept from the "touch" of any educators with ulterior partizan or sectarian motives.

Massachusetts is fortunate in the fact that President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College, fresh from his service in an important administrative post at the University of Wisconsin, is to serve on the commission which the Governor has named to draft a method of cooperation between the state and the "university council" in this popular extension campaign to which the old Bay state is now apparently committed.

End of the Sixty-Third Congress

BY CONSTITUTIONAL limitation the Sixty-Third Congress of the United States went out of existence at noon Thursday, March 4, and the Sixty-Fourth Congress immediately succeeds. Normally, a new Congress does not convene until the first Monday of the second December following the November in which its lower house is elected. For example, the House of Representatives existed from noon Thursday until noon of March 4, 1917, was elected last November. If President Wilson shall not call it into special or extra session it will not assemble for the transaction of business until the first Monday of next December. As a result of the long delay between the time in which a Congress is elected and the time of its first regular sitting it often happens that in the interval the issues on which the congressional campaign was fought have faded from public thought. For this reason there is periodical agitation of a proposition to have a newly-elected Congress sit at once. The more conservative believe that the intervening time between election and sitting is a safeguard against emotionalism and hasty action, and this view has thus far prevailed.

In view of the fact that many measures deemed of immediate importance when the recent Congress came in have failed to pass that body, and probably will not be heard of in the next Congress, it is perhaps well to remind the reader of conditions attending national legislation of so familiar a character as to be passed over by the average citizen. The incoming Congress and the incoming congressman are always going to do wonderful things, and, doubtless, always

mean to do wonderful things, in the way of enacting new legislation; most Congresses in the end find it difficult to consider routine legislation without undue haste. More than 21,000 bills were introduced in the House of Representatives and more than 7000 in the Senate during the existence of the Congress now closed, and of these no more than 200 have become law.

Legislation may be carried over from session to session, but each Congress begins business anew. Although certain bills of consequence have passed one or the other house of the Sixty-Third Congress, and although lack of time alone prevented their passage in both, they must take the full course in the Sixty-Fourth Congress, and it is not unlikely that, having failed for any cause in the present they will never pass the committee stage in the next Congress, because the seeming urgent occasion for the legislation may in the meantime have disappeared.

The first Congress of the Wilson administration has enacted some legislation of prime importance. The tariff and the banking and currency laws strike at the root of the nation's economic system. Time must pass upon the value of these enactments. For the rest, the work of the outgoing Congress has been up to the average standard. The party in power, however, has had a majority large enough to sweep away all opposition and it should have reached a point far above the average. The same party will be in the majority in the next Congress, but its margin will be smaller. This, instead of being a drawback, may prove to be an incentive to more aggressive activity along progressive reform lines.

An Open Heart

EACH of the chambers of thought has its door, and experience has taught us how carefully these entrances need to be guarded. Unlike most of the other doors, that which opens to the affections should be kept always open, for from all points of view this is the safest course. When the wind blows cold this door has a way of slamming to, and the effect on the house when the door is closed is sad to see. If we could converse with the porter we might learn that when the door is swung open to every corner the whole house seems to brighten in a wonderful way, so that all its chambers take on an atmosphere of freshness and good cheer, offering hospitality and rest to both friend and stranger alike. This privilege is seldom abused, for, strange as it may seem, only those present themselves at this door who are able to appreciate it.

One explanation of this fact is that this entrance relies but little on any external attraction for its charm, and consequently the regular frequenters of Vanity Fair are not attracted thitherward. The porter would, perhaps, tell us also that formerly the entrance in question had more of external glamour and show about it, and then the door swung stiffly and often remained closed for long periods of time, opening only to let in a few among whom were sometimes undesirables, whose subsequent expulsion proved such a business to the porter, grown dull and lethargic through inactivity.

An open heart is an invitation to all and sundry to come and share in the abundance of good of which it evidently has the secret. Not being personal or selfish in its motive, this invitation seems unfamiliar to many, but there will never be any complaint or criticism of those who reject it, only a steadfast patience and untiring willingness still to share when the time comes for doing so. An open heart is not effusive, but gives forth its glow of gladness and freshness to all comers. Thus will it bring refreshment to the travel-stained wanderer in the desert of human beliefs, as well as to those who have grown weary in their efforts to find human peace, without knowing "charity."

One New England writer gives a glowing description of the reward that awaits an open heart: "How beautiful, on their approach to this beating heart, the steps and forms of the gifted and true! The moment we indulge our affections, the earth is metamorphosed; there is no winter and no night; all tragedies, all enemies vanish—all duties even; nothing fills the proceeding eternity but the forms all radiant of beloved persons." We have said that an open heart is the safest way, and this one may prove for himself, if he will dare to open his.

Uniformity in English Pronunciation

A SCANT 5,000,000 persons in the year 1500 used the English language. Now there are said to be 125,000,000 users of the tongue of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton and Tennyson. In the spelling of this modern cosmopolitan medium of intercommunication among Europeans, Americans, Australians, Asiatics and Africans there are but few differences. Of varieties of pronunciation there are more, and of intonation a yet larger number. But the differences and variations are few compared with the points of agreement; and wide distribution of literature throughout the whole area of the English reading constituency and increasing travel of persons conversing in English are together fostering a certain standardization both of spelling and of speech that in time will induce virtual uniformity. Hence formal propaganda efforts to bring about this end are quite needless, as a contributor to the March Atlantic Monthly points out. It will come fast enough without agitation by champions of linguistic unity and concord.

Once let the passion for standardizing pronunciation and intonation take institutional and propaganda form and at once an issue will arise which it might be difficult to meet without development of some friction. Is the model to be followed to be determined by the practise of the men bred in universities and living somewhat apart from the great tides of human experience or by the likings of the multitude for words, wherever found, that stand for insights and feelings indescribable in the older terminology? On lines of this sort will men divide.

The difficulty of developing respect for authority, once it is agreed who or what shall be authoritative, is especially obvious in modern society, and notably in matters of thought and thought-expression, whether spoken or written. Such agreement as finally comes is usually a slow growth, informal rather than formal in type, and compassed by indirect rather than direct means. Nevertheless it also remains true that all signs should be welcomed pointing to any due recognition by the English-speaking peoples that style in spoken speech is as important as it is in a book, and that no changed conditions of society on its political, economic or moral sides can be made the excuse for disregard of the niceties, perfections and achievements of linguistic commerce.